OXATHIAPIPROLIN | GROUP 49 | FUNGICIDE

Orondis®

syngenta®

Fungicide

1 quart
Net Content

PULL HERE TO OPEN

Active Ingredient:	
Oxathiapiprolin*:	18.7%
Other Ingredients:	81.3%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS No. 1003318-67-9

Orondis® is formulated as a suspension concentrate and contains 1.67 pounds of oxathiapiprolin per gallon of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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).

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1571
EPA Est. No. 072344-MO-004

Product of Germany
Formulated in the USA

SCP 1571A-L1C 0820
4125814

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE *(continued)*

1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks

2.2 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.

2.3 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.

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- 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.

2.5 Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to 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 disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Orondis must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registration, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

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 agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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 the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). 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
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical resistant gloves (made of any waterproof material)

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read all label directions before use. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

- Orondis is a suspension concentrate containing oxathiapiprolin and is for use by foliar or soil application for the control or suppression of the diseases listed on this label.
- Orondis is active against selected Oomycete diseases listed on this label and has preventive, residual, curative, eradicative and anti-sporulant activity.
- Orondis is locally systemic, translaminar, and moves systemically in the xylem.
- See **Section 7.0** for specific crop/disease directions.

Oxathiapiprolin, the active ingredient in Orondis, acts as an oxysterol-binding protein modulator in fungal cells.

Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars or hybrids of crops have been individually tested for crop safety. It is not possible to evaluate for crop safety all applications of Orondis on all crops within a crop group, on all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of those crops, or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator.

3.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Syngenta recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. Orondis may be used as part of an IPM program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when disease forecasting models reach locally determined action levels. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine the appropriate management, cultural practice and treatment threshold levels for the specific crop, geography and diseases.

3.2 Resistance Management

OXATHIAPIPROLIN	GROUP	49	FUNGICIDE

Orondis contains the active ingredient oxathiapiprolin, which has been assigned Group 49 by the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC). Oxathiapiprolin inhibits an oxysterol-binding protein (OSBP) homologue. Oxysterol-binding proteins are implicated in the movement of lipids between membranes, among other processes. Inhibiting OSBP may disrupt other processes in the fungal cell, such as signaling, maintaining cell membranes, and the formation of more complex lipids that are essential for the cell to survive. Repeated use of products for control of specific plant pathogens may lead to selection of resistant strains of fungi and result in a reduction of disease control. A disease management program for Orondis that includes rotation and tank mixing with fungicides with a different mode of action is essential to reduce the risk of fungicide resistance development.

As part of a resistance management strategy:

- Do not tank-mix Orondis with any fungicide for which resistance to the target disease has developed.
- Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not follow soil applications of Orondis or other oxathiapiprolin-containing products with foliar applications of oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
- Different application methods (foliar and soil) must not be combined when protecting a crop during a growing season.
- Do not use Orondis or other oxathiapiprolin-containing products for more than 33% of the total fungicide applications per season per crop.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of oxathiapiprolin or other Group 49 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide 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 crop and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Syngenta at 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

4.1.1 FOLIAR APPLICATION (INCLUDING AERIAL APPLICATION AND CHEMIGATION)

See **Section 7.0** for specific foliar application instructions and **Section 4.5** for chemigation instructions.

4.1.2 SOIL APPLICATION

- For suppression or control of soil borne diseases, as recommended in this label, Orondis must be applied in a manner that ensures the product solution adequately saturates the target crop root/crown zone.
- When applied to the root/crown zone before, during, or soon after sowing or transplanting the crop, Orondis will suppress or control certain seedling root rot and crown diseases that limit crop stand establishment.
- For soil application, apply Orondis using drip irrigation, micro-sprinkler irrigation, surface band or directed application, or in-furrow application using the rates in the table below. See table and **Section 4.5** for drip irrigation instructions.
- If the application method does not move the product to the target root/crown disease zone, the application must be followed with irrigation or cultivation to correctly place the product for disease control.

Soil application rates for Orondis /1,000 feet of row, based on plant row spacing.

Orondis Conversion Chart for Drip (Trickle) or Micro-Sprinkler Chemigation, Continuous Transplant Water, and Direct/Banded/In-Furrow Application							
Corresponding field rate (fl oz/acre)	**Rate in fl oz product/1,000 row ft; based on planted row spacing (in inches) of:**						
	30	34	36	48	60	72	84
2.4	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.28	0.33	0.39
4.8	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.44	0.55	0.66	0.77
9.6	0.55	0.62	0.66	0.88	1.10	1.32	1.54
19.2	1.10	1.25	1.32	1.76	2.20	2.65	3.09

Surface Band or Directed Application

- Apply in a 4- to 12-inch band. See table for rates.
- Follow application with cultivation or irrigation (1/2 - 1 inch) to move Orondis to the target disease zone.

4.2 Application Equipment

4.2.1 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind.
- However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

4.2.2 AIR-ASSISTED (AIR-BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

- Air-assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result.
- It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.
- **Note:** Air-assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air-assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

4.2.3 SPRAY TANK CLEAN-OUT

- Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.
- Drain application equipment. Thoroughly rinse and flush all application equipment with clean water.
- Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

See **Sections 4.1 and 7.0** for application volume information.

- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.
- Make no more spray solution than is needed for application.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.
- For air-assisted ground applications, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For ground applications, apply in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise. Increase the spray volume as the plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of the foliage.

4.4 Mixing Directions

4.4.1 ORONDIS ALONE

1. Add 1/2-2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add Orondis to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
4. Begin application of the spray solution after Orondis has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- The crop safety of all tank mixtures with Orondis which may include physically compatible pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and/or additives, has not been tested.
- When using a tank mixture with Orondis, it is important to understand crop safety.
- To test for crop safety prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this label and the tank-mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.
- Some materials including oils, surfactants, adjuvants, and pesticide formulations when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissue, and increase potential for crop injury.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitation 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.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

Orondis is physically compatible with many commonly used fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, biological control products, liquid fertilizers, nonionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation.

A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants/additives, in order to ensure the compatibility of Orondis with other tank-mixed pesticide, adjuvant or fertilizer partners. The recommended procedure for conducting jar tank-mix compatibility tests is as follows:

Compatibility Test: Since pesticides, adjuvants and fertilizers can vary in quality, always **check tank-mix compatibility with tank-mixed partners each time before use**. Be especially careful when using **complete** suspension or fluid fertilizers as carriers, as serious compatibility problems are more likely to occur with these products. Commercial application equipment may improve tank-mix compatibility in some instances. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the components. Check tank-mix compatibility using this procedure:

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (either the water or liquid fertilizer to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add 1/4 teaspoon or 1.2 mL of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray). Invert the jar, shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing.

3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, add them separately with dry formulations (wettable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates and finally adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner for this test, is as follows:
   Dry formulations: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.
   Liquid formulations: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 1/2 teaspoon or 2.5 mL to each jar.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, then invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) slurry dry formulations in water before addition, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations, before addition to the tank-mixture. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not use the tank-mixture.

4.4.4 ORONDIS IN TANK MIXTURES

- Always follow the tank mix instructions of the product label that are most restrictive.
- Apply at least the minimum labeled rate of each fungicide in the tank mix.
- Consult a Syngenta representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning tank mixtures.
- When using in a tank mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.
  1. Water-soluble bag (WSB).
  2. Water-soluble granules (SG).
  3. Water-dispersible granules (WG).
  4. Wettable powders (WP).
  5. **Water-based suspension concentrates (SC). (Orondis).**
  6. Capsule suspension (CS)
  7. Suspo emulsion (SE).
  8. Oil dispersion (OD).
  9. Emulsion in water (EW).
  10. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC).
  11. Water-soluble concentrates (SL).
  12. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils.
  13. Soluble fertilizers.
  14. Drift retardants.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- Orondis may be used with adjuvants, for example, non-ionic surfactants, organosilicone surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils, and blends at typical agricultural use rates for these adjuvants.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) adjuvant certification is recommended.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 CHEMIGATION RESTRICTIONS

- Apply Orondis only through drip (trickle) or strip tubing irrigation systems or sprinkler irrigation systems (such as center-pivot, lateral-move, end-tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big-gun, solid-set or hand-move irrigation systems).
- Do not connect any irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems (**Section 4.5.4**) are in place. 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 at least 60 days out of the year.
- The irrigation system used for application of Orondis must provide for uniform distribution of Orondis-treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- 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 backflow.

4.5.2 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- **Preparation:** A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of Orondis in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. With the mix tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of Orondis and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring your total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for your application. **Note:** Always add the Orondis to water; never put Orondis into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water. See **Section 4.4.2** for tank-mixing sequence. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Good agitation is required in the injection tank. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation; do not use air agitation.
- **Injection into Chemigation Systems:** Inject the proper amount of Orondis into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump or a Venturi injector. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.
  - In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Orondis as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems, inject Orondis for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
  - Mix the amount of Orondis needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems, inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving systems, inject into system for the time established during calibration.

- **Uniform Water Distribution:** Non-uniform distribution can result in crop injury, lack or effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the chemigation system is operating properly to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.
- **Monitoring of Chemigation Applications:** A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when Orondis is in the irrigation water.
- **Operation:** Start the water pump and let the system achieve the desired pressure before starting the injector. Start the injector. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Orondis is flushed from system.
- **Cleaning the System:** Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

Drip (Trickle) Irrigation Instructions

- Orondis must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone.
- Orondis must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests.
- Orondis is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of Orondis remain in the root zone.
- Do not begin applications until after crop emergence in direct-seeded crops.
- Do not make applications if soil moisture is below the level required for active plant growth.
- This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance may result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
- Orondis must not be applied at the same time that a drip irrigation line clean out product is being used as performance may be reduced.
- The drip system must be properly designed, free of leaks, and operated in a manner that provides uniform application of water throughout the field.
- In most situations, this product should be applied during the first 1/3 of the irrigation cycle, starting just after the system has come up to pressure.
- The minimum injection period is the time that it takes water to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter in the irrigation zone (propagation time). If this time is not known, it can be calculated by measuring the time for a soluble dye to move from the injection point to the farthest emitter. A longer injection improves uniformity throughout the zone, but needs to allow for at least an equal period of water to flush the system and move the product through the soil.

4.5.3 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

1. 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 backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

4.5.4 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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 out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering device, such as 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Orondis.

Crop, Crop Group, or Crop Subgroup	Plant-back Interval
Basil (fresh and dried) Blueberry, lowbush Brassica Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-16B) Brassica, Head and Stem (Crop Group 5-16) Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07) Bushberry subgroup 13-07B Cacao Caneberry (Crop Subgroup 13-07A) Citrus (Crop Group 10-10) Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9) Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10) Ginseng Hops Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-16A) Low Growing Berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G, except cranberry) Nut, Tree Group 14-12 Oilseed (Crop Group 20) Peas, Edible-Podded Peas, Succulent Shelled Stalk and Stem Vegetables (Crop Subgroup 22A) Tobacco Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth, Inedible Peel, (Crop Subgroup 24B) Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C)	0 days
Cereals (Crop Groups 15,16) Grass animal feeds (Crop Group 17)	30 days
Herbs and Spices (Crop Group 19, except Basil) Legume Vegetables, except succulent shelled and edible-podded peas Non-grass Animal feed (Crop Group 18) Peanuts	180 days
All other crops not listed	180 days

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

See **Section 7.0** for crop-specific Restrictions and Precautions.

6.1 Use Restrictions

- Different application methods (foliar and soil) must not be combined when protecting a crop during a growing season.
- Use this product only in commercial and farm plantings.
- **DO NOT** use for home plantings.
- Orondis may be used in greenhouse production of basil, tomatoes, bell and non-bell peppers, and edible-peel cucurbits (cucumbers, summer squash). **DO NOT** use in greenhouses on any other crops.
- **DO NOT** formulate this product into other end-use products.

6.2 Spray Drift Precautions

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

6.2.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives.
- The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage.
- Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.
- A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provides a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

6.2.2 AERIAL APPLICATION SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- **Nozzle Type** – Solid-stream or other low-drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectrum. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length** – Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height** – Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

6.2.3 GROUND APPLICATION SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- **Nozzle Type** – Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** – The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** – Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
- **Application Height** – Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

6.2.4 WIND

- Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction.
- Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed.
- AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
- Local terrain can also influence wind patterns.
- Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

6.2.5 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

- Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential.
- Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

6.2.6 SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud.
- Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.
- Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

6.2.7 SENSITIVE AREAS

- Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

6.2.8 DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

- Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential.
- When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label.

- If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution.
- Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology.

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Australian desert lime	Lemon	Satsuma mandarin
Australian finger lime	Lime	Sweet lime
Australian round lime	Mediterranean mandarin	Tachibana orange
Brown River finger lime	Mount White lime	Tahiti lime
Calamondin	New Guinea wild lime	Tangelo
Citron	Orange, sour	Tangerine (Mandarin)
Citrus hybrids	Orange, sweet	Tangor
Grapefruit	Pummelo	Trifoliate orange
Japanese summer grapefruit	Russell River lime	Uniq fruit
Kumquat		

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Brown rot Citrus foot rot Gummosis Root rot Trunk canker (*Phytophthora* spp.)	2.4 – 9.6 (0.03 - 0.12)	**Citrus Resets or New Plantings:** Make first application at planting and up to one additional application approximately 1-6 months later, coinciding with a root growth flush.	Apply as a soil spray around the base of the tree, to the zone of maximum root density, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip). See **Section 4.1.2**. For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.
		Established Plantings: Make two applications at a 1- to 6-month interval, coinciding with root growth flush.	Apply as a soil spray beneath the tree canopy or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip). See **Section 4.1.2**. For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.

continued…

7.1 Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10 *(continued)*

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Brown rot (*Phytophthora* spp.)	1.2 – 2.4 (0.02- 0.03)	Make single application to fruit before initial signs of brown rot appear. or For post-harvest control of brown rot, apply at 0-1 day before harvest.	Make foliar applications by ground or air. Apply in sufficient volume to provide uniform and complete coverage of fruit.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.2**.
- Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:**
   a. **Soil Application: DO NOT** exceed maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
   b. **Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT** exceed maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**
   a. **Soil applications: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
   b. **Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 30 days
5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
   a. **Foliar/Fruit Application:** 2.4 fl oz/A/year (0.03 lb ai/A/year)
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.03 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with fruit/foliar application.
   c. **Soil Application:** 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year)
   d. **DO NOT** exceed 0.25 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with soil application.
6) **DO NOT** use in citrus nurseries.
7) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
8) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.2 Nut, Tree Group 14-12

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
African nut-tree	Coconut	Okari Nut
Almond	Caquito Nut	Pachira Nut
Beechnut	Dika Nut	Peach Palm Nut
Brazil Nut	Ginkgo	Pecan
Brazilian pine	Guiana chestnut	Pequi
Bunya	Hazelnut (Filbert)	Pili Nut
Bur Oak	Heartnut	Pine Nut
Butternut	Hickory Nut	Pistachio
Cajou Nut	Japanese horse-chestnut	Sapucaia Nut
Candlenut	Macadamia Nut	Tropical Almond
Cashew	Mongongo Nut	Walnut, black
Chestnut	Monkey-Pot	Walnut, English
Chinquapin	Monkey Puzzle Nut	Yellowhorn

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root and crown rot (*Phytophthora* spp.)	4.8 – 9.6 (0.06 - 0.12)	For **Resets or New Plantings,** make the first soil application at planting and up to one additional application 1-6 months later, coinciding with a root growth flush. For **Established Plantings**, make up to two soil applications at a 1- to 6-month interval, coinciding with root growth flush.	Apply as a drench or soil spray under the canopy around the base of the tree to the zone of maximum root density, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip). For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.2**.
- Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.

continued…

7.2 Nut, Tree Group 14-12 *(continued)*

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 30 days 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year) a. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.25 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products. 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops. 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

7.3 Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth, Inedible Peel, Crop Subgroup 24B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Abiu	Cupuacu	Mangosteen	Poshte
Akee apple	Etambe	Paho	Quandong
Avocado	Jatoba	Papaya	Sapote, black
Avocado, Guatemalan	Kei apple	Pawpaw, common	Sapote, green
Avocado, Mexican	Langsat	Pelipisan	Sapote, white
Avocado, West Indian	Lanjut	Pequi	Sataw
Bacury	Lucuma	Pequia	Screw-pine
Banana	Mabolo	Persimmon, American	Star apple
Banana, dwarf	Mango	Plantain	Tamarind-of-the-Indies
Binjal	Mango, horse	Pomegranate	Wild Loquat
Canistel	Mango, Saipan		

continued…

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root and crown rot (*Phytophthora* spp.)	4.8 – 9.6 (0.06 - 0.12)	**Soil Application:** For **Resets or New Plantings,** make the first soil application at planting. An additional application may be made 30 days later if needed, coinciding with a root growth flush. For **Established Plantings**, make up to two soil applications on a 30 day interval, coinciding with root growth flush.	Apply as a drench or soil spray under the canopy around the base of the tree to the zone of maximum root density, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip). For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**. • Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. • Do not follow soil applications of Orondis products with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control.			

continued…

7.3 Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth, Inedible Peel, Crop Subgroup 24B *(continued)*

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** exceed maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** a. **Soil applications: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 30 days soil 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** a. **Soil Applications:** 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year) b. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.25 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products. 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops. 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** a. **Soil Applications:** 30 days

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container closed when not in use. Always store pesticides in the original container only, away from other pesticides, food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. If a leaky container must be contained within another, mark the outer container to identify the contents. Storage areas must be locked and secure from vandalism, with precautionary signs posted. The storage area must be dry, well-lit, and well-ventilated. Keep pesticide storage areas clean. Clean up any spills promptly. Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold. Store herbicides, insecticides and fungicides in separate areas within the storage unit. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above. Maintaining a spill kit and fire extinguisher on hand and having emergency phone numbers posted will allow you to be prepared for emergencies. If spill cleanup PPE is stored nearby, but outside the pesticide storage area, it will be accessible when needed.

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 [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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 1/4 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

continued…

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Refillable container. Refill this container with 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 person refilling. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application or 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 pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

9.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

Orondis®, the ALLIANCE FRAME
the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON
are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1571A-L1C 0820
4125814

(01) 0 07 02941 57931 6

OXATHIAPIPROLIN | GROUP 49 | FUNGICIDE

Orondis®

syngenta®

Fungicide

1 quart

Net Content

Orondis®

Fungicide

Active Ingredient:	
Oxathiapiprolin*:	18.7%
Other Ingredients:	81.3%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS No. 1003318-67-9

Orondis® is formulated as a suspension concentrate and contains 1.67 pounds of oxathiapiprolin per gallon of product.

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1571
EPA Est. No. 072344-MO-004

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Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1571A-L1C 0820
4125814

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION/ PRECAUCIÓN

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

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

HOT LINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to 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 disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container closed when not in use. Always store pesticides in the original container only, away from other pesticides, food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. If a leaky container must be contained within another, mark the outer container to identify the contents. Storage areas must be locked and secure from vandalism, with precautionary signs posted. The storage area must be dry, well-lit, and well-ventilated. Keep pesticide storage areas clean. Clean up any spills promptly. Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold. Store herbicides, insecticides and fungicides in separate areas within the storage unit. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above. Maintaining a spill kit and fire extinguisher on hand and having emergency phone numbers posted will allow you to be prepared for emergencies. If spill cleanup PPE is stored nearby, but outside the pesticide storage area, it will be accessible when needed.

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: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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 1/4 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

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