Petition to
The National Organic Program and
National Organic Standards Board to
Add Ammonium Nonanoate to the
USDA - National Organic Standards - National List

Date:
February 17, 2017

Submitted by:
Emery Oleochemicals LLC
Agro Green Business
4900 Este Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232
USA

Phone: 513-762-2500
Dear Mr. Pattillo,

Per your recent discussion with Dan Carrothers and in response to the NOSB Crop Subcommittee’s initial review of our petition (originally submitted September 27, 2016) and their subsequent determination that the petition “does not contain substantive new information compared to the 2009 petition”, we are respectfully re-submitting our petition on the grounds that it does, in fact, contain substantive new information as outlined below.

The NOSB’s primary objections to past petitions for ammonium nonanoate (as noted in the December 2, 2011, Formal Recommendation) were the following:

1) the suggestion that it is not needed in organic agriculture,
2) that existing methods of organically approved weed control are sufficient,
3) there are negative environmental impacts, and
4) an incompatibility with organic production practices.

Previous Objections 1 & 2: The suggestion that ammonium nonanoate is not needed in organic agriculture and that existing methods of organically approved weed control are sufficient

2016 Petition Substantive New Supporting Information:

In the summer of 2016, hundreds of organic growers across the United States participated in a trial sample program of the ammonium nonanoate weed control product offered by Emery’s Agro Green Business under the EMERION™ 7000 brand name. The EMERION™ 7000 product was used in areas that did not require organic practices since ammonium nonanoate is not yet approved for organic crop production.

Through a follow-up survey, many of those organic growers also directly voiced their need to have additional approved organic methods to support them because existing organic methods are not effective, not sufficient and not sustainable.

Existing organic methods currently used by survey respondents which they indicated as being ineffective included tillage, acetic acid, flaming, and hand weeding.
EMERION™ 7000 is “Better than the organic products I have been using. I enjoyed using something that actually did what it said it would do.” – Gary Parke, Parke Family Hydrofarms (Plant City, Fla.)

“We can get pretty good control. Existing methods can be time-consuming, though, and it would be nicer to have a means to more efficiently control and kill weeds.” – Tom Igl, Igl Farms (Antigo, Wis.)

“Current methods are labor intensive.” – Jerry Pipitone, Pipitone Farms (Rock Island, Wash.)

“Require repeated applications.” – Chris Manning, Backyard Fruit Growers (Steelville, Pa.)

“Hand weeding is very effective, but not sustainable.” – Scott Roberts, Scott’s Pride Farm (San Ramon, Calif.)

“Weeds grow back.” – Bill Adams, Adams Farms (Covert, Mich.)

“Effective for the most part, just difficult.” – Rock Raiford, Raiford Acres (Lady Lake, Fla.)

“A lot of our profit is used on weed control. Very expensive the way I’m doing it right now.” – Joe Jimenez, Triple J Farms (Kerman, Calif.)
**84%** of participants said that Emery’s ammonium nonanoate weed control product would be a viable option for weed control in addition to traditional organic methods once approved for crop production.

“This product is great. If marked at the correct price, I would definitely use it on my crop acreage.”
- Owen Dumais, *University of Vermont* (Burlington, Vt.)

**86%** of respondents indicated that they would be inclined to use Emery’s ammonium nonanoate weed control product to treat crop acreage once the product is approved for organic crop production.

“Will be a tremendous tool in the production of organic grapes (table and wine) if approved.”
- Judith Reith, *Stone Hoeing* (Baraboo, Wis.)

“Great product. I raise honey bees and feel it is a safe product for my use.” – Clifton Monhollen, *CJ Farms* (Blissfield, Mich.)

**88%** of participants said that they would recommend Emery’s ammonium nonanoate weed control product to their farming colleagues.

“This would definitely be a helpful addition on organic farms and in organic landscaping.” – Tom Campbell, *Campbell’s Horticultural Consulting and Services* (Elizabeth City, N.C.)

**51%** of participants said that Emery’s ammonium nonanoate weed control product was the most effective natural-based weed control product they’ve used.

“EMERION™ 7000 was better than vinegar. It would cut hand weeding time by at least 50 percent.” – Gerry Parlato, *Fresh Start Farm* (Oviedo, Fla.)
“It’s the best I’ve used. It kills fast and doesn’t let weeds recoup.” – Joe Jimenez, Triple J Farms (Kerman, Calif.)

Additional trial sample program and survey details are available in Appendix A.

Dr. Douglas Doohan, Professor of Horticulture & Crop Science at The Ohio State University’s Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, echoed the challenges that organic farmers face with existing methods and the need for approved herbicides:

“Current practices for weed control are woefully insufficient. This observation is confirmed by survey after survey of farmers attesting to the preeminence of weeds as the problem most limiting production, profitability and expansion of organic farming. ... Approved herbicides will provide a critical alternate method of control under such circumstances and will help organic farmers preserve critically important soil quality. Limited efficacy and undesirable environmental impacts of currently approved organic methods are two compelling reasons why new natural and organic-based herbicides should be approved as soon as possible.”

View the full OSU letter in Appendix E.

In addition, as indicated by well-respected authorities, effective weed control continues to rank among organic growers’ top concerns:

- In the 2014 USDA Organic Census of Agriculture, nearly 21% of farms listed production problems, including weed control, as their primary challenge; and
- In 2014, the Sustainable Food Laboratory determined that current organic growers were most concerned about yield loss from weed pressure and the greatest concern for potential organic growers was uncertain profits related to yield losses from weed, disease and insect pest pressure.

Previous Objection 3: There are negative environmental impacts from use of ammonium nonanoate

2016 Petition Substantive New Supporting Information:
- Ammonium nonanoate is a soap with minimum negative impacts to the environment or to biodiversity:
  - Ammonium nonanoate is nontoxic to honey bees (See Appendix C);
  - The 2015 Registration Review of Soap Salts, including ammonium nonanoate, by the EPA concluded that short-chain fatty acids, including nonanoic acid, are too low in toxicity to cause negative effects to aquatic organisms, including macroinvertebrates;
  - In 2015, the EPA waived all mammalian toxicity data requirements for fatty acid soaps due to the prevalent nature of fatty acids in the environment;
  - Ammonium nonanoate is a non-systemic, contact herbicide that has no soil activity;
Any ammonium nonanoate that may contact the soil is rapidly biodegraded by microorganisms to produce carbon dioxide, water and energy for the microorganism. Within a few days, no original ammonium nonanoate remains;

Due to this rapid degradation, ammonium nonanoate is, therefore, unlikely to leach out of the soil profile and into any bodies of water as described in the 2015 Registration Review of Soap Salts by the EPA;

Since ammonium nonanoate is not intended for direct application to aquatic sites, exposure to aquatic organisms is further reduced; and

Exposure to non-target organisms is further limited due to low drift potential from applying ammonium nonanoate.

There are negligible negative effects to livestock or human health:

The 1992 EPA Re-Registration Document (RED) concluded that no risks to human health are expected from the use of any ammonium salts of fatty acids due to their low toxicity;

Any residues from use are unlikely to exceed the levels of naturally-occurring or intentionally-added fatty acids in commonly-eaten foods; and

Salts of fatty acids are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on all raw agricultural commodities. Of important note, substances are only deemed to be exempt when the EPA determines the substance safe enough that a maximum level permitted in food is not necessary.

Previous Objection 4: Addition of Ammonium Nonanoate is incompatible with organic production practices

2016 Petition Substantive New Supporting Information:

Weed control in most cropping systems is complicated and typically employs multiple strategies since no single method is 100 percent effective on its own. In organic crop production, farmers’ weed control options are even more limited.

The National Organic Standards require weed control under 7 C.F.R §205.206(a):

“Warning must use management practices to prevent crop pests, weeds, and diseases including but not limited to.” (emphasis added) and then lists several proposed methods.

It is also important to note that the document specifically does not limit growers to only those listed methods as further outlined in the wording of 7 C.F.R §205.206(e):

“Warning the practices provided for in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section are insufficient to prevent or control crop pests, weeds, and diseases, a biological or botanical substance or a substance included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production may be applied to prevent, suppress, or control pests, weeds, or diseases.” (emphasis added)
It should be noted that while 7 C.F.R §205.206(e) indicates other approved methods could be used if initial practices in paragraphs (a) through (d) are insufficient, there are no other allowed synthetic substances on the National List at this time. Therefore, by adding ammonium nonanoate to the National List as an allowed synthetic substance for use in organic crop production as a viable option, the NOSB would be offering a valuable weed control and rescue tool to organic farmers. This is in direct support of the NOSB’s own stated regulation.

Compatibility with organic production practices also was stated directly from organic farmers across the United States as part of Emery’s 2016 ammonium nonanoate sample trial:

- 84% of survey respondents said that Emery’s ammonium nonanoate weed control product (EMERION™ 7000) would be a viable option for weed control in addition to traditional organic methods once approved for organic crop production; and
- 86% of survey respondents indicated they would be inclined to use EMERION™ 7000 to treat crop acreage once the product is approved for organic crop production.

See explicit farmer comments in Section 1 above and additional survey details in Appendix A.

The addition of ammonium nonanoate to the National List as an allowed synthetic substance for use in organic crop production also would directly support farmers who are in the USDA’s Certified Transitional Program by offering an effective solution to weed control while they work to build resilience into their farming ecosystem.

As stated by Dennis Hall, Director, OBIC Bioproduct Innovation Center:

“There is a great need for weed control strategies that enhance soil quality by growing carbon versus tillage systems that release carbon into the atmosphere. Ammonium nonanoate and the use strategy proposed by Emery provides such a system while preserving the integrity of the organic certification program.”

View the full OBIC letter in Appendix F.

As stated by Keith Jones, Executive Director, BPIA:

“BPIA supports the use of biological and natural-based solutions to weed control issues both in agriculture generally and specifically in organic farming. Access to these types of technologies for organic growers in the United States is critical if American farmers are going to help meet the growing demand for organic products that is often being met by imports. Soaps made from naturally-derived fatty acids are just one example of such natural-based solutions.”

View the full BPIA letter in Appendix G.

In addition, there is no known interaction between ammonium nonanoate and the other substances currently allowed in organic production or handling:
According to the 2015 Registration Review of Soap Salts by the EPA, short-chained fatty acids, including nonanoic acid, are too soluble to form precipitates with metal ions (zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe), molybdenum (Mo), etc.) that are currently used in organic nutrient management programs; and

- Ammonium nonanoate has no known incompatible materials.

Ammonium nonanoate is a naturally-occurring substance for which there are no commercially viable extraction methods or biological manufacturing methods:

- As indicated in the 2015 Registration Review of Soap Salts by the EPA, fatty acids, which are the foundation of ammonium nonanoate, are present everywhere in nature. They are excellent and efficient sources of energy for living cells;
- Naturally-occurring quantities are insufficient for economically viable extraction; and
- This product is synthesized at a site designed to safeguard the environment through engineering controls and employee training.

Further, ammonium nonanoate already has been confirmed to be compatible with other organic production practices as indicated directly by prior rulings of the NOSB:

- Ammonium nonanoate is already allowed with limitations in organic production by annotation under 7 C.F.R § 205.601(b)(1) Soaps – Pesticide for use as a herbicide in farmstead maintenance (roadways, ditches, right of ways, building perimeters) and ornamental crops after the requirements of §205.206(e) have been met.
- Ammonium nonanoate is also currently allowed as an insecticide in organic applications for food and fiber production as included in 7 C.F.R § 205.601(e)(8) Soap – Pesticide. This insecticidal use introduces the material to the same general location (between the crop row and not in contact with the crop or harvestable produce) in organic cropping systems. Further, if used on the crop leaves for insect control purposes it will contact the plant similarly for desiccation purposes (as a harvest aid).

As part of the NOSB’s Sunset 2017 Review conducted in October 2015, the NOSB unanimously recommended in two separate rulings to renew the inclusion of soaps on the National List as both 1) an herbicide and 2) an insecticide due to substantial public comments and support to keep them on the National List.

- Reference: 205.601(b) As herbicides, weed barriers, as applicable (1) herbicides soap-based—for use in farmstead maintenance (roadways, ditches, right of ways, building perimeters) and ornamental crops.
  o “NOSB Review: Public comments favored keeping soap-based herbicides on the National List. Comments indicated that though soap-based herbicides are sometimes only marginally effective, they are a safe alternative, and some farmers rely on them for weed control on farmstead, roadways, and other places they are approved for use. Based on the Subcommittee review and public comment, the NOSB finds soap-based herbicides compliant with OFPA criteria, and does not recommend removal from the National List.”
- Reference: 205.601(e)(8) - As insecticides (including acaricides or mite control).
“NOSB Review:” Public comments indicated that some organic producers use insecticidal soaps regularly, and some rated insecticidal soaps as critical to the success of their operation. Insecticidal soaps are considered to be a relatively nontoxic insecticide alternative. Based on the Subcommittee review and public comment, the NOSB finds insecticidal soaps compliant with OFPA criteria, and does not recommend removal from the National List.”

Since ammonium nonanoate has already been approved by the NOSB for organic use in these two methods noted above, and was recently re-approved in the Sunset Review, the NOSB’s approval of this current petition would be a simple extension of that approval to ammonium nonanoate for weed control use in food and fiber production.

Closing Summary

The substantive new information presented in this re-submitted cover letter and in our full petition (originally submitted September 27, 2016, attached again for reference) validates the need for additional approved organic weed control methods to support the exact constituents that the NOSB represents - organic growers and potential growers transitioning to organic across the United States.

- Organic farmers across the United States have directly voiced their concerns that existing organic weed control methods are not effective or not adequate.
- Although current language in 7 C.F.R §205.206(e) acknowledges that approved methods may be insufficient and even outlines approved use of “a substance included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production may be applied to prevent, suppress, or control pests, weeds, or diseases” when other approved organic methods are insufficient, there are currently no other approved allowed synthetic substances to meet organic farmers weed control and rescue treatment needs.
- Farmers transitioning to organic face serious challenges as well. As noted in a 2014 study from the Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Service (MOSES):
  - “The primary production challenges for organic farmers are weeds, soil health and fertility, and increasing incidence of weather volatility. Weed pressure is an issue for all growers and requires regional solutions and adaptive management. ... The organic grower requires support...not just for the first 3 years of transition, but through the first 5-7 years of completing a whole rotation. New organic producers often exit in the first 3-7 years in production” due to these challenges.
- To support existing organic farmers and encourage more organic farming to meet the growing US demand and to help curb the import of organic food, which may not meet the same rigorous standards as domestically produced organic food, additional effective weed control products like ammonium nonanoate are needed.

Therefore, we ask to be included on the NOSB April 2017 meeting agenda to present this petition to the full Board for a vote in the public forum to amend the National List (7 C.F.R. §§ 205.600-
to include ammonium nonanoate as a non-selective herbicide for use in organic agricultural practices for production of food and fiber.

Specifically, we propose that ammonium nonanoate be added to 7 C.F.R. § 205.601 (Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production) of the National Organic Standards National List as follows:

7 C.F.R. § 205.601(b)(3) Ammonium nonanoate, a soap-based, non-selective weed control agent for use in food and ornamental crops for control of weeds and crop desiccation as a harvest aid.

Respectfully re-submitted,

Darlene Florence, Ph.D. (Soil Science with a focus in Agronomy), CCA
Emery Oleochemicals LLC
Agro Green Business
4900 Este Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232 USA
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- **PREAMBLE** .......................................................... 2-10

- **IDENTIFICATION OF PETITIONED SUBSTANCE** ............... 12-33
  - I. **SUBSTANCE NAME** .................................................. 12
  - II. **PETITIONER AND MANUFACTURER INFORMATION** .... 12
  - III. **INTENDED OR CURRENT USE** .............................. 12-13
  - IV. **INTENDED ACTIVITIES AND APPLICATION RATE** ....... 13
  - V. **MANUFACTURING PROCESS** ................................ 13
  - VI. **ANCILLARY SUBSTANCES** .................................... 13
  - VII. **PREVIOUS REVIEWS** ........................................ 14
  - VIII. **REGULATORY AUTHORITY** ................................ 14-15
  - IX. **CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE (CAS) NUMBER AND PRODUCT LABEL** .......... 15
  - X. **PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES** .................. 15-18
  - XI. **SAFETY INFORMATION** ...................................... 18
  - XII. **RESEARCH INFORMATION** ................................. 18-20
  - XIII. **PETITION JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT** ............... 20-33

  - 1. **POTENTIAL OF THE SUBSTANCE FOR DETRIMENTAL CHEMICAL INTERACTIONS** .... 20-21
  - 2. **TOXICITY, MODE OF ACTION & BREAKDOWN OF THE SUBSTANCE** .............. 21-23
  - 3. **PROBABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION (USE, MISUSE, ETC.)** ........ 23-26
  - 4. **EFFECT OF SUBSTANCE ON HUMAN HEALTH** .................. 26-27
  - 5. **EFFECTS OF THE SUBSTANCE ON BIOLOGICAL & CHEMICAL INTERACTIONS** ...... 27-29
  - 6. **ALTERNATIVES TO USING THE SUBSTANCE** .................. 29-31
  - 7. **COMPATIBILITY WITH A SYSTEM OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE** ............ 32
  - 8. **IN CLOSING** ...................................................... 33

- **REFERENCES** .......................................................... 34

**SUPPORTING MATERIALS**

- **APPENDIX A: AMMONIUM NONANOATE SAMPLE PROGRAM & SURVEY RESULTS**
- **APPENDIX B: EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE EPA PRODUCT LABEL**
- **APPENDIX C: AMMONIUM NONANOATE HONEY BEE, *APIS MELLIFERA*, ACUTE CONTACT TOXICITY LIMIT TEST**
- **APPENDIX D: EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)**
- **APPENDIX E: OSU Letter of Support**
- **APPENDIX F: OBIC Letter of Support**
- **APPENDIX G: BPIA Letter of Support**
Identification of Petitioned Substance

I. Substance Name

Chemical Name:
Nonane-1-carboxylic acid, ammonium salt

Other Names:
Ammonium nonanoate
Ammonium pelargonate
Pelargonic acid, ammonium salt
Nonanoic acid, ammonium salt
Fatty acids (C8-18 and C18 unsat), ammonium salts
Ammonium soap salts of fatty acids (C8-C18 saturated)
Ammonium soap salts of higher fatty acids (C8-C18 saturated; C8-C12 unsaturated)

Trade Names:
Emery Agro 7000
EMERION™ 7000
EMERION™ W 40 SL
FL-AN140F (formerly Racer Concentrate)
FL-AN405F (formerly Racer Ready to Use)
FL-AN640OG

CAS Number:
63718-65-0 (ammonium nonanoate)

Other Codes:
031802 (EPA PC code for ammonium nonanoate; EPA, 2008)
031801 (EPA PC code for ammonium salts of C8-C18 and C18' fatty acids)

II. Petitioner and Manufacturer Information

Emery Oleochemicals LLC
Agro Green Business
4900 Este Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232 USA
Phone: 513-762-2500

III. Intended or Current Use

Ammonium nonanoate is currently approved for and used as a non-selective herbicide for the
contact spray control or burndown of weeds and grasses for food crops, field crops, pastures,
ornamentals, turf, landscapes, interiorscapes, greenhouses, nursery crops, farmsteads, and
around buildings and industrial sites including homes and gardens.
We are petitioning that the use be expanded through amendment of the National List to include ammonium nonanoate as a non-selective herbicide for use in organic agricultural practices for production of food and fiber. Specifically, we propose that ammonium nonanoate be added to § 205.601 (Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production) of the National Organic Standards National List as follows:

7 C.F.R. § 205.601(b)(3) Ammonium nonanoate, a soap-based, non-selective weed control agent for use in food and ornamental crops for control of weeds and crop desiccation as a harvest aid.

IV. Intended Activities and Application Rate
Ammonium nonanoate is intended for contact spray application on undesirable plant growth. This includes, but is not limited to: annual and perennial broadleaf and grass species, mosses, liverworts, sucker control and pre-harvest desiccation.

Approved crop groups include: root, tuber, bulb, leafy, legume, and fruiting vegetables; cole, brassica, cucurbit, and melon crops; pome, stone, and berry fruits; citrus and nut trees; row crops, including cereal grains; forages and pastures.

Ammonium nonanoate is approved for application as broadcast with field spray boom equipment, directed spray equipment, or spot treatment with hand-held equipment. Thorough saturation of the undesirable green leaf and stem surfaces is required for adequate control. Application rates are 6 percent to 8 percent for plants less than 1 inch and up to 13 percent for plants greater than 4 inches and those difficult to control.

The full, approved EPA Label is attached to this petition in Appendix B.

V. Manufacturing Process
Outlined below is a simplified version of the Agro Green Business’ production process for manufacturing ammonium nonanoate, which shows the flow from original feedstock to final product. Due to the public nature of this petition and in order to protect the company’s intellectual property, confidential and proprietary process information has been excluded.

VI. Ancillary Substances
This petition does not request use in organic handling or processing.
VII. Previous Reviews
This substance was previously petitioned in December 2009 and reviewed by the NOSB in the fall of 2011. Ammonium nonanoate was classified as “Soap – Pesticide” and allowed with restrictions. Specifically as an herbicide, the substance is allowed if the requirements of §205.206(e) are met, and “for use in farmstead maintenance (roadways, ditches, right of ways, building perimeters) and ornamental crops,” but not for organic food or non-food crops.

At that time, the primary objections of the Crops Committee were that there were sufficient organic weed control strategies available, the potential toxicity impact to aquatic invertebrates, and that a broad spectrum synthetic herbicide is not compatible or consistent with organic agriculture.

Throughout this petition, we will present new data outlining the need expressed by organic growers for more effective organic weed control options, the environmental benefits of ammonium nonanoate (including reduced reliance on tillage), user safety issues with existing organic weed control methods such as acetic acid, and that the use of ammonium nonanoate in organic agriculture is indeed consistent with the traditions of organic agriculture.

VIII. Regulatory Authority
Ammonium nonanoate is classified as a biochemical pesticide. The EPA Registration numbers are listed by product below in Table 1. Falcon Labs is the primary registrant, and the Emery products are a re-pack label of these products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Registart</th>
<th>Active Concentration</th>
<th>Falcon Lab / Emery Transferred Registration Number</th>
<th>Emery Registered Product Name</th>
<th>Emery Repack Registration Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falcon Labs</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>79766-1 / 87663-11</td>
<td>Emery Agro 7000 Concentrate</td>
<td>87663-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Emerion™ 7000 Concentrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Emerion™ W 40 SL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL-AN140F</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>79766-1 / 87663-11</td>
<td>Emery Agro 7001 Concentrate (MUP)</td>
<td>87663-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL-AN405F</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>79766-4 / 87663-12</td>
<td>Emery Agro 7010 RTU</td>
<td>87663-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL-AN640OG</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>79766-6 / 87663-14</td>
<td>Emery Agro 7030 Concentrate</td>
<td>87663-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL-AN640OG</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>79766-6 / 87663-14</td>
<td>Emery Agro 7031 Concentrate (MUP)</td>
<td>87663-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The EPA established an Exemption from the Requirement of Tolerance for Ammonium Soap Salts of Higher Fatty Acids (C₈-C₁₈ Saturated; C₈-C₁₂ unsaturated) in the Federal Register on July 9, 2008 (73 Federal Register 39264) for “all food commodities when applied for the suppression and control of a wide variety of grasses and weeds.”
Additionally, the EPA established an Exemption from the Requirement of Tolerance for Ammonium Soap Salts of Fatty Acids (C₈-C₁₈ Saturated) in the Federal Register on March 24, 2010 (75 Federal Register 14082) for “pre- and post-harvest on all raw agricultural when applied / used as a surfactant.”

An Exemption from Tolerance is only issued when the EPA has determined that the substance is considered safe enough that a maximum level of substance permitted in food does not need to be established (EPA, 2015, “Minimum Risk Pesticides”).

### IX. Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Number and Product Labels

The CAS number for ammonium nonanoate is 63718-65-0.

The CAS number for fatty acids (C₈-C₁₈ and C₁₈ unsaturated), ammonium salts is 84776-33-0.

### X. Physical and Chemical Properties

Ammonium nonanoate is a nine-carbon, saturated fatty acid soap with the chemical formula \( \text{NH}_4\text{C}_9\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2 \). It is also considered a mineral salt of fatty acids that occurs naturally in the environment (75 Federal Register 14082). At 20°C (68°F), ammonium nonanoate is a clear, pale yellow liquid with a slight fatty acid odor. It is completely miscible in water and non-flammable. Table 2 describes additional physical and chemical properties of ammonium nonanoate.

#### Table 2: Properties of ammonium nonanoate (EPA, 2008).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline Number</th>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63-2 (OPPTS 830.6302)</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Clear, colorless to pale yellow @ 20°C (68°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-3 (OPPTS 830.6303)</td>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid @ 20°C (68°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-4 (OPPTS 830.6304)</td>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Slightly fatty acid odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-5 (OPPTS 830.7200)</td>
<td>Melting point</td>
<td>20.7°C (68°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-6 (OPPTS 830.7220)</td>
<td>Boiling point</td>
<td>260°C (500°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-7 (OPPTS 830.7300)</td>
<td>Density</td>
<td>1.00 ± 0.00 @ 20°C (68°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-9 (OPPTS 830.7950)</td>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>17.5 mm Hg at 20 °C (68°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23.8 mm Hg at 25 °C (77°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-13 (OPPTS 830.6313)</td>
<td>Stability</td>
<td>Long history of stability of fatty acid soap salts in plastic containers in the form of detergents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-15 (OPPTS 830.6315)</td>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Product is non-flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-18 (OPPTS 830.7100)</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>61.02 ± 0.01 cP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-19 (OPPTS 830.6319)</td>
<td>Miscibility</td>
<td>Completely miscible in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-20 (OPPTS 830.6320)</td>
<td>Corrosion characteristics</td>
<td>Not corrosive; product consists of a soap salt of a fatty acid that has been routinely packaged in plastic containers for several decades without exhibiting corrosive properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biodegradation Half-Life</td>
<td>4.99 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bio-concentration Factor</td>
<td>0.474</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ammonium nonanoate is non-systemic, contact herbicide that has no soil activity (EPA, 2008).

A. Chemical interactions with other substances, especially substances used in organic production.

The 2015 Registration Review of Soap Salts by the EPA updated environmental and toxicology information to ensure that “all registered pesticides continue to meet the statutory standard of no unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment.” In particular, the 2015 Report added publically available literature, and models of risk quotients and exposure concentrations to the EPA’s 1992 Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED) for Soap Salts. Additionally, the 2015 Report differentiated these data for the various carbon chain lengths (C₈-C₁₈) and three cations (sodium, potassium, and ammonium).

The precipitation with metal ions (zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe), molybdenum (Mo), selenium (Se), cobalt (Co), etc.) is specifically addressed in the 2015 Report. It stated that long-chain fatty acids do form a precipitate with metal ions; however, short-chain fatty acids, including nonanoic acid, are too soluble to form these precipitates (EPA, 2015).

Ammonium nonanoate does not have any known incompatible materials.

B. Toxicity and environmental persistence.

According to the 2008 Biopesticide Registration Action Document (emphasis added):

Ammonium nonanoate is closely related to other salts of fatty acids known as soap salts. Toxicology and environmental data requirements for this biochemical herbicide product were waived, primarily via the Agency’s Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED) for Soap Salts. The RED (EPA-738-F-92-013, September, 1992) concludes that no risks to human health are expected from the use of ammonium salts of higher fatty acids (C₈-C₁₈ saturated and C₁₈ unsaturated) based on their low toxicity and the fact that residues from pesticide uses are not likely to exceed the levels of naturally-occurring or intentionally-added fatty acids in commonly-eaten foods. Ammonium salts of fatty acids are rapidly biodegraded in the environment, and are expected to be only minimally toxic to non-target organisms, with the exception of aquatic invertebrates. Appropriate precautionary labeling of end use products containing ammonium salt will further minimize potential exposure and mitigate risk to humans and non-target organisms.

The Agency has considered ammonium nonanoate in light of relevant safety factors in the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996 and under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and determined there will be no unreasonable adverse effects from the use of this product. The Agency has considered available data and other factors, including the natural occurrence of soap salts and the lack of reported adverse effects, and believes that end-use products containing ammonium nonanoate, can be used without causing unreasonable adverse effects to humans or the environment.
While potential toxic impact on aquatic organisms was a concern noted in the past decision, the 2015 Registration Review of Soap Salts by the EPA quantified this risk based on the toxicity and solubility of the individual carbon chain lengths compared to the 1992 RED, which treated the range of carbon chains as a single length. The 2015 Report concluded that ammonium salts were less toxic than potassium salts, and that the short-chain fatty acids, including nonanoic acid, are too low in toxicity to cause negative effects to aquatic organisms (EPA, 2015). Classification for the toxicity of ammonium nonanoate for specific aquatic organisms is listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Toxicity classification for acute exposure of aquatic organisms to ammonium nonanoate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Class (Species Evaluated)</th>
<th>Toxicity Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Fish (Rainbow Trout)</td>
<td>Slightly Toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estuarine / Marine Fish (Sheepshead Minnow)</td>
<td>Practically Non-Toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Invertebrates (Water Flea / Daphnia)</td>
<td>Slightly Toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estuarine / Marine Fish (Mysid Shrimp)</td>
<td>Slightly Toxic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any potential toxic affects to aquatic organisms is further mitigated by the rapid degradation of ammonium nonanoate in the environment. With a half-life in soil of 24 hours, the active elements of the product biodegrade microbially before any potential negative interactions occur within the water column. Furthermore, the biodegradation products are carbon dioxide, water and energy for the microorganism – all naturally occurring elements in nature.

For terrestrial birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, the toxicity is negligible and exposure to ammonium nonanoate soap is expected to be minimal (EPA, 2015). Exposure to non-target terrestrial invertebrates (including honey bees) is also expected to be minimal due to the low drift of the substance. Mortality effects are not expected outside of the application site due to the thorough wetting and high concentration required for toxic effects (EPA, 2015). Details on the lack of any negative impact on honey bees are noted in Section XIII, Part 5, as well as outlined in a full study done by the Agro Green Business (see Appendix C).

C. Environmental impacts from its use and/or manufacture.

Environmental contamination from the manufacture of ammonium nonanoate at Emery Oleochemicals’ Cincinnati, Ohio, site is minimal. Multiple levels of engineering and administrative safety controls are in place throughout our facility. Details are noted in Section XIII, Part 3.

D. Effects on human health.
The EPA has concluded that “there is a reasonable certainty that no harm to the U.S. population, including infants and children, will result from aggregate exposure to residues of ammonium salts of fatty acids (C₈-C₁₈ saturated, C₉-C₁₂ unsaturated) due to their use as a pesticide” (73 Federal Register 39264). Additional details are outlined in Section XIII, Part 4.

E. Effects on soil organisms, crops, or livestock.

Ammonium nonanoate is a post-emergent, contact herbicide that is intended for spray application on undesirable plant growth. As such, any crop foliage that is not thoroughly wetted will display minimal necrosis, and only a minimal amount will contact the soil. However, both components of ammonium nonanoate act as food for the microorganisms present in the soil, which they convert to energy, and release carbon dioxide and water back into the environment through respiration (EPA, 2008). Ammonium nonanoate is basically non-toxic to birds, mammals, reptiles and terrestrial amphibians, including any livestock that may come in contact with sprayed areas. In general, the taste of soaps is unpleasant, and therefore, it further reduces the likelihood of livestock consuming freshly sprayed undesirable plants. Additional details are outlined in Section XIII, Part 5.

XI. Safety Information

While ammonium nonanoate is classified as an acute health hazard due to the potential for eye irritation when used at high concentration levels, as with any agricultural substance, the use of safety glasses is recommended to avoid exposure to liquid splashes or mists. Personal hygiene measures, including proper hand washing, refraining from eating during application, and wearing appropriate clothing, are also recommended for the safe handling of most agricultural substances and are sufficient for the safe use of ammonium nonanoate.

The full Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is attached to this petition in Appendix D.

XII. Research Information

The primary purpose of the use of ammonium nonanoate is weed-control efficacy. Independent, third-party field and greenhouse trials have evaluated the efficacy of ammonium nonanoate against a variety of plant species and under numerous environmental conditions. Studies have also considered the interaction between product rates and spray volumes to establish the balance between the product cost and water usage.

In 2006, a field trial at Oklahoma State University determined that control of tumble pigweed (Amaranthus albus L.) and spiny pigweed (Amaranthus spinosus) tended to peak with a spray volume of 70 gallons per acre (GPA) at 4.1 percent volume by volume (v/v) rate. This combination resulted in greater than 93 percent control. For sensitive weed species, such as carpetweeds (Mollugo verticillata L.), lower spray volumes of 17.5 GPA and 35 GPA also resulted in greater than 93 percent control at 6 days after treatment (DAT).

The field study was repeated at two locations in 2007 with the 35 and 70 GPA spray volumes. At 7 DAT, there was greater than 90 percent control for both carpetweeds (Mollugo verticillata
L. and crabgrass (Digitaria species) regardless of spray volume, as long as the application rate was more than 5 percent v/v. Here, as in 2006, the control of tumble pigweed (Amaranthus albus L.) was greatest with a spray volume of 70 GPA, but a 6.1 percent v/v rate was required.

Also in 2007, a field trial at the University of California, Davis evaluated ammonium nonanoate at a 40 gpa application volume against shepherd’s purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris), burning nettle (Urtica urens), purslane (Portulaca oleracea), and hairy nightshade (Solanum physalifolium). A 6 percent v/v rate controlled each weed species at greater than 85 percent with shepherd’s purse and hairy nightshade, particularly sensitive species.

Ammonium nonanoate was also tested in a greenhouse setting at Penn State University in 2008 (Table 3). The weed species evaluated were: brown mustard (Brassica juncea), yellow mustard (Brassica alba), giant foxtail (Setaria faberii), velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti), common lambsquarter (Chenopodium album) and smooth pigweed (Amaranthus hybridus). As part of the trial, four rates of vinegar and four rates of clove oil were tested against two rates of ammonium nonanoate.

For each of the weed species tested, the 13 percent v/v rate of ammonium nonanoate worked as effectively as or better than any of the other treatments. This is particularly true for the giant foxtail and velvetleaf species. The 13 percent v/v rate of ammonium nonanoate resulted in 85 percent control of giant foxtail; the 6.5 percent rate controlled 65 percent, which was significantly less than the 13 percent rate, but still significantly greater control than any of the other products. In fact, only the 20 percent vinegar and 20 percent clove oil provided control that was significantly greater than the untreated check plots for giant foxtail and velvetleaf.

For the other four weed species, both rates of ammonium nonanoate (6.5 percent and 13 percent v/v) had numerically better control than the 20 percent vinegar and 20 percent clove oil rates, though the values were not statistically different.

Please see Table 4 on the following page for more information.
Table 4: Percent control of brown mustard (Brassica juncea), yellow mustard (Brassica alba), giant foxtail (Setaria faberi), velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti), common lambsquarter (Chenopodium album) and smooth pigweed (Amaranthus hybridus) 14 days after treatment with vinegar, clove oil, or ammonium nonanoate as listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Rate1</th>
<th>GPA2</th>
<th>Brown Mustard</th>
<th>Yellow Mustard</th>
<th>Giant Foxtail</th>
<th>Velvetleaf</th>
<th>Common Lambsquarter</th>
<th>Smooth Pigweed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untreated</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.0 c</td>
<td>0.0 f</td>
<td>0.0 e</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
<td>0.0 e</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinegar 5%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10.0 c</td>
<td>13.8 ef</td>
<td>0.0 e</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
<td>0.0 e</td>
<td>0.0 e</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinegar 10%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>27.5 b</td>
<td>30.0 de</td>
<td>0.0 e</td>
<td>1.3 d</td>
<td>13.8 e</td>
<td>20.0 c</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinegar 15%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61.3 a</td>
<td>61.3 bc</td>
<td>2.5 e</td>
<td>8.8 cd</td>
<td>50.0 cd</td>
<td>45.0 b</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinegar 20%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70.0 a</td>
<td>82.5 ab</td>
<td>25.0 d</td>
<td>28.8 b</td>
<td>80.0 ab</td>
<td>77.5 a</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clove oil 5%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.0 b</td>
<td>37.5 d</td>
<td>5.0 e</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
<td>35.0 d</td>
<td>43.8 b</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clove oil 10%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.0 b</td>
<td>47.5 cd</td>
<td>10.0 de</td>
<td>13.8 bcd</td>
<td>46.3 cd</td>
<td>43.8 b</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clove oil 15%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38.8 b</td>
<td>50.0 cd</td>
<td>15.0 de</td>
<td>15.0 bcd</td>
<td>52.5 cd</td>
<td>42.5 b</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clove oil 20%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65.0 a</td>
<td>68.8 abc</td>
<td>21.3 d</td>
<td>23.8 bc</td>
<td>88.8 a</td>
<td>60.0 ab</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium nonanoate 6.5%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75.0 a</td>
<td>91.3 a</td>
<td>65.0 b</td>
<td>55.0 a</td>
<td>88.8 a</td>
<td>73.8 a</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium nonanoate 13%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>73.8 a</td>
<td>92.5 a</td>
<td>85.0 a</td>
<td>55.0 a</td>
<td>92.5 a</td>
<td>72.5 a</td>
<td>0.0 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The rate for vinegar and clove oil is expressed as percent active product applied. The vinegar concentrated product was 46.9% acetic acid; the clove oil product was 50% concentrate. The ammonium nonanoate is a 40% concentrate and the amount of product applied is expressed as percent volume by volume (% v/v).

2 GPA is gallons per acre spray volume.

3 Within a column, treatments with different letters are significantly different at p<0.05.

XIII. Petition Justification Statement

1. The potential of the substance for detrimental chemical interactions with other materials used in organic farming systems.

The 2015 Registration Review of Soap Salts by the EPA updated environmental and toxicology information to ensure that “all registered pesticides continue to meet the statutory standard of no unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment.” In particular, the 2015 Report added publically available literature, and models of risk quotients and exposure concentrations to the EPA’s 1992 Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED) for Soap Salts. Additionally, the 2015 Report differentiated these data for the various carbon chain lengths (C₈-C₁₈) and three cations (sodium, potassium, and ammonium).

The precipitation with metal ions (zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe), molybdenum (Mo), selenium (Se), cobalt (Co), etc.) is specifically addressed in the 2015 Report. It stated that long-chain fatty acids do form a precipitate with metal ions; however, short-chain fatty acids, including nonanoic acid, are too soluble to form these precipitates.
In the updated Safety Data Sheet (Appendix D), ammonium nonanoate does not have incompatible materials or the possibility of hazardous reactions.

2. The toxicity and mode of action of the substance and of its breakdown products or any contaminants, and their persistence and areas of concentration in the environment.

Ammonium nonanoate has a physical, not systemic, mode of action. It is a non-selective, broad-spectrum, contact herbicide that has no soil activity (EPA, 2008). It acts by penetrating the waxy coating (cuticle) on plant leaves and disrupts the structure of the cell walls. As a result, the leaves are unable to hold water. This evaporation results in the drying out and death of the plant leaves. Without sufficient leaf surface area, the plant is unable to conduct photosynthesis and eventually dies.

While ammonium nonanoate is intended to be applied to weeds in crop row middles, we understand that it will make some contact with soil during application. The following and Figure 1 will explain ammonium nonanoate’s breakdown products and its benefits to microorganisms as a food source:

The fatty acid component of ammonium nonanoate is an excellent energy source for microorganisms. In nature, fatty acids are an essential part of all animal diets as they are present in the fats and oils of all living tissues, including seeds (EPA, 2015). As such, soil microorganisms are the primary consumers of fatty acids, where they combine it with atmospheric oxygen to produce energy and growth for the microorganism’s cells, and release carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O) into the environment (EPA, 2015).

During microbial biodegradation, the ammonium ion (NH₄⁺) is primarily consumed by the microorganisms as a food source and is converted to either amino acids or proteins that cells use for biological functions and growth. Alternatively, though less frequently, ammonium can be absorbed by the plant roots, converted to nitrate (NO₃⁻) by microorganisms and then absorbed by the plant roots, incorporated into the structure of soil clay particles for later use, or converted by microorganisms into ammonia gas. All of these are naturally occurring biological functions and processes that occur in all soils.
Figure 1: The diagram below shows how ammonium nonanoate should be applied to weeds in the crop row middles as well as the resulting breakdown in the soil if contact is made during application.

Based on a study submitted and approved by the EPA, fatty acid soaps, including ammonium nonanoate, break down within 24 hours (EPA, 1992). A further study concluded that in soil treated with fatty acid soaps, the fatty acid levels had declined to natural levels within 10 days and that microbial processes were responsible for the degradation (EPA, 2015). Therefore,
ammonium nonanoate does not bioaccumulate in the environment, and exposure to this
substance by soil microorganism is not a concern, since these organisms rapidly biodegrade
all fatty acids soaps.

In contrast, while acetic acid (vinegar) is also a fatty acid, albeit a very short-chained one, and
due to its very acidic pH of 2.4, acetic acid results in the immediate death of any soil
microorganisms that it contacts. Acetic acid also poses hazardous risks for worker safety due
to the higher concentrations needed for acetic acid to be effective for weed control versus the
low hazard and lower concentrations required for efficacy of ammonium nonanoate.
Further, the restricted-entry interval (REI) for acetic acid is typically 48 hours versus 4 hours
for ammonium nonanoate.

3. The probability of environmental contamination during manufacture, use, misuse or
disposal of the substance.

Environmental contamination from the manufacture of ammonium nonanoate at Emery
Oleochemicals’ Cincinnati, Ohio, site is minimal. Multiple levels of engineering and
administrative controls are in place to safeguard the environment during our operations as
follows:

Management Systems for Environmental Sustainability:
Emery Oleochemicals is an ISO 14001 registered facility. Benchmarking and goal setting are
conducted annually as our company continually works to reduce the site’s environmental
footprint. Areas addressed have included energy conservation projects, solid waste recycling
and reduced water use.

Emery Oleochemicals has sponsored a Community Advisory Panel for more than 25 years.
The facility staff meets with representatives of the surrounding local communities on a bi-
monthly basis to discuss topics of common interest such as site emissions, emergency
preparedness and response, transportation safety, student education in math and sciences,
and job availability.

Emery Oleochemicals has issued an annual Sustainability Report for the last four years
demonstrating the company’s environmental, social, governance and economic performance
which acts as a benchmark to reinforce our ongoing commitment to achieve a long-term
positive impact on society and the economy through sustainable business practices.

Process safety management systems at our site, including multiple safety, health and
environmental procedures, pre-startup safety reviews for all manufacturing processes and
mechanical integrity inspections, have been adopted site-wide as part of our company’s
sustainability goals, not just in OSHA or EPA-regulated manufacturing processes.

Protection of Air:
In 2011, Emery Oleochemicals made the decision to switch from coal to natural gas for
steam generation. Criteria pollutant emissions were reduced by more than 90 percent.
Multiple recognition awards were received including the 2011 Eagle Award for Excellence
for an exemplary accomplishment in reducing emissions that defines sustained commitment, program excellence and innovative environmental stewardship, Ohio Chemistry Technology Council (OCTC) and 2012 Biggest Breakthrough, Greater Cincinnati Manny Award.

In addition, the following processes and protocols are in place to ensure regulatory compliance and worker safety:

- Scrubbers and regenerative thermal oxidizers are used for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia point emissions control;
- Thermal incinerators and a bio-reactor are used for odor abatement; and
- Leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs are in place for control of any potential fugitive VOC emissions.

Protection of Water:
Mill Creek flows through the center of our Cincinnati-based site. An 18-inch-high concrete dike protects the creek from any potential contaminants from our manufacturing processes and site vehicle traffic.

Installations of bio-swales (rain gardens) alongside our main site roadway capture oil and grease from roadways and eliminate contaminated flow into groundwater or the Mill Creek. The image to the right shows a Monarch Waystation sign in one of the bio-swales at Emery Oleochemicals Cincinnati, Ohio site.

Our bio-swales are nationally certified Wildlife Habitats and Monarch Waystations. Numerous awards have been received for the installation of these bio-swales at our Cincinnati site, including the 2012 Eagle Award for Excellence for Collaboration for the Environment, Ohio Chemistry Technology Council (OCTC); and the 2013 Biggest Breakthrough, Greater Cincinnati Manny Award.

Bio-digesters are used to convert high organic concentration waste water streams into bio-gas for energy recovery. In addition, dikes have been installed around tank farms for any spill containment. Finally, the site has a process for the skimming of floating oil and grease from waste water prior to discharge to the public water treatment facility. This reclaimed material is reworked into additional fatty acids.

Protection of Land:
Recycling programs are in place at our site for collection of scrap metal, paper and cardboard, gloves, aluminum cans and more. In addition, all vehicles leaving the site to transport product are inspected, with photograph documentation, to ensure the containers are properly sealed before release onto public roadways.
Use:
The probability of environmental contamination during use of the product is mitigated by the EPA approved product label (Appendix B, EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE: Page 6):

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Socks and chemical resistant footwear
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear

The product is a contact herbicide effective only when targeted weeds are contacted directly. Any material that reaches the soil will be broken down in a 24-hour period (as noted in Section II). Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Use care when applying adjacent to any body of water. Should the product come in contact with water, it is only slightly toxic to freshwater invertebrates (EPA, 2015), and will be quickly biodegraded by water microorganisms, thus largely mitigating ammonium nonanoate’s impact on water.

Clear label instructions mitigate potential misuses. However, the impact from any potential misuses with regard to non-target species, waterways, soil, human or livestock interaction are already largely mitigated and detailed by the safety profile and non-toxic nature of the product as noted in Sections IV and V.

Disposal:
Proper disposal of the product is outlined in the product label (Appendix B, EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE: Page 17):
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store container in cool place until used. Store at temperatures above 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Non-refillable Containers: Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Clean container promptly after emptying (liquid formulations).

Non-refillable container equal to or less than 5 gals: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Non-refillable container between 5 - 55 gals: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Refillable container 5 gals to bulk: Refill this container with this pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.


As with any agricultural input, general safety precautions are suggested when handling, mixing, applying or disposing ammonium nonanoate – for example, eye protection, gloves and appropriate clothing – as outlined by the product label and required by law.

Were the product to be misused, oral exposure is generally self-limiting, since the taste of soap is easily recognized and unpleasant. In addition, ammonium soaps have an ammonia odor that limits oral exposure. Ammonium nonanoate is of acute or low toxicity and has been placed in Toxicity Category IV, the lowest toxicity classification (EPA, 2008).
Fatty acids are a significant part of the human diet and the residues of fatty acids from pesticidal use of ammonium nonanoate are not likely to add significantly to the levels of fatty acids. In addition, exposure to low levels of soap salt residues on treated foods poses no known health risks (EPA, 1992). In fact, the FDA even lists salts of fatty acids as additives that may be used in food (69 Federal Register 23122).

The EPA has concluded that “there is a reasonable certainty that no harm to the U.S. population, including infants and children, will result from aggregate exposure to residues of ammonium salts of fatty acids (C8-C18 saturated, C9-C12 unsaturated) due to their use as a pesticide” (73 Federal Register 39264).

While prolonged dermal or inhalation exposure (24 hours) to ammonium nonanoate has the potential to cause skin or respiratory irritation (EPA, 2008), as noted on the product label, the use of gloves, hand-washing after product use and use in a properly ventilated area can easily mitigate these potential unfavorable consequences.

Regarding worker safety, the Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for ammonium nonanoate is four hours (minimum REI period required by EPA). However, were this not the minimum, workers could re-enter the area as soon as the product dries post-application due to the product's fast-acting process.

Salts of fatty acids are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on all raw agricultural commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices (73 Federal Register 39264). Substances are only exempt from tolerance when the EPA determines that the substance is considered to be safe enough that a maximum level of substance permitted in food does not need to be established (EPA, 2015, “Minimum Risk Pesticides”).

5. The effects of the substance on biological and chemical interactions in the agroecosystem, including the physiological effects of the substance on soil organisms (including the salt index and solubility of the soil), crops and livestock.

Ammonium nonanoate acts as food for microorganisms present in the soil to provide energy. As a non-selective, broad-spectrum, contact herbicide (EPA, 2008), ammonium nonanoate’s mode of action is physical, not systemic, and it has no pesticidal soil activity. It disrupts the structure of the waxy cuticle of the leaf, causing desiccation. It does not add to the salinity of the soil because neither the product nor its biodegradation products contain any sodium. The ammonium ion is also used by soil microorganisms in the synthesis of proteins and amino acids. Refer to Section XIII, Part 2 for a detailed diagram of this process.

Since ammonium nonanoate has a half-life of 24 hours in soil, the substance is microbially biodegraded before potential unfavorable interactions in the soil are possible. Furthermore, the biodegradation products are carbon dioxide and water as well as energy and growth for microorganisms (EPA, 2008).
Based on low toxicity and limited potential for non-target exposure (due to the thorough wetting required for efficacy), soaps, as a group, are not expected to cause adverse effects to organisms that are not directly exposed. Ammonium nonanoate is practically non-toxic to birds, mammals, reptiles and terrestrial amphibians. Due to the ubiquitous nature of fatty acids in the environment and limited potential for oral exposure via established uses, the EPA has waived all generic mammalian toxicity data requirements for fatty acid soaps (EPA, 2015).

Regarding toxicity for non-target organisms, Emery Oleochemicals conducted a study in May 2014 to test the potential impact of ammonium nonanoate on the mortality rate of honey bees (as outlined in Appendix C). The study exposed each honey bee in the study to a single dose of 100 micrograms of ammonium nonanoate. The bees were observed for 48 hours and none of the exposed bees showed any abnormal behavior. Since the mortality rate in the test substance group (6.7 percent ammonium nonanoate) and control group (3.3 percent) was different by less than 10 percent LD$_{50}$ (Median Lethal Dose), the product can be classified as non-toxic to honey bees. Based on application rate and low drift potential of ammonium nonanoate, offsite mortality effects are also not expected. At the use rate, honey bees and other non-target insects, are likely to be repelled due to the unpleasant odor of soaps, which further limits their exposure.

Results of the acute toxicity studies with soap products indicated that ammonium soaps are less toxic than potassium soaps to estuarine, marine and freshwater fish and invertebrates (EPA, 2015), whereas the EPA 1992 RED only used potassium soap data to determine aquatic toxicity for all soaps, including ammonium soaps. Since the product is not intended for direct application to aquatic sites, exposure to aquatic organisms is further mitigated (EPA, 2008). Additionally, both the ammonium ion and fatty acid components are quickly biodegraded by microorganisms in the soil and therefore, are not likely to leach out of the soil profile and into any bodies of water.

As outlined on the product label, ammonium nonanoate is intended for use in crop row middles and not in areas where livestock may be active. However, even if livestock were introduced to an area treated with ammonium nonanoate, toxicity is negligible. Adverse effects are unlikely due to the low mammalian toxicity and unpleasant taste of soaps which would deter livestock from ingesting any treated weeds.

When compared to other weed control alternatives, the contrasts are significant. As one example, tillage, an organically approved method of weed control, can have the following negative effects:

- Reduced earthworm activity;
- Reduced soil organic matter, which is tied to nutrient availability;
- Reduced water infiltration;
- Reduced soil-stored carbon, which increases climate change;
- Increased burning of fossil fuels (tillage tools);
6. The alternatives to using the substance in terms of practices or other available materials.

While traditional and alternative organic weed control methods listed under 7 C.F.R. §205.206(c) may be effective in optimal organic system planning and weather years, they may not always be practical or safe for the environment or workers:

- Tillage lends itself to increased soil damage, including the loss of organic matter through soil inversion and exposure to air.
- Flaming creates negative environmental effects through carbon emissions and fossil fuel introduction to soil.
- Vinegar, clove oil, thyme oil, lemon grass oil and limonene are generally not effective; high concentration levels needed for effectiveness lead to potential user safety risks.
- Hand-rouging/hand-weeding can be effective, but is not always profitable or easily scalable to additional organic acres.
- Cover crops add additional complexity and are hard to maintain for optimal effectiveness (hard to grow, hard to kill).
- Mulching is often impractical and only effective on high-value farming crops (needs high-volume to be effective); sufficient material is not always available. The utilization of plastic mulches is wasteful of natural resources, requires additional effort and fuel for removal and contributes to the contamination of the environment through both its manufacture and disposal in landfills.

Effective weed control consistently ranks among organic growers’ top concerns. When asked about production conditions of greatest concern, losses from weed pressure ranked fourth behind weather, input costs, and labor costs (Walz, 2004). In the USDA Organic Census of Agriculture, nearly 21 percent of farms listed production problems as their primary challenge in 2014, compared with 20 percent in 2008 (USDA, 2014; USDA, 2008). In a follow-up survey, the Sustainable Food Laboratory determined that yield losses from weed pressure were of greatest concern to current organic farmers (Reaves and Rosenblum, 2014). For potential organic growers, and those looking to expand their acreage, the high risk associated with the transition to a highly complex management system that is specific to both the region and cropping system was of greatest concern (Reaves and Rosenblum, 2014).

The National Organic Standards focus on the prevention of weeds under 7 C.F.R §205.206(a). As noted, growers are to use these methods, but are not limited to them. Provided that the requirements of 7 C.F.R. §205.206(e) are met, when 7 C.F.R. §205.206(c) methods are insufficient, ammonium nonanoate is a viable alternative.

Our Agro Green Business conducted a survey as part of its 2016 ammonium nonanoate sampling program. The survey requested feedback from organic growers across the United States who had sampled the product for use in their non-organic farming production to determine organic grower demand for alternative methods to organic weed control. As referenced in the past NOSB decision, it was noted that the Committee felt grower demand
was not present and existing methods were satisfactory (NOSB, 2011). However, based on hundreds of requested ammonium nonanoate samples sent to and used by organic growers in non-organic crop production during the two month sample program, our survey findings support that there is indeed significant grower interest for alternative organic methods and those current organic methods are not effective for all growers.
Refer to Appendix A for the Agro Green Business’ organic grower survey results and see key findings in the graphic below:

From June through August 2016, the Agro Green Business at Emery Oleochemicals received several hundred sample requests from organic growers across the United States for its ammonium nonanoate weed control product, EMERION™ 7000, to use in their non-organic crop production. 19% of the farmers who received samples provided their personal feedback on the product’s performance, the ineffectiveness of existing organic weed control methods and more. Here are our survey highlights:

- **54%** of participants said that existing organic weed control methods are not effective.
- **84%** of participants said that EMERION™ 7000 would be a viable option for weed control in addition to traditional organic methods.
- **51%** of participants said that EMERION™ 7000 was the most effective organic/natural-based weed control product they’ve used.
- **86%** of participants said that EMERION™ 7000 was very easy to mix and apply.
- **70%** of participants said that EMERION™ 7000 killed weeds in less than 48 hours. 33% said it killed weeds in less than 24 hours.
- **86%** of participants said that they would be inclined to apply EMERION™ 7000 to treat crop acreage once the product is approved for crop use.
- **88%** of participants said that they would recommend EMERION™ 7000 to their farming colleagues.

Weed control methods currently being used by organic farmers:
7. Its compatibility with a system of sustainable agriculture.

Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment, and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved.

Ammonium nonanoate lends itself to organic agriculture as a sustainable product that can also promote the health of soils, ecosystems and people due to the ability to predict its effectiveness, estimate its impact and solve a problem – weed control. Sustainable agriculture focuses on how to preserve land for continued crop harvests from generation to generation. In the approach of ammonium nonanoate’s natural-based sourcing, there is a positive effect on the environment, including reducing material sent to the landfill.

Ineffective weed control methods in organic agriculture will continue to negatively affect the consumer ratio of supply and demand. By increasing our ability to control weeds in organic systems through the use of ammonium nonanoate, we increase potential yields to provide quality, sustainable food sources for our growing world population. The introduction of ammonium nonanoate will help produce healthy foods without compromising the next generation’s health.

Allowing ammonium nonanoate to be added to the National List will also help supplement the export vs. import ratio in the organic farming industry. As governing agencies continue to regulate safe, sustainable solutions for growers within the U.S., we also must continue to review how our global partners are regulating themselves to harvest their “organic” products and export them to our country for consumption in the U.S.. Are their products held to the same standards? We cannot be sure that other countries, from which we already import products, are abiding by the same rules. Therefore, allowing ammonium nonanoate as a method to control weeds in the organic market within the U.S. will help supply our own nation’s ever-growing demand for local organic products; doing so in a way that customers and consumers can rest assured that the products are truly organically produced by local growers.

Maintaining biodiversity through effective, responsible and sustainable methods is critically important as populations continue to grow and require healthy, natural food sources. Allowing ammonium nonanoate as an approved method of organic weed control will help ensure continued biodiversity for generations of agricultural need.
8. In Closing.

New information provided by the EPA in 2015, “Revised Environmental Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment, Soap Salts,” additional organic industry studies, and feedback received directly from organic growers across the United States provides compelling support for why ammonium nonanoate should be added to the National List of allowed substances, including:

- Data published by the EPA in 2015 further clarified the safety of ammonium nonanoate to the soil, non-target organisms (including honey bees and aquatic invertebrates), workers and the environment through a thorough assessment of the environmental fate and potential ecological risks;
- Organic growers across the United States have expressed the need for weed control alternatives to approved traditional organic methods (as outlined in Appendix A);
- Fatty acids, the foundation of ammonium nonanoate, are ubiquitous in nature. They are excellent and efficient sources of energy for living cells;
- Any potential unfavorable effects on the environment from manufacture, use, misuse, or disposal are mitigated by careful environmental protection practices during manufacture, comprehensive label instructions and a 24-hour half-life in the environment;
- There is no level of concern (LOC) by the EPA regarding non-target aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants when ammonium salts are applied to terrestrial crop sites and this substance is non-toxic to birds and mammals; and
- Carbon dioxide emissions, fossil fuel burning and the breakdown of soil from methods such as tillage and flaming operations all negatively affect soil microorganisms, structure, fertility and soil biological systems despite both of these being approved organic weed control methods.
9. References


Appendix A

EMERION™ 7000 Ammonium Nonanoate
Sample Program and Survey Results

Program Details:
In June 2016, the Agro Green Business at Emery Oleochemicals implemented a product sample program for organic growers across the United States. These farmers were invited to sample the company’s ammonium nonanoate weed control product, EMERION™ 7000, for use in their non-organic crop operations.

During the two-month duration of the program, several hundred sample requests were received and fulfilled.

Survey Results:
After the organic farmers received their ammonium nonanoate sample, they were encouraged to share their experience using the product by participating in an online survey. The Agro Green Business received a 19% response rate from the hundreds of sample recipients indicating the organic farmers’ overwhelming support of this product and uncovering a key unmet need for more effective weed control products that could be used in organic production.

The following statistics highlight key survey results:

- 54 percent of respondents indicated that existing organic weed control methods are not effective for them; they noted that existing organic methods included tillage, acetic acid, flaming and hand weeding
- 51 percent of respondents indicated that EMERION™ 7000 was the most effective product they had ever used compared to other organic or natural-based weed control products
- 84 percent of respondents indicated that they felt EMERION™ 7000 would be a viable option for weed control in addition to traditional organic methods (tillage, acetic acid, flaming, hand weeding, etc.) once the product is approved for organic crop production
- 86 percent of respondents indicated they would be inclined to use EMERION™ 7000 to treat crop acreage once the product is approved for organic crop production
- 88 percent of respondents said they would recommend EMERION™ 7000 to their farming colleagues

Refer to the infographic below on Page 2 of this attachment for additional information.
From June through August 2016, the Agro Green Business at Emery Oleochemicals received several hundred sample requests from organic growers across the United States for its ammonium nonanoate weed control product, EMERION™ 7000, to use in their non-organic crop production. 19% of the farmers who received samples provided their personal feedback on the product’s performance, the ineffectiveness of existing organic weed control methods and more. Here are our survey highlights:

54% of participants said that existing organic weed control methods are not effective.

84% of participants said that EMERION™ 7000 would be a viable option for weed control in addition to traditional organic methods.

51% of participants said that EMERION™ 7000 was the most effective organic/natural-based weed control product they’ve used.

86% of participants said that EMERION™ 7000 was very easy to mix and apply.

70% of participants said that EMERION™ 7000 killed weeds in less than 48 hours. 33% said it killed weeds in less than 24 hours.

86% of participants said that they would be inclined to apply EMERION™ 7000 to treat crop acreage once the product is approved for crop use.

88% of participants said that they would recommend EMERION™ 7000 to their farming colleagues.
July 25, 2016

Sam Ghantous  
Emery Oleochemicals LLC  
4900 Este Avenue  
Cincinnati, OH 45232

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling and Formulation Amendment – Adding Additional Use Directions and Additional Producers  
Product Name: Emery Agro 7000 Concentrate  
EPA Registration Number: 87663-1  
Application Date: March 17, 2016  
OPP Decision Number: 515756

Dear Mr. Ghantous:

The amended labeling and Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, are acceptable.

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

Please note that the record for this product currently contains the following acceptable CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 03/15/2016

Any CSFs other than those listed above are superseded/no longer valid.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR § 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR § 152.3.
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA-approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Gina Burnett of my team by phone at (703) 605-0513 or via email at burnett.gina@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Bryceland, Team Leader
Biochemical Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure
EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE
(Alternate Brand Name EMERION™ 7000 CONCENTRATE)
(Alternate Brand Name Emerion™ W40 SL)

Non-selective Herbicide

MASTER LABEL

SUBLABEL A: FOR AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL USE

FOR CONTACT SPRAY CONTROL OR BURNDOWN OF WEEDS AND GRASSES
FOR FOOD CROPS, FIELD CROPS, PASTURES, ORNAMENTALS, TURF, LANDSCAPES,
INTERIORSCAPES, GREENHOUSES, NURSERY CROPS, FARMSTEADS AND AROUND BUILDINGS
AND INDUSTRIAL SITES

FOR CONTROL OF ADELGIDS, APHIDS, EARWIGS, GRASSHOPPERS, LACEBUGS, MEALYBUGS,
MITES, PLANTBUGS, PSYLLIDS, SAWFLY LARVAE, SCALES, TENT CATERPILLARS, WHITEFLIES
AND WOOLY APHIDS (Not Approved For Use In California)

FOR THRIPS CONTROL

SUBLABEL B: FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

FOR CONTACT SPRAY CONTROL OR BURNDOWN OF WEEDS AND GRASSES
FOR HOMES AND GARDENS

Active ingredient:
Ammonium Nonanoate ........................................ 40.0 wt.%
Other ingredients ........................................... 60.0 wt.%
Total .......................................................... 100.00 wt.%
Optional Label Claims:

- Fast Acting
- Acts on Contact
- Acts on Contact to Kill Green Leafy Tissues
- Results in 15 Minutes
- Effective Weed Control in Cooler Climates
- Quicker Action in Warm / Hot Weather Conditions
- Rain Fast in 2 Hours
- For Control or Burndown of Weeds and Grasses.
- Grass and Weed Knockdown
- Controls Annual and Perennial weeds
- Ideal For Spot Weed Control Around Ornamental Trees, Bushes, Flowers and Landscaping Beds
- Ideal for Weed Control Along Walkways and Driveways
- For Weed Control in and Around the Home and Gardens
- For Agricultural Use
- For Sucker Control Use on Established Nut Trees, Fruit Trees and Vines (Grapes)
- Sucker Control Formula
- Tobacco Sucker Control
- Sucker Control Agent on Flue-Cured Tobacco
- Nut Trees Sucker Control
- Hazelnut Tree Sucker Control
- Fruit Trees Sucker Control
- Cotton Harvesting Aid
- Potato Harvesting Aid
- Row Middles Weed and Grass Control
- Based on Naturally Derived Fatty Acids
- Quickly Kills Green Plant Tissue on Contact
- Readily Biodegradable
- Moss and Algae Control Formula
- For Use as a Harvest Aid and Crop Desiccant on a Variety of Crops
- Will Not Leach Through the Soil to Harm Desirable Plants
- Leaves No Harmful Residues
- Exempt from Tolerance
- For Insect Control
EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE
(Alternate Brand Name EMERION ™ 7000 CONCENTRATE)
(Alternate Brand Name Emerion™ W40 SL)
Non-selective Herbicide

Active ingredient:
Ammonium Nonanoate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40.0 wt.%
Other ingredients . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60.0 wt.%
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100.00 wt.%

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE contains 3.3 lbs. of ammonium nonanoate per US gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING “AVISO”

"Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)"

FIRST AID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If in eyes</th>
<th>HOLD EYE OPEN AND RINSE SLOWLY AND GENTLY WITH WATER FOR 15-20 MINUTES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REMOVE CONTACT LENSES, IF PRESENT, AFTER THE FIRST 5 MINUTES, THEN CONTINUE RINISING EYE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CALL A POISON CONTROL CENTER OR DOCTOR FOR TREATMENT ADVICE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If inhaled</td>
<td>MOVE PERSON TO FRESH AIR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IF PERSON IS NOT BREATHING, CALL 911 OR AN AMBULANCE, THEN GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION, PREFERABLY MOUTH-TO-MOUTH IF POSSIBLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CALL A POISON CONTROL CENTER OR DOCTOR FOR FURTHER TREATMENT ADVICE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If on skin or clothing</td>
<td>TAKE OFF CONTAMINATED CLOTHING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RINSE SKIN IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR 15-20 MINUTES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CALL A POISON CONTROL CENTER OR DOCTOR FOR TREATMENT ADVICE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMERGENCY NUMBER

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL THE NATIONAL POISON CONTROL CENTER 1-800-222-1222.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor.

This product is protected by U. S. Patent No. 6,323,156
EPA Reg. No. 87663-1
EPA Establishment No. 87663-OH-001, 72038-DE-001, 06574-KY-001, 064784-OK-001, 75822-TN-001, 70299-CT-001, 082521-GA-001
Lot No. xxxxxxx
Net Contents: 3,4,16 & 32 fl oz, 1, 2.5, 5, 55, 270 & 6000 gals
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Warning. Causes substantial, but temporary eye irritation. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Causes moderate skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Socks and chemical resistant footwear
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear
- When mixing and loading wear a chemical resistant apron

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product’s concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergents and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State/Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Socks and chemical resistant footwear
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.
METHODS OF USE AND GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

General Instructions:

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is a contact non-selective herbicide for spray application only to undesirable plant growth. For sucker control (e.g., tobacco, hazelnut, etc.) refer to specific use instructions. Do not allow spray to contact any green plant parts of desirable plants. EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE provides control and burndown suppression of annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds. Spore producing plants such as mosses and liverworts are also controlled. The amount of burndown and the duration of weed suppression may be reduced when weed growth conditions are unfavorable or when plants are mature.

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE when applied directly to the soil surface controls listed insects in row middles of staked crops and row crops, between rows covered in plastic mulch, and areas around the base of trees and vine crops in orchards.

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is non-volatile and water soluble for foliar application in tractor powered field-type sprayers or manual pump sprayers. Complete and uniform coverage of weeds by the spray solution is required for the best weed control. Plant foliage will change from a green color to brown/black necrotic tissue within one to two hours after spray application of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE diluted with water. EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE effect on plant tissue may be more rapid in warm weather than in cold conditions. However, weed control is normally unaffected by temperature.

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE herbicide is a fatty acid soap product which penetrates the cell walls of plants to disrupt the cellular organization of physiological functions which are compartmentalized by membranes within the cell walls. Plant growth ceases when cellular contents are mixed which causes brown necrotic plant tissue.

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE does not migrate through the soil and is not translocated in plants. To ensure satisfactory control, plant leaves must be thoroughly and uniformly covered with the spray solution. EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE does not provide any residual weed control in soil to affect germinating weed seeds.

Mixing and Application Instructions:
For use, EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is diluted with water to the specified concentration for effective control of the undesirable vegetation. Apply using standard methods of liquid herbicide application. Dilution must be in accordance with label instructions. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. A 6 - 8% v/v dilution is recommended for most weed control situations. Based on the results, applicators may increase spray concentrations as discussed in the following text and tables to obtain better control.

The degree of dilution for application is based on the concentration of active ingredient needed for the size of vegetation to be suppressed or the rate of herbicidal effect desired. The larger the vegetation, the higher the concentration (lower dilution) required for rapid action. See required concentration for variously sized weeds and grasses in Dosage and Application Rates Section. Hard to suppress weeds (deep-rooted perennials and some grasses) may require one or more later applications for complete control.

Spray equipment options include hand-held, boom sprayers, pressure sprayers and hose-end sprayers. Spray nozzles that produce a uniform spray will give maximum coverage of the leaves, and thus highest activity. EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is completely soluble in water and requires only nominal mixing. Once mixed, no additional mixing or agitation is required.
Application Precautions:

- Do not apply to weeds when wet from dew, rain or irrigation.
- Do not irrigate within 2 hours after application
- Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

During application, some foaming may occur; however, weed control is unaffected if the foam is deposited on the plant surface and is not blown away as drift. Foaming can be reduced by using the minimum spray pressure required for a uniform application to the target weeds. Use low spray pressure to reduce foaming and avoid contact with desirable plants. Most spray nozzles are designed to operate at 10 to 15 psi and provide uniform spray coverage of weeds.

Mixing:

Fill sprayer tank with half the required amount of water, add the full amount of **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** to be used (see Dilution Factors below), then fill the sprayer tank with the remainder of the water required for the desired final concentration. Since **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** is completely soluble in water and when uniformly dispersed in water, continuous mixing or agitation is not required.

Always pre-determine the compatibility of labeled tank mixes of **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** with other products in advance of application. When tank mixing, add formulation in the following sequence: compatibility agent (if needed), wetting agent and soluble powders, flowable liquids, emulsifiable concentrates and **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE**. Mix only with other labeled products.

Broadcast Application with Field Sprayer Boom Equipment

The amount of weed vegetation will determine the spray volume required for complete coverage of undesired plants (weeds). Weed vegetation conditions that affect spray coverage are number of weeds present, leaf shape, weed size and weed species. For weeds of over 1 inch height, do not use less than 30 gal/acre of final spray volume. Large weeds of 12 to 18 inch in height may require 80 to 125 gal/acre of final spray volume or more for control.

Hand-Held Equipment

Thorough saturation of the foliage and stems is required for control, but stop sprays prior to run-off from weed leaves. Creating run-off from the leaves may result in the reduction of active material contact with the leaves. Good contact is required for control. Use low spray pressure to reduce foaming and avoid contact with desirable plants. Most spray nozzles are designed to operate at 10 to 15 psi and provide uniform spray coverage of weeds.

Directed Spray Equipment

Use a shielded sprayer to prevent spray contact on desirable plants. Avoid spray contact of green plant stems or green bark of young trees and shrubs.

**NOTE:** In areas of hard water, the final mixture may appear milky. This condition does not change the effectiveness of the treatment. A clearly visible foam will appear on the leaves as the plants are sprayed. Drift onto desirable plants should be avoided; however, this is usually not a serious problem because of the need for thorough leaf coverage for control of weeds. Repeat application as often as necessary to obtain desired control.
Dosage and Application Rates:

For general weed and grass control, rates are based on the size of the plants and/or the desired speed of kill. The larger the plants, the higher the dosage rates needed to ensure maximum herbicidal activity. Also, the higher the concentration, the quicker the plants wilt and turn brown. Apply EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE spray solutions only when weed surfaces are dry.

- The rate table presents the suggested percent volume/volume solutions of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE to use for application as follows:

- Use a 6 to 8 % V/V (Volume/Volume) EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE spray solution for control of annual weeds of 1 inch height or less and for control of liverworts and mosses.

- Use an 8 to 10% V/V EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE spray solution for control of annual weeds over 1 inch height and up to 4 inch height.

- Use a 10 to 13% V/V EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE spray solution for weeds over 4 inch height, perennial and hard to control weeds.

- Repeat spray applications as necessary to obtain the desired control or suppression of weeds from newly germinated weed seeds and regrowth from roots or stems.

**RATE TABLE # 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Spray Volume (gallons)</th>
<th>Amount of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE for Percent V/V (Volume/Volume) Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.5 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.4 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.8 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.2 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.6 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.05 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.75 gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height of Plants to be Controlled</th>
<th>Spray Solution (% V/V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 inch or less</td>
<td>6 to 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 4 inches</td>
<td>8 to 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 4 inches</td>
<td>10 to 13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use Methods

Determine the weed control situation and select the use method required as follows:

A. **Vegetative Burndown:** Broadcast spray for weed control for no-till planting or seedbed preparation to control weeds prior to seeding or transplanting. Spot sprays may be used in crops, ornamentals, pastures and turf.

B. **Directed and shielded sprays:** Spray nozzle type or configuration for directed spray or a shield placed around the nozzle to prevent spray contact on the foliage or green stems or bark. Directed/shielded spray applications to area between plastic mulch strips and staked crops for weed control.

C. **Pre-emergence Spray Before Seeds Germinate and Emerge, and Before Perennial Plants, Tubers, Bulbs or Seed Pieces Sprout and Emerge:** Make application before new growth emerges.

D. **Dormant or Post Harvest Spray:** Apply after crops are harvested to kill weeds and residual green growth of the crop plants. Apply to dormant crops such as alfalfa or turf.

E. **Sucker Control, Pruning and Trimming:** Direct sprays to kill small tender basal suckers in fruit trees, nut trees, field crops and on vines (grapes).

F. **Desiccation and Harvest Aid:** Apply only when crop is ready to harvest and green crop leaves or weeds interfere with harvest. Spray as broadcast application over the crop and weeds for rapid desiccation of green plant growth to facilitate harvest. Apply as a harvest aid for cotton, potatoes and other root, tuber and bulb vegetables.

G. **Industrial and Building Uses:** Apply to weeds in walkways, driveways, parking areas and around buildings or structures. Broadcast or spot sprays may be applied to open field areas and rights-of-ways.
PESTS

I. Weeds controlled or suppressed by EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAMES</th>
<th>TAXONOMIC NAMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broadleaf Weeds:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>Gloeocapsa magma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittercress, hairy</td>
<td>Cardamine hirsuta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, mouse-ear</td>
<td>Cerastium vulgatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn spurry</td>
<td>Spergula arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cudweed, purple</td>
<td>Gnaphalium purpureum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel</td>
<td>Senecio spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverwort</td>
<td>Machantia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail or Horseweed rosettes</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, annual</td>
<td>Ipomoea spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss</td>
<td>Bryophyta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustards</td>
<td>Brassica spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalis or Woodsorrel</td>
<td>Oxalis stricta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pansy, wild</td>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Plantago spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth and redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, roundleaved</td>
<td>Malva spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moneywort</td>
<td>Lysimachia nummularia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherdspurse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel, sheep</td>
<td>Rumex acutosella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge, spotted</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field pennycress</td>
<td>Thiaspi arvensae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grass and Other Weeds:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentgrass, colonial</td>
<td>Agrostis tenuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, annual</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, creeping red</td>
<td>Festuca rubra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, hard</td>
<td>Festuca ovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimblewill</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia scheberi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, wild</td>
<td>Allium canadense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, perennial</td>
<td>Lolium perenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star-of-Bethlehem</td>
<td>Ornithogalum nutans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Weeds Moderately Difficult to Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAMES</th>
<th>TAXONOMIC NAMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass (Wireweed)</td>
<td>Cynodon dactylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed, field</td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge, yellow</td>
<td>Cyperus esculentus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisifolia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Use 13 to 15% V/V EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE for control or suppression
### Crop Uses and Methods of Application*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Group</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Use Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Root Tuber and Perennial Vegetables</strong></td>
<td>Asparagus, artichoke, beet, carrot, ginger, horseradish, parsnip, potato, radish, rutabaga, sweet potato, turnip and yam</td>
<td>A, B, C, D, F1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Harvest Aid and Desiccation approved for root and tuber crops in this crop group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulb vegetables</strong></td>
<td>Garlic, leek, onion and shallot</td>
<td>A, B, C, F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leafy Vegetables</strong></td>
<td>Celery, cilantro, cress, endive, fennel, lettuce, parsley, rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard</td>
<td>A, B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cole or Brassica Crops</strong></td>
<td>Broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard and turnip greens</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legume Vegetables</strong></td>
<td>Beans (Phaseolus spp.: black, green, kidney, lima, mung, navy, pinto, snap and wax), (Vigna spp.: black-eyed, Chinese longbean, cowpea and southern pea), peas (Pisum spp.: garden, green, sugar and snow peas), soybeans</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruiting Vegetables</strong></td>
<td>Eggplant, okra, pepper, (bell, chili, sweet), pimento, and tomato</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cucurbits and Melons</strong></td>
<td>Cucumber, gourd, muskmelon, cantaloupe, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citrus</strong></td>
<td>Grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, orange, tangerine and tangelo</td>
<td>A, B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pome Fruit</strong></td>
<td>Apple, crabapple, pear and quince</td>
<td>A, B, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stone fruit</strong></td>
<td>Apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum and prune</td>
<td>A, B, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Small Fruit and Grapes</strong></td>
<td>Blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, cranberry, currant, dewberry, elderberry, grape (all types), loganberry, olallieberry, raspberry and strawberry</td>
<td>A, B, C, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuts</strong></td>
<td>Almond, brazil nut, chestnut, filbert, macadamia, pecan, pistachio and walnut</td>
<td>A, B, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tropical and Other Fruit</strong></td>
<td>Avocado, banana, coconut, date, fig, guava, kiwi, mango, olive, persimmon, papaya and banana</td>
<td>A, B, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agronomic Crops and Cereal Grains</strong></td>
<td>Barley, buckwheat, canola, corn (field, popcorn and sweet), cotton, cowpea, flax, millet, oat, peanut, rice, rye, safflower, sorghum, soybean, sugarcane, sunflower and wheat</td>
<td>A, B, C, F1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Harvest Aid and Desiccation approved for cotton, soybean and wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forages and Pastures (Forage or Seeds)</strong></td>
<td>Alfalfa, clovers, trefoil, vetch, bromegrass, fescue, bluegrass, lespedeza, ryegrass, sudangrass, timothy, range grasses and crops grown for livestock feed</td>
<td>A, C, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Herbs and Spices</strong></td>
<td>Anise, basil, Caraway, chive, cumin, curry, dill, fennel, oregano, mints, rosemary, sage, savory, sweet bay, tarragon, thyme and wintergreen</td>
<td>A, B, C, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beverage and Specialty Crops</strong></td>
<td>Cocoa, coffee, hops, tea, tobacco and jojoba</td>
<td>A, B, E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Refer to the General Instructions section for Use Methods description
USE INFORMATION

Harvesting Aid

- **Cotton Harvest Aid**

  **Usage:** EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is recommended for use to desiccate the cotton plant green foliage prior to harvesting. Only apply if bolls to be harvested have matured. Make application when 70 to 80 percent of the bolls are open, or according to the State Agricultural Extension Service guidelines in the use area.

  **Mixing:** A final spray volume of 15 gallons per acre is recommended to ensure complete coverage of cotton foliage. The minimum recommended dilution is 1.7 gallons of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE in the final spray volume of 15 gal (11.3% V/V). Use 3.4 gallons of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE in 15 gal (22.7% V/V) for high fertilizer or extreme weather conditions. Use 6.7 gallons of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE in 15 gal (44.7% V/V) for dense foliage.

  **Application:** Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. Use nozzles that produce a medium droplet size at a spray pressure of less than 30 psi. Make applications in the early morning if windy conditions are expected later in the day. An evening application may be appropriate to maximize spray coverage in the lower canopy, but only if temperature inversion conditions are not present. Rank growth cotton may require two applications.

- **Potato Harvest Aid**

  **Usage:** EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is recommended for use to desiccate the potato plant green foliage prior to harvesting. Apply when the potato plant begin natural senescence.

---

**Farmstead, Buildings and Industrial Sites Uses and Methods of Application**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Use Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turf, Flowers, Container, Bedding and Landscape Plants</td>
<td>Turfgrass (maintenance, sod or seed production), bedding plants, flowers and ornamental plants</td>
<td>A, B, C, D, E, F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees and Shrubs</td>
<td>Christmas trees, forest and commercial trees, landscape trees, nursery production of trees and shrubs</td>
<td>A, B, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse and Indoor Use</td>
<td>All crops, plants and structures</td>
<td>A, B, C, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial, Parks and Public Areas</td>
<td>Farmstead, homestead, fallow land, storage areas, schools, paved areas, rights-of-ways (road, railroad, utilities, etc.), parking lots, recreational areas (athletic fields, campgrounds, golf courses, playgrounds, etc.), walks, industrial sites (tank farms, lumberyard, warehouses and other structures, etc.)</td>
<td>A, B, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings, Driveways, Walkways and Other Structures</td>
<td>Benches, decks, equipment, floors, roofs, wall, walks and evaporative cooling pads</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Aquatic Sites, Dry Drainage Systems, and Around Aquatic Sites</td>
<td>Applications must be made 72 hours prior to reflooding of dry aquatic sites. Dry ditches, dry canals, ditch banks, and for use above the water line or after drawdown of agricultural irrigation water and ditch systems, industrial ponds and disposal systems, and impounded water areas.</td>
<td>A, G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Refer to the General Instructions section for Use Methods description
Mixing: A final spray volume of 20 gallons per acre is recommended to ensure complete coverage of the foliage. The minimum recommended dilution is 4.0 gallons of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE in the final spray volume of 20 gal (20% V/V). Use 6.5 gallons of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE in 20 gal (32.5% V/V) for dense foliage use.

Application: Apply using a broadcast sprayer.

Sucker Control

- **Tobacco sucker control agent for use on flue-cured tobacco.**

  Usage: EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is recommended for control of the tobacco plant suckers. The first application should occur prior to topping, when 50% – 60% of the plants have a visible button. Use during topping to remove any suckers that are greater than 1 inch in size. Repeat treatment in three to five days after the initial application and in five to seven days thereafter as needed.

  Equipment: Use a three nozzle (TG3-TG5-TG3) per row or equivalence sprayer operating at a low pressure (20 to 25 psi). Nozzle selection, pressure, and delivery volume are critical for proper droplet size, which leads to good stalk rundown and coverage.

  Mixing: A final spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended to ensure complete coverage. Dilute 1.75 – 2.0 gallons of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE to a final spray volume of 50 gallons (3.5% - 4% V/V).

  Application: Coverage of leaf axils and stalk rundown are essential for proper contact. To reduce the risk of leaf burn, apply product when humidity is low and leaf axils are fully exposed (10 a.m. - 6 p.m. on sunny days). Do not apply if the plants are wilted and temperature exceeds 90°F, wet with rain or heavy dew, severely stressed by drought, or during windy conditions causing turnover the tobacco leaf.

- **Trees and Vines Sucker Control**

  Usage: EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is recommended to control tender basal growth on woody trees, foliage growth on vines and excessive cane growth in brambles. Apply to unwanted vegetative parts before suckers become hardened and woody. For use on nut trees such as Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (Hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English)

  Mixing: Dilute 1 pint of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE to a final spray volume of 1 gallon (13% V/V).

  Application: Spray to completely wet and run off undesired foliage. Do not spray on desired plant parts. EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is a non-select herbicide and will kill green leafy tissue in both weeds and crops. Best results are achieved in warm/hot weather with sunshine with temperatures above 60°F.

Weed Control

- **Row Middles**

  Usage: EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is a non-selective herbicide, use only on undesired weeds and grasses. Do not spray on desired plants. Weeds should be growing vigorously and must not be covered with soil or heavy dew.
Equipment: Hand-held ultra-low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), directed and Shielded Sprayers and spray nozzle type or configuration to prevent spray contact on the foliage or green stems or bark. Do not use boomless jets or misting-machines.

Mixing: A final spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended to ensure complete coverage. Dilution rates are based on the size of the plants and / or the desired speed of kill. The larger the plants, the higher the dosage rates needed to ensure maximum herbicidal activity. Also, the higher the concentration, the quicker the plants wilt and turn brown. Add 3 – 6.5 gals of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE per 50 gal of final spray volume (6% - 13% V/V) in the spray tank and mix to get even mixing. Use only clean water free from clay, silt and algae as these will tend to clog the spray nozzles. Water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used provided it does not contain any sediment. Refer to the rate table #1 for the proper dilution needed.

Application: Direct shielded spray applications to area between plastic mulch strips and staked crops. Full coverage of the weeds leafy tissue is critical for control. Spray solutions only when weed surfaces are dry. Repeat treatment as necessary to obtain the desired control or suppression of weeds from newly germinated weed seeds and regrowth from roots or stems.

• Ornamental & Nursery and Orchard Crops

Usage: EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is a non-selective herbicide recommended for weed control in seedbeds or for site preparation in non-crop sites. Apply prior to emergence of plants from seed, Perennial Rootstocks, Corms and Bulbs. Ideal for nursery and orchards, where weed control between rows is desired. For spot treatments in crop and pasture situations. Do not apply if desired new growth or after crop emerges from soil or damage will occur.

Equipment: Use directed and Shielded Sprayers. Select nozzle/pressure combination that deliver large coarse droplets (solid cones or flat fans) and avoid combinations that generate fine particles or mist.

Mixing: Dilute 1 pint of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE to a final spray volume of 1 gallon (13% V/V).

Application: Apply to control weeds in seedbeds and growth sites prior to emergence of desirable plants. Apply around trees, shrubs, turfgrasses or desirable vegetation making sure avoid material contact with foliage and green bark. Repeat applications may be necessary. Reseeding or transplanting can occur in treated areas as soon as desirable levels of weed control are obtained.

Insect Control

• Usage: EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is Used For Control of Adelgids, Aphids, Earwigs, Grasshoppers, Lacebugs, Mites, Plantbugs, Psyllids, Sawfly Larvae, Scales, Tent Caterpillars, Whiteflies and Wooly Aphids (Not Approved For Use In California).

• For Thrips Control. For soil surface application only. Do not allow spray to contact the foliage or green stems or bark of desirable plants, vines, and trees, as crop injury may occur.
• **Equipment:** Hand-held ultra-low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), directed and shielded sprayers and spray nozzle type or configuration to prevent spray contact on the foliage or green stems or bark. Select nozzle / pressure combination that deliver large coarse droplets (solid cones or flat fans) and avoid combinations that generate fine particles or mist.

• **Mixing:** Dilute **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** using Rate Table # 2 below to determine the appropriate use rate for your pest situation.

• **Application:** Apply spray directly to the soil surface to the area between plastic mulch strips and row middles of staked crops, row crops, and areas around the base of trees and vine crops in orchards, to control listed pests. Make applications when insects first appear and are in their early larval stages. Repeat spray applications every 7 days or as needed.

### RATE TABLE # 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Spray Volume (gallons)</th>
<th>Amount of <strong>EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE</strong> for Percent V/V (Volume/Volume) Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.3 gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Insect Pressure**                  **Spray Solution (% V/V)**

- Low                          6 to 8%
- Medium                      8 to 10%
- High                       10 to 13%
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store container in cool place until used. Store at temperatures above 32° F.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:
Non-refillable Containers: Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.
Clean container promptly after emptying (liquid formulations).
Non-refillable container equal to or less than 5 gals: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Non-refillable container between 5-55 gals: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Refillable container 5 gals to bulk: Refill this container with this pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

For non-medical emergencies or spills, see EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE SDS or call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300.
Terms and Conditions of Use:
If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty and Disclaimer Notice:
To the extent consistent with applicable law, Emery Oleochemicals, LLC, makes no warranty or guarantee of any kind, expressed or implied concerning the effects of use of this product, other than those specified on this label. Buyers or users accept all responsibility for results due to misuse or improper handling of this product.

Inherent Risks of Use:
It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to the label instructions (including adverse conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, wind, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Emery Oleochemicals, LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

Limitation of Remedies:
The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Emery Oleochemicals, LLC’s election, one of the following:
1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought,
   or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.
   
To the extent allowable by state law, Emery Oleochemicals, LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Emery Oleochemicals, LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Emery Oleochemicals, LLC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Emery Oleochemicals, LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Produced for:
Emery Oleochemicals LLC
4900 Este Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45232
513-762-2500
EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE
(Alternate Brand Name EMERION™ 7000 CONCENTRATE)
(Alternate Brand Name Emerion™ W40 SL)

Non-selective Herbicide

Active ingredient:
Ammonium Nonanoate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40.0 wt.%
Other ingredients . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60.0 wt.%
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100.00 wt.%

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE contains 3.3 lbs. of ammonium nonanoate per US gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING “AVISO”

"Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)"

FIRST AID

| If in eyes | Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. |
| If inhaled | Move person to fresh air. |
| If on skin or clothing | Take off contaminated clothing |

EMERGENCY NUMBER

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL THE NATIONAL POISON CONTROL CENTER 1-800-222-1222.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor.

This product is protected by U. S. Patent No. 6,323,156
EPA Reg. No. 87663-1
EPA Establishment No. 87663-OH-001, 72038-DE-001, 06574-KY-001, 064784-OK-001, 75822-TN-001, 70299-CT-001, 082521-GA-001

Lot No. xxxxxxxx
Net Contents: 3, 4, 16 & 32 fl oz, 1, 2.5 & 5 gals

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Warning: Causes substantial, but temporary eye irritation. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Causes moderate skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, or gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State/Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

METHODS OF USE AND GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

General Instructions:

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is a contact non-selective herbicide for spray application only to undesirable plant growth. Do not allow spray to contact any green plant parts of desirable plants. EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE provides control and burndown suppression of annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds. Spore producing plants such as mosses and liverworts are also controlled. The amount of burndown and the duration of weed suppression may be reduced when weed growth conditions are unfavorable or when plants are mature.

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is non-volatile and water soluble pesticide for foliar application with manual pump sprayers. Complete and uniform coverage of weeds by the spray solution is required for the best weed control. Plant foliage will change from a green color to brown/black necrotic tissue within one to two hours after spray application of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE diluted with water. EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE effect on plant tissue may be more rapid in warm weather than in cold conditions. However, weed control is normally unaffected by temperature.
EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE herbicide is a fatty acid soap product which penetrates the cell walls of plants to disrupt the cellular organization of physiological functions which are compartmentalized by membranes within the cell walls. Plant growth ceases when cellular contents are mixed which causes brown necrotic plant tissue.

EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE does not migrate through the soil and is not translocated in plants. To ensure satisfactory control, plant leaves must be thoroughly and uniformly covered with the spray solution. EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE does not provide any residual weed control in soil to affect germinating weed seeds.

Mixing and Application Instructions:

Mixing:

Fill hand held sprayer tank with half the required amount of water, add the full amount of EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE to be used (see Dosage and Dilution Rate Table below), then fill the sprayer tank with the remainder of the water required for the desired final concentration and mix well. Since EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is completely soluble in water and when uniformly dispersed in water, continuous mixing or agitation is not required. A 13% v/v dilution is recommended for most weed control situations and based on the results, applicators may increase or decrease spray concentrations as discussed in the rate tables to obtain better control or to reduce herbicide use.

The degree of dilution for application is based on the concentration of active ingredient needed for the size of vegetation to be suppressed or the rate of herbicidal effect desired. The larger the vegetation, the higher the concentration (lower dilution) required for rapid action. See required concentration for variously sized weeds and grasses in Dosage and Application Rates Section. Hard to suppress weeds (deep-rooted perennials and some grasses) may require one or more later applications for complete control.

Application Precautions:

- Do not apply to weeds when wet from dew, rain or irrigation.
- Do not irrigate within 2 hours after application
- Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

During application, some foaming may occur; however, weed control is unaffected if the foam is deposited on the plant surface and is not blown away as drift. Foaming can be reduced by using the minimum spray pressure required for a uniform application to the target weeds. Use low spray pressure to reduce foaming and avoid contact with desirable plants. Most spray nozzles are designed to operate at 10 to 15 psi and provide uniform spray coverage of weeds.

Application with Hand-Held Equipment

Thorough saturation of the foliage and stems is required for control, but stop sprays when run-off from weed leaves occurs. Use low spray pressure to reduce foaming and avoid contact with desirable plants. Most spray nozzles are designed to operate at 10 to 15 psi and provide uniform spray coverage of weeds.

NOTE: In areas of hard water, the final mixture may appear milky. This condition does not change the effectiveness of the treatment. A clearly visible foam will appear on the leaves as the plants are sprayed. Drift onto desirable plants.
should be avoided; however, this is usually not a serious problem due to the need for thorough leaf coverage for control of weeds. Repeat application as often as necessary to obtain desired control.
**Dosage and Application Rates:**

For general weed and grass control, rates are based on the size of the plants and/or the desired speed of kill. The larger the plants, the higher the dosage rates needed to ensure maximum herbicidal activity. Also, the higher the concentration, the quicker the plants wilt and turn brown. Apply **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** spray solutions only when weed surfaces are dry.

The rate table presents the suggested percent volume/volume solutions of **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** to use for application as follows:

- Use a 6 to 8 % V/V (Volume/Volume) **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** spray solution for control of annual weeds of 1 inch height or less and for control of liverworts and mosses.

- Use an 8 to 10% V/V **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** spray solution for control of annual weeds over 1 inch height and up to 4 inch height.

- Use a 10 to 13% V/V **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** spray solution for weeds over 4 inch height and for hard to control weeds.

- A 15% V/V **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** spray solution is the maximum labeled rate. Use this rate for hard to control perennial weeds or extremely dense weed growth.

Repeat spray applications as necessary to obtain the desired control or suppression of weeds from newly germinated weed seeds and regrowth from roots or stems.

**RATE TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Spray Volume (gallons)</th>
<th>Amount of <strong>EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE</strong> for Percent V/V (Volume/Volume) Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.3 gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Height of Plants to be Controlled**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spray Solution (% V/V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use Methods

Determine the weed control situation and select the use method required as follows:

A. **Vegetative Burndown:** Broadcast spray for weed control for seedbed preparation to control weeds prior to seeding or transplanting. Spot sprays may be used in crops, ornamentals, pastures and turf.

B. **Directed Sprays:** Spray nozzle type or configuration for directed spray to prevent spray contact on the foliage or green stems or bark. Directed spray applications to area between plastic mulch strips and staked crops for weed control.

C. **Preemergence Spray Before Seeds Germinate and Emerge, and Before Perennial Plants, Tubers, Bulbs or Seed Pieces Sprout and Emerge:** Make application to weeds before desired new growth emerges.

D. **Dormant or Post Harvest Spray:** Apply after desirable annual plants are removed to kill weeds and residual green growth of the plants. Apply to dormant crops such as turf.

E. **Sucker Control, Pruning and Trimming:** Direct sprays to kill small tender basal suckers in fruit trees, nut trees and on vines (grapes).

F. **Desiccation and Harvest Aid:** Apply only when root, tuber or bulb vegetable is ready to harvest and green leaves or weeds interfere with harvest. Spray over the plants and weeds for rapid desiccation of green plant growth to facilitate harvest.

G. **Building and Premise Uses:** Apply to weeds in walkways, driveways, parking areas and around buildings or structures. Spot sprays may be applied to open areas and rights-of-ways.
**PESTS**

I. Weeds controlled or suppressed by **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAMES</th>
<th>TAXONOMIC NAMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broadleaf Weeds:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>Gloeocapsa magma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittercress, hairy</td>
<td>Cardamine hirsuta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, mouse-ear</td>
<td>Cerastium vulgatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn spurry</td>
<td>Spergula arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cudweed, purple</td>
<td>Gnaphalium purpureum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel</td>
<td>Senecio spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverwort</td>
<td>Machantia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail or Horseweed rosettes</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, annual</td>
<td>Ipomoea spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss</td>
<td>Bryophyta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustards</td>
<td>Brassica spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalis or Woodsorrel</td>
<td>Oxalis stricta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pansy, wild</td>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Plantago spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth and redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, roundleaved</td>
<td>Malva spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moneywort</td>
<td>Lysimachia nummularia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherdspurse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel, sheep</td>
<td>Rumex acetosella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge, spotted</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field pennycress</td>
<td>Thiaspi arvenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grass and Other Weeds:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentgrass, colonial</td>
<td>Agrostis tenuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, annual</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, creeping red</td>
<td>Festuca rubra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, hard</td>
<td>Festuca ovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimblewill</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia scheberi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, wild</td>
<td>Allium canadense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, perennial</td>
<td>Lolium perenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star-of-Bethlehem</td>
<td>Ornithogalum nutans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Weeds Moderately Difficult to Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAMES</th>
<th>TAXONOMIC NAMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass (Wireweed)</td>
<td>Cynodon dactylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed, field</td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge, yellow</td>
<td>Cyperus esculentus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Use 13 to 15% V/V EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE for control or suppression
**Usage:** EMMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE is a non-selective herbicide recommended for weed control in gardens, seedbeds, flower beds, for site preparation, and around the home. Do not apply if desired new growth or after crop emerges from soil or damage will occur. Do not spray on desired plants. Weeds should be growing vigorously and must not be covered with soil or heavy dew. Apply prior to emergence of plants from seed, Perennial Rootstocks, Corms and Bulbs.

**Equipment:** Hand-held ultra-low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), directed and shielded sprayers and spray nozzle type or configuration to prevent spray contact on the foliage or green
stems or bark. Select nozzle / pressure combination that deliver large coarse droplets (solid cones or flat fans) and avoid combinations that generate fine particles or mist.

**Mixing:** Dilute 1 pint of **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** to a final spray volume of 1 gallon (13% V/V).

**Application:** Apply to control weeds in seedbeds and growth sites prior to emergence of desirable plants. Apply around trees, shrubs, turfgrasses or desirable vegetation making sure avoid material contact with foliage and green bark. Repeat applications may be necessary. Reseeding or transplanting can occur in treated areas within two days.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**Pesticide Storage:** Store container in cool place until used. Store at temperatures above 32° F.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Handling:**

- **If empty:** Non-refillable - Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.
- **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

For non-medical emergencies or spills, see **EMERY AGRO 7000 CONCENTRATE** SDS or call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300.

**Terms and Conditions of Use:**
If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

**Warranty and Disclaimer Notice:**
To the extent consistent with applicable law, Em ery Oleochemicals, LLC, makes no warranty or guarantee of any kind, expressed or implied concerning the effects of use of this product, other than those specified on this label. Buyers or users accept all responsibility for results due to misuse or improper handling of this product.

**Inherent Risks of Use:**
It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to the label instructions (including adverse conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, wind, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of
other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Emery Oleochemicals, LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

Limitation of Remedies:

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Emery Oleochemicals, LLC’s election, one of the following:
1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought,
   or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent allowable by state law, Emery Oleochemicals, LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Emery Oleochemicals, LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Emery Oleochemicals, LLC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Emery Oleochemicals, LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Produced for:
Emery Oleochemicals LLC
4900 Este Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45232
513-762-2500
TITLE
Ammonium nonanoate
Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera*, Acute Contact Toxicity Limit Test

TEST GUIDELINE
OCSPP 850.3020 and OECD 214

AUTHOR
Cole Younger, PhD

STUDY COMPLETION DATE
23 May 2014

PERFORMING LABORATORY
STILLMEADOW, Inc.
12852 Park One Drive
Sugar Land, TX 77478

LABORATORY STUDY ID
17956-14

PAGE 1 of 15
NO CLAIM OF CONFIDENTIALITY

No claim of confidentiality, on any basis whatsoever, is made for any information contained in this document. I acknowledge that information not designated as within the scope of FIFRA § 10 (d) (1) (A), (B) or (C), and which pertains to a registered or previously registered pesticide is not entitled to confidential treatment and may be released to the public, subject to the provisions regarding disclosure to multinational entities under FIFRA § 10 (g).

Submitter:__________________________ Date:__________________________
Name of Signer:__________________________
Sponsor: Emery Oleochemicals
GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The following is a detailed description of all differences between the practices used in the study and those required by 40 CFR 160 and Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development Principles of GLP, ENV/MC/CHEM (98) 17:

Section 160.31 (d) and 160.105 (a)(b)(e) Characterization and stability information was not provided to the testing facility.

Section II, 1.1 (2)(p), 6.1 (1) and 6.2 (2)(4) Characterization and stability information was not provided to the testing facility.

Study Director: __________________________ Date: __________  
Cole Younger, PhD
STILLMEADOW, Inc.

Sponsor: __________________________ Date: __________  
Name of Signer: __________________________  
Sponsor: Emery Oleochemicals

Submitter: __________________________ Date: __________  
Name of Signer: __________________________  
Submitter: Emery Oleochemicals

STILLMEADOW, Inc.
QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT

Study Title: Ammonium Nonanoate
Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera*, Acute Contact Toxicity Limit Test

The study report and data have been audited in accordance with Good Laboratory Practice Standards and STILLMEADOW, Inc. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The final report accurately reflects the study data. The Quality Assurance Unit has not been involved in the actual conduct of this study.

The Quality Assurance Unit performed a recent facility inspection on 07 Feb 14. All findings were reported to Management, and the report and responses are kept in the Quality Assurance files.

The findings from any study inspections and audits were reported to the Study Director and Management as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Phase Inspected</th>
<th>Date Inspected</th>
<th>Reported to Study Director</th>
<th>Reported to Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Review</td>
<td>24 Feb 14</td>
<td>24 Feb 14</td>
<td>24 Feb 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>11 Mar 14</td>
<td>11 Mar 14</td>
<td>11 Mar 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report/Data Audit</td>
<td>21 May 14</td>
<td>21 May 14</td>
<td>21 May 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Richard L. Martin, MS
Auditor, Quality Assurance
STILLMEADOW, Inc.

23 May 14
Date
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO CLAIM OF CONFIDENTIALITY</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPONSOR INFORMATION</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST SUBSTANCE</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSITIVE CONTROL SUBSTANCE</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEHICLE</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST SYSTEM</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect Species</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect Husbandry</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCEDURES</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Test Substance</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Control Substances</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test and Control Substance Administration</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Results</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Deviations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations and Evaluation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic Standard</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCLUSION</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNATURE</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDY PERSONNEL</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLES AND APPENDICES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 1 - Cumulative Mean and Percent Mortality Summary</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2 - Percent Mortality</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3 - Observations</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A - Certificate of Analysis</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY

In a 48-hour contact toxicity study, honey bees (Apis mellifera) were exposed to a single dose of 100 µg a.i./bee of Ammonium nonanoate by direct application to the thorax. Bees were observed for 48 hours. A control and positive control (3 levels) were run concurrently. Mortality was 6.7% in the test substance group 48 hours after dosing. There were no significant differences in mortality between the test substance group and the control. Since mortality in the test substance group and control group was less than 10%, the LD<sub>50</sub> for Ammonium nonanoate was considered to be greater than 100 µg a.i./bee and non-toxic to honey bees.

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study was to assess the acute contact toxicity of the test substance, Ammonium nonanoate, when administered to honey bees in accordance with OECD Guideline 214 and OCSPP 850.3020, which is intended to meet testing requirements of FIFRA 7 U.S.C. 136, et seq. This study was conducted according to the approved protocol and STILLMEADOW, Inc. SOPs. There were no deviations from the protocol that affected the quality or outcome of the study. The protocol, raw data, this report and a sample of test substance are archived at STILLMEADOW, Inc. The study was initiated on 25 Feb 14, the pre-dose experimental portion began on 10 Mar 14 and the laboratory portion of the study was conducted from 10-12 Mar 14.

SPONSOR INFORMATION

Company Name: Emery Oleochemicals  
Address: 4900 Este Avenue  
Cincinnati, OH 45232

TEST SUBSTANCE

Synonyms: Ammonium pelargonate; Fatty acids C8-18 and C18 unsaturated, ammoniated salt; Ammoniated salts of fatty acids  
Label Identification: Ammonium Nonanoate; Lot # 12-014DCF; Emery Oleochemicals LLC; February 3, 2014  
Date & Quantity Received: 10 Feb 14; 172.5 g (GW)  
Physical Description: Pale yellow liquid  
Storage: Room temperature  
Purity: 36% active ingredient per provided information  
Characterization: Not provided to testing facility  
Stability: Not provided to testing facility

Data generated for characterization and stability is the responsibility of the sponsor. Records pertaining to identity, synthesis methods and location of documentation are the responsibility of the sponsor. A copy of the Certificate of Analysis is included as report Appendix A.
POSITIVE CONTROL SUBSTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Expiration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimethoate</td>
<td>ChemService</td>
<td>182700</td>
<td>Feb 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS 60-51-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VEHICLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Expiration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>10897</td>
<td>Apr 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEST SYSTEM

Insect Species
Species / Strain / Source: Honey bee, *Apis mellifera*, worker; STILLMEADOW, Inc. bee colony disease and pest free with no previous pesticide exposure
Justification of Species: The honey bee is the species required in the regulatory guidelines for this study.
Quantity and Age: 300 bees (20 bees per replicate; 3 replicates per treatment group);
Identification: Young adult worker bees collected from the hive brood chamber

Insect Husbandry
Housing: 16 oz paper cup with screen lid
Environmental Controls
Set to Maintain: · Temperature 30±5° C  · Relative Humidity 50-70%
· Lighting dark except when dosing or making observations
Actual Temp/Rel. Humidity: 30-31°C / 74-79%
Food: 50:50 w/v sucrose:dechlorinated (DC) water solution; available *ad libitum*
Watering System: Cotton balls saturated with DC water

No contaminants were expected to have been present that would have interfered with or affected the results of the study.
PROCEDURES

Preparation of Test Substance

The dose rate and the amount of test substance required for dosing were calculated according to the following equations and conversion.

\[
\text{Test Substance amount (g)} = \frac{\text{Target dose}}{\text{Dose volume}} \times \frac{\text{Unit Conversion}}{\text{Active Concentration}}
\]

where:

- Target Dose = 100 µg a.i./bee
- Dose volume = 2 µL per bee
- Concentration of Active Ingredient = 36% = 0.36 g/mL
- Unit Conversion = 1 g/1000mg = 0.001 g/mg
- µg/µL = mg/mL
- Volume conversion = 1 mL = 1 gram

\[
\text{Test Substance amount (g)} = \frac{100 \text{ µg a.i./bee}}{2 \text{ µL/bee}} \times \frac{0.001 \text{ g/mg}}{0.36 \text{ g/mL}} = 0.1389 \text{ g/mL}
\]

Amount of Test substance needed for 10 mL of solution = 1.4 g

Based on the above calculations, the amount of test substance required was 1.4 g and was brought to a 10 mL volume with acetone.

Preparation of Control Substances

The positive control stock solution of dimethoate was prepared by taking 5 mg of dimethoate and bringing it to a 10 mL volume with acetone to make a 0.5 µg/µL stock solution. Ten-fold serial dilutions were made from the stock solution for the 0.05 and 0.005 µg/µL solutions.
PROCEDURES (cont.)

Test and Control Substance Administration
Honey bees were separated into five groups with 60 bees in each group. On day 0, bees collected from the hive were immobilized using CO2 gas, randomly separated into 3 cups of 20 bees each, and all bees were dosed on the dorsal side of their thorax with 2 μL of the appropriate test substance or control solutions. Group I was dosed with acetone alone. Group II was dosed with the test substance in acetone. Group III-V were dosed with 0.01, 0.1 and 1.0 µg/bee of dimethoate, respectively.

Observations
The insects were observed at 4, 24 and 48 hours after dosing for mortality and clinical signs of toxicity, particularly signs of intoxication (ataxia, lethargy, hypersensitivity, etc). The dead bees were not removed until the end of the study and bees that were still alive were frozen and discarded.

Evaluation of Results
Results were evaluated by comparing mortality between treated and control groups. If not more than 10% of control bees and the test substance bees die during the test, the LD50 was considered to be greater than 100 µg a.i./bee.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Protocol Deviations

- Humidity was outside the protocol range.

The deviation listed did not adversely affect the outcome of the study.

Observations and Evaluation

Percent mortality results are presented in Table 2 and observations are presented in Table 3. By 48 hours, the percent mortality in the control, test substance, and dimethoate 0.01, 0.1, and 1.0 µg/bee was 3.3%, 6.7%, 13.3%, 68.3% and 100%, respectively. Since mortality in the test substance group and the control group was less than 10%, the LD50 for Ammonium nonanoate was considered to be greater than 100 µg a.i./bee and non-toxic to honey bees (Table 1). The only significant difference between groups was a higher mortality in the two-highest positive control groups, which was expected.

Table 1 - Cumulative Mean and Percent Mortality Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean a No. Dead / % Mortality b</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Ammonium nonanoate</td>
<td>Dimethoate 0.01 µg/bee</td>
<td>Dimethoate 0.1 µg/bee</td>
<td>Dimethoate 1.0 µg/bee</td>
<td>p value 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Hours</td>
<td>0.3 a / 1.7</td>
<td>1.3 a / 6.7</td>
<td>2.0 ab / 10.0</td>
<td>4.7 b / 23.3</td>
<td>19.7 c / 98.3</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Hours</td>
<td>0.3 a / 1.7</td>
<td>1.3 a / 6.7</td>
<td>2.3 a / 11.7</td>
<td>11.3 b / 56.7</td>
<td>20.0 c / 100.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Hours</td>
<td>0.7 a / 3.3</td>
<td>1.3 a / 6.7</td>
<td>2.7 a / 13.3</td>
<td>13.7 b / 68.3</td>
<td>20.0 b / 100.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Different letters within the same row indicate significance at p<0.05.
b Each group began with 60 honey bees on Day 0.

No., number

Toxic Standard

The toxic standard (positive control) was verified with three dose levels and the LD50 was calculated using a computer program utilizing probit analysis. The estimated dimethoate LD50 at 48 hours was determined to be 0.04 µg a.i./bee, with 95% confidence limits of 0.028-0.0988 µg a.i./bee.²

1 One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with Tukey-Kramer post test was performed using GraphPad InStat version 3.06 for Windows 95, GraphPad Software, San Diego California USA, www.graphpad.com.

CONCLUSION

This study was designed to assess the acute contact toxicity of the test substance, Ammonium nonanoate, when administered topically to the honey bee, *Apis mellifera*, at 100 µg a.i./bee. Mortality was 6.7% in the test substance group 48 hours after dosing. There were no significant differences in mortality between the test substance group and the control group. Since mortality in the test substance group and the control group was less than 10%, the LD₅₀ for Ammonium nonanoate was considered to be greater than 100 µg a.i./bee and non-toxic to honey bees.

Cole Younger, PhD
Study Director
Entomologist, STILLMEADOW, Inc.

23 MAY 14
Date

STUDY PERSONNEL

Technical Staff
Stephen Balestrier, BS
Diane Fraga

Technical Writer
Courtney S. Francis, BS
## Table 2 - Percent Mortality

**Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera*, Acute Contact Toxicity Limit Test**

Test Substance: Ammonium nonanoate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cup Number</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Ammonium Nonanoate</th>
<th>Dimethoate 0.01 µg a.i./bee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cup Number</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Mean**: 0.3, 0.3, 0.7
- **S.D.**: 0.6, 0.6, 0.6
- **S.E.**: 0.3, 0.3, 0.3

### AMMONIUM NONANOATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cup Number</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Mean**: 1.3, 1.3, 1.3
- **S.D.**: 0.6, 0.6, 0.6
- **S.E.**: 0.3, 0.3, 0.3

### DIMETHOATE 0.01 µg a.i./bee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cup Number</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Mean**: 2.0, 2.3, 2.7
- **S.D.**: 1.0, 1.2, 0.6
- **S.E.**: 0.6, 0.7, 0.3

S.D., standard deviation; S.E., standard error

Note: Digits indicate number of dead bees per Cup unless otherwise noted. Beginning number of bees on Day 0: 20 per Cup; 60 per group. Mortality is cumulative.
Table 2 - Percent Mortality (cont.)
Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera*, Acute Contact Toxicity Limit Test
Test Substance: Ammonium nonanoate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cup Number</th>
<th>DIMETHOATE 0.1 µg a.i./bee</th>
<th>DIMETHOATE 1.0 µg a.i./bee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.E.</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dead</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Mortality</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.E.</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dead</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Mortality</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S.D., standard deviation; S.E., standard error
Note: Digits indicate number of dead bees per Cup unless otherwise noted. Beginning number of bees on Day 0: 20 per Cup; 60 per group. Mortality is cumulative.
**Table 3 - Observations**

Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera*, Acute Contact Toxicity Limit Test

Test Substance: Ammonium nonanoate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTROL</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time after dosing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Hours</td>
<td>Rest NOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Hours</td>
<td>Rest NOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Hours</td>
<td>Rest NOA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AMMONIUM NONANOATE**

| Time after dosing | |
| 4 Hours | Rest NOA |
| 24 Hours | Rest NOA |
| 48 Hours | Rest NOA |

**DIMETHOATE 0.01 µg a.i./bee**

| Time after dosing | |
| 4 Hours | Erratic behavior: Cup 1-2 bees, Cup 2-2 bees, Cup 3-1 bee, Rest NOA |
| 24 Hours | Rest NOA |
| 48 Hours | Rest NOA |

**DIMETHOATE 0.1 µg a.i./bee**

| Time after dosing | |
| 4 Hours | Erratic behavior: Cup 1-2 bees, Rest NOA |
| 24 Hours | Erratic behavior: Cup 2-3 bees, Cup 3-2 bees, Rest NOA |
| 48 Hours | Erratic behavior: rest Cup 1 and rest Cup 3, 0 NOA |

**DIMETHOATE 1.0 µg a.i./bee**

| Time after dosing | |
| 4 Hours | Cup 3-1 bee NOA |
| 24 Hours | All bees dead |

NOA, No observable abnormalities
## APPENDIX A - Certificate of Analysis

### Certificate of Analysis

![Agro Green Solutions Logo]

**Ammonium Nonanoate**

**Date** 31 January 2014  
**Lot Number** 12-014DCF  
**Date of Manufacture** 20 January 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Analysis Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actives, Wt.%</td>
<td>34 - 41</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>8.5 - 9.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titer, °C</td>
<td>7 max</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance @ 25°C</td>
<td>Clear Liquid</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submitted by,

Darlene Florence, Ph.D.  
Product and Applications Development Manager  
Emery Oleochemicals, LLC  
4900 Este Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232

---

Emery Oleochemicals GmbH  
T: +49 211 6411 2000  
E: duss.office@emeryoleo.com

Emery Oleochemicals LLC  
T: +1 513 762 2000  
E: cincinnati.office@emeryoleo.com

Emery Oleochemicals (M) Sdn Bhd  
T: +603 3326 8686  
E: kuala.lumpur.office@emeryoleo.com

[Disclaimer Statement]

www.emeryoleo.com

Rev 01-2001.201

STILLMEADOW, Inc.
EMERION™ 7000 CONCENTRATE
NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

Section 1. Identification

**Product name**: EMERION™ 7000 CONCENTRATE NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

For Food Crops Use

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets (SDS), and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. The container label reflects the approved EPA classification and includes other important information such as the directions for use.

**Supplier**: Emery Oleochemicals LLC
4900 Este Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45232-1446
Phone: +1-800-543-7370
Fax-no.: +1-513-246-3332
Plant 24 Hr Phone: +1-513-762-2635

**Responsible name**: Emery Oleochemicals Product Safety & Regulations

**In case of emergency**: +1-800-424-9300 or +1-703-527-3887 (24 hour)

**Product type**: Liquid.

Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status**: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture**: SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

**GHS label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**: ![Warning](image)

**Signal word**: Warning

**Hazard statements**: Causes serious eye irritation.

**Precautionary statements**

**General**: Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

**Prevention**: Wear eye or face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Response**: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

**Hazards not otherwise classified**: None known.
Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Nonanoate</td>
<td>63718-65-0</td>
<td>36 - 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td>59 - 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

**Description of necessary first aid measures**

- **Eye contact**: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

- **Inhalation**: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

- **Skin contact**: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

- **Ingestion**: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

- **Potential acute health effects**
  - **Eye contact**: Causes serious eye irritation.
  - **Inhalation**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
  - **Skin contact**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
  - **Ingestion**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- **Over-exposure signs/symptoms**
  - **Eye contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
  - **Inhalation**: No specific data.
  - **Skin contact**: No specific data.
  - **Ingestion**: No specific data.

Date of issue/Date of revision: 02/01/2016  Version: 3
Section 4. First aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Section 6. Accidental release measures

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Do not store below the following temperature: 0°C (32°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits: None.

Appropriate engineering controls: Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment by a qualified industrial hygienist indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection
Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment by a qualified industrial hygienist indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment by a qualified industrial hygienist indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Liquid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Clear. Pale color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Ammoniacal. [Slight]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>8 to 9 [Conc. (% w/w): 40%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point</td>
<td>104.4°C (219.9°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Open cup: Not applicable. [Product does not sustain combustion.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Kinematic (room temperature): 0.61 cm²/s (61 cSt)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability: The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: No specific data.

Incompatible materials: No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMERY AGRO 7000 NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irritation/Corrosion

Date of issue/Date of revision: 02/01/2016

Version: 3
Section 11. Toxicological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMERY AGRO 7000 NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE</td>
<td>Eyes - Severe irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal.

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity
Acute toxicity estimates
Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability
Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential
Not available.

Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
Section 14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DOT Classification</th>
<th>TDG Classification</th>
<th>Mexico Classification</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special precautions for user: Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations: United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

**SARA 302/304**
Composition/information on ingredients
No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ**: Not applicable.

**SARA 311/312**
Classification: Immediate (acute) health hazard
Composition/information on ingredients
No products were found.

State regulations
**Massachusetts**: None of the components are listed.
**New York**: None of the components are listed.
**New Jersey**: None of the components are listed.
**Pennsylvania**: None of the components are listed.

**California Prop. 65**: None of the components are listed.

Canadian regulations
**Canada inventory DSL**: Not determined.
**WHMIS (Canada)**: Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
Section 15. Regulatory information

**Canadian lists**
- CEPA Toxic substances: None of the components are listed.
- Canadian ARET: None of the components are listed.
- Canadian NPRI: None of the components are listed.
- Alberta Designated Substances: None of the components are listed.
- Ontario Designated Substances: None of the components are listed.
- Quebec Designated Substances: None of the components are listed.

**International lists**

**National inventory**

Section 16. Other information

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>HMIS® Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical hazards</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910. 1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>HMIS® Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instability/Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reprinted with permission from NFPA 704-2001, Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response Copyright ©1997, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

**Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.
February 16, 2017

National Organic Standards Board
Crops Sub Committee

Dear Board Members,

This is in support of the request to add ammonium nonanoate to the list of approved substances for use in certified organic production. I have worked with organic farmers in Ohio and other central states for more than 19 years providing education, research results and advice on weed control. It is very clear to me that the organic farming industry needs access to new tools for weed control and that natural product and organically-based herbicides must play a role.

First, I will address why herbicides are needed. Current practices for weed control are woefully insufficient. This observation is confirmed by survey after survey of farmers attesting to the preeminence of weeds as the problem most limiting production, profitability and expansion of organic farming. Reliance on system-based approaches to weed control such as crop rotation and the use of suppression techniques like growing cover and companion crops are of very limited efficacy and often result in crop failure. As a result, most organic farmers make intensive use of physical controls; principally tillage, cultivation, hand weeding and mulches (synthetic and natural). In particular, the huge reliance on ‘steel in the field’ as the primary method of control is degrading soils and minimizing the many beneficial environmental impacts of organic production. Tillage and cultivation are costly, rely upon use of fossil fuels and only work well when weather conditions allow their use in a timely manner. When conditions are not conducive to working the land, weeds proliferate, reducing yield and sometimes resulting in crop loss. Approved herbicides will provide a critical alternate method of control under such circumstances and will help organic farmers preserve critically important soil quality. Limited efficacy and undesirable environmental impacts of currently approved organic methods are two compelling reasons why new natural and organic-based herbicides should be approved as soon as possible. As a board, you have an opportunity to improve organic production and benefits to all of the industry stakeholders by enabling limited and appropriate use of herbicides.

I am certain that organic farmers will only use these herbicides in two situations: 1) when weather conditions prevent the use of cultivation, and 2) when soil management dictates a
reduction in the amount of soil disturbance. I am aware of nine registered products all of which are either vinegar, cinnamon oil or limonene based. Ammonium nonanoate will provide farmers with a more effective and robust active ingredient and, for that reason, I support its addition to the approved list. I hope you will take this recommendation very seriously. You will help many farmers and, ultimately, society.

Please contact me if I can be of any assistance. My cell phone number is 330 466 4023.

Yours truly,

Douglas Doohan
Professor of Horticulture & Crop Science
Ohio State Specialist
February 16, 2017

Devon Pattillo  
Materials Specialist  
Standards Division, National Organic Program  
Agricultural Marketing Service  
United States Department of Agriculture

Dear Mr. Pattillo:

This letter is offered in support of Emery Oleochemicals’ petition to add ammonium nonanoate to the National Organic Program’s (NOP) National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances (National List).

There is a great need for weed control strategies that enhance soil quality by growing carbon versus tillage systems that release carbon into the atmosphere. Ammonium nonanoate and the use strategy proposed by Emery provides such a system while preserving the integrity of the organic certification program. Emery utilizes tallow, a by-product from the livestock industry, to produce a biobased material that will provide effective burndown of many problem weeds in the U.S. In addition, ammonium nonanoate provides fuel to grow a healthy microbial community in the topsoil.

As Director of the OBIC, the Bioproduct Innovation Center at The Ohio State University, I have provided support to several federal Bioeconomy initiatives. This petition by Emery Oleochemicals is of strong interest to the Biomass Research and Development Board as it combines an oft overlooked source of biomass, an innovative new product, to satisfy a great need of the organic certification program.

Please let me know if I can be of any additional support to you as give deliberation to the Emery request.

Sincerely,

Dennis W. Hall  
Director, OBIC Bioproduct Innovation Center  
OSU College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences
February 14, 2017

Devon Pattillo  
Materials Specialist  
Standards Division, National Organic Program  
Agricultural Marketing Service  
United States Department of Agriculture

Dear Mr. Pattillo:

The Biological Products Industry Alliance (BPIA) is the premier organization dedicated to fostering the use of biological technology including biopesticides and biostimulants. Biological products are reduced-risk products based on biological or naturally derived chemistry. By combing performance and safety, biological products offer value and benefits generally not realized by conventional chemistry. BPIA is a young, vibrant association with now over 115 member companies ranging from small, innovative sole proprietors to large, international companies. Our member companies have developed dependable, pioneering products for commercial agriculture, horticulture, forestry, turf, ornamentals, public health, home gardens – and more. Our members provide solutions that benefit growers, consumers, and the environment.

BPIA supports the use of biological and natural-based solutions to weed control issues both in agriculture generally and specifically in organic farming. Access to these types of technologies for organic growers in the United States is critical if American farmers are going to help meet the growing demand for organic products that is often being met by imports. Soaps made from naturally-derived fatty acids are just one example of such natural-based solutions.

Please let me know if you have any questions or if you need any additional information. Feel free to call me at your convenience at (202) 570-1411.

Sincerely,

Keith J. Jones  
Executive Director