FLUTOLANIL	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE
FLUTRIAFOL	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE

UMBRA®
FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Flutolanil: Benzamide, N-[3-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-	**32.4%**
Flutriafol: 1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-ethanol, α-(2-fluorophenyl)-α-(4-fluorophenyl)-	**4.0%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**63.6%**
TOTAL	**100.0%**

Contains 3.0 lbs flutolanil and 0.37 lb flutriafol as active ingredients per U.S. gallon

EPA Reg. No. 71711-48 **EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-001**(CB) **39578-TX-1**(E) **54675-MEX-001**(AYE)
superscript corresponds to lot number

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, you may call 1-800-348-5832. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

See inside booklet for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 gallons

NICHINO

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, or Viton™
- Shoes plus socks

User Safety Requirements

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent 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 the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

PHYSICAL CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater.

Groundwater Advisory: This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

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 or 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 restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated including plants, soil, or water, wear:

- Coveralls
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

UMBRA® Fungicide is a systemic fungicide for control of soil-borne and foliar diseases. **UMBRA** Fungicide controls White mold, Southern stem rot, Southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*); the Limb/Pod rot complex caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*; Early leaf spot (*Cercospora arachidicola*); Late leaf spot (*Cercosporidium personatum*); Peanut rust (*Puccinia arachidis*); and Web blotch (*Phoma arachidis*) in peanuts*. If other diseases are present in the field, **UMBRA** Fungicide can be tank mixed with other fungicides registered for use on those diseases.

Not for use in greenhouses.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Crop/Crop Group	**Plantback Timing**
Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables (Crop Group 5) Cotton Peanuts* Soybeans	0 days following application
Wheat	30 days following application
Leafy vegetables (including lettuce, spinach, or celery)	150 days following application
Small grain crops other than wheat (including barley, rye, or oats)	
Corn (including field, sweet, or popcorn)	240 days following application
Sorghum	
All other crops	Rotation to any other crop is prohibited.

***not for use on peanuts in California**

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note, the flutolanil component of **UMBRA** Fungicide belongs to the succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor class (FRAC Group 7). The flutriafol component of **UMBRA** Fungicide belongs to the sterol biosynthesis inhibitor class (FRAC Group 3). Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **UMBRA** Fungicide and other Group 7 or Group 3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Nichino America, Inc. encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **UMBRA** Fungicide or other Group (FRAC Groups 7 or 3) fungicides within a growing season sequence with different Groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different Group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Shake well before using. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

UMBRA Fungicide Alone: Fill spray tank with ¾ of the amount of water needed for the intended application and then turn on agitation. Pour specified amount of product on the surface of the water in the spray tank. Add the balance of the water to the spray tank with agitation running.

UMBRA Fungicide Tank Mixtures: Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with ¾ of the amount of water needed for the intended application and turn on agitation. If using a buffering agent, add after filling the tank with ¾ amount of water. Add the directed amount of tankmix products in the following order while maintaining agitation:

1) products in water-soluble packets
2) wettable powders
3) water-dispersible granulars and/or soluble powders
4) flowable liquids (including **UMBRA** Fungicide)
5) emulsifiable concentrates
6) adjuvants and/or oils
7) remaining amount of water to achieve the desired level

UMBRA Fungicide is physically and biologically compatible with many registered pesticides, fertilizers, or micronutrients. Contact your supplier for advice when considering mixing **UMBRA** Fungicide with other pesticides, fertilizers, or micronutrients. If you have no experience with the combination you are considering, conduct a test to determine physical compatibility. To determine physical compatibility, add the specified proportions of each chemical with the same proportion of water as will be present in the chemical supply tank into a suitable container; mix thoroughly and allow to stand for five minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be readily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator or grower. To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium or larger droplets (i.e., ASABE Standard 572) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume, using the appropriate droplet size to ensure adequate canopy distribution, coverage, and penetration. With most nozzle types, narrow spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc. in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

The applicator must be familiar with, and take into account, the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.**

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

(This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.)

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**). Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the directed practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Maintenance of Nozzles – Periodically inspect and then replace nozzles to ensure proper chemical application.

Boom Length
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height
Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. For groundboom application, do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance must increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions
Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas
Only apply the pesticide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

UMBRA FUNGICIDE APPLICATION RATE CHART

Peanuts (not for use in California)

Disease	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
White mold, Southern stem rot, Southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) Limb/Pod rot complex (*Rhizoctonia solani*) Early leaf spot (*Cercospora arachidicola*) Late leaf spot (*Cercosporidium personatum*) Peanut rust (*Puccinia arachidis*) Web blotch (*Phoma arachidis*)	25.0 to 38.0 fl oz/acre (0.591 to 0.898 lb flutolanil/acre and 0.073 to 0.111 lb flutriafol/acre)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Use higher rate in fields where known heavy infestations of white mold or limb/pod rot may have occurred. In such situations, sequential applications will provide more effective control than a single application. • Begin applications approximately 45 to 60 days after planting, depending on disease development. Initial application may be prior to or at first sign of disease. • Make sequential applications as needed at **21 to 30-day intervals**, depending on severity of disease. • Make an application of a different leaf spot fungicide other than **UMBRA** Fungicide 14 days after the initial application of **UMBRA** Fungicide. • Precede and follow the **UMBRA** Fungicide applications with a regularly scheduled leaf spot fungicide not from FRAC Groups 3 and 7.
	12.0 to 19.0 fl oz/acre (0.284 to 0.449 lb flutolanil/acre and 0.035 to 0.055 lb flutriafol/acre) as a tank mixture with an additional fungicide used to control leaf spot diseases when using lower rates	• For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Use higher rate in fields where known heavy infestations of white mold or limb/pot rot may have occurred. In such situations, sequential applications will provide more effective control than a single application. • Begin applications approximately 45 to 60 days after planting, depending on disease development. Initial application may be prior to or at first sign of disease. • Make sequential applications as needed at **14-day intervals**. • Precede and follow the **UMBRA** Fungicide applications with a regularly scheduled leaf spot fungicide not from FRAC Groups 3 and 7. • Utilize **UMBRA** Fungicide plus an additional fungicide used to control leaf spot diseases when using lower rates of **UMBRA** Fungicide.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 76.0 fl oz per acre (1.80 lbs flutolanil and 0.221 lb flutriafol per acre) of **UMBRA** Fungicide per year.
- Do not apply more than 4 applications per year.
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI) is 12 hours.
- Do not apply within 40 days of harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION APPLICATION

1. Determine the size of the area to be treated.
2. Determine the time required to apply ¼ to ½ inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as directed by the equipment manufacturer.
3. Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
4. Determine the amount of **UMBRA** Fungicide required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
5. Add the required amount of **UMBRA** Fungicide to the solution tank with sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements.
6. Make certain the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the **UMBRA** Fungicide solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
7. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the entire injection period.
8. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the **UMBRA** Fungicide solution has cleared the last sprinkler head. (Also see **Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation** section below).

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. 'Public water system' means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days per year. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments in the event the need arises.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, for example, a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

This product may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place; then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move, and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems. Thoroughly mix specified amount of this product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run but continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line Venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used. Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30 to 45-minute period. Mix specified amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this product plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures directed by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. This product can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children and pets.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. 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. Then, offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of NAI is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, NAI disclaims any liability whatsoever for incidental or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, liability arising out of breach of contract, express or implied warranty (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES, OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT THE ELECTION OF NICHINO AMERICA INC., THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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