



THIOPHANATE-METHYL GROUP 1 FUNGICIDE

OVON 70WSB

FUNGICIDE IN WATER SOLUBLE BAGS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Thiophanate-methyl (dimethyl[1,2-phenylene]-bis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis(carbamate)* 70.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 30.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

* Also known as dimethyl 4,4'-o-phenylenebis(3-thioallophanate)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

EPA Reg. No.: 89167-83-89391



Distributed By:
INVICTIS® CROP CARE, LLC
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FUNGICIDE

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 do so by the poison control center or doctor • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 information on product use, etc., call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 Mon. - Fri. 8:00 am to 12:00 pm Pacific Time. For emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and handlers supporting dip treatment must wear:

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron

All other mixers, loaders, applicators and handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils for all mixers and loaders and for applicators using hand held equipment

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT:

Water soluble packets, when used correctly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)]. Mixers and loaders handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, a chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant gloves. When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment break-down.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **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.

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.

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 12 hours except for the following:

- Almonds, onions (in Furrow), pecans, and pistachio: The REI is 3 days
- Apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums/prunes, and potato: The REI is 2 days
- Strawberries, wheat, cucurbits, soybeans, sugar beets, peanuts and beans (dry and succulent): The REI is 1 day

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposures

Mandatory Spray Drift

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have **minimal bounce**.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

OVON TOWSB may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment. Normal fungicide usage indicates this product will be applied over the top of the intended crop. It is critical to ensure that the tank and spray equipment has been cleaned of all other pesticides prior to mixing this product. As with all agricultural chemicals, continuous agitation is required to keep the ingredients in suspension. Application gallonage and directions are given for each crop.

OVON TOWSB may be tank mixed with other fungicides, insecticides and plant growth regulators that have been approved for use by the EPA on the intended crop. Innvictis Crop Care does not make any claims of compatibility with other pesticides; always perform a Mixing Jar Test prior to tank mixing. See **Compatibility Test** section on this label. Tank mixes of this product with highly alkaline pesticides like Bordeaux or lime sulfur is not advised.

Most effective disease control is obtained by preventative spray timing as climatic conditions indicate fungal infection or growth is imminent. Always use the higher rates under conditions of severe disease pressure.

High volume dilute applications: Use the **PRODUCT per ACRE** rate for concentrate spray applications for tree crops (example: no more than 400 gallons on apples). Use the **PRODUCT per 100 GALLONS** rate for dilute ground applications. This product must only be used on 'non-bearing' apples, cherries, peaches and pecans, when needed for control of labeled leaf diseases during 'non-bearing' years of new plantings or nursery stock. Follow all crop specific language on this label for application. Dilute sprays must not exceed maximum a.i. per year.

Aerial applications to tree crops: Use a minimum of 10 gal/acre for aerial application to fruit tree crops. Increased fungicidal activity is related to coverage and timing, increased volumes are required as crop canopy density increases. **NOTE:** Conifer applications require higher spray volumes, use lower volumes with mist type applicators and highest volumes with conventional types.

Row Crop applications: Use a minimum of 5 gal/acre for ground application, however apply 10 to 20 gal/acre for most ground applications, as cropping situations dictate. Increased fungicidal activity is related to coverage and timing, increased volumes are required as crop canopy density increases.

Chemigation: See specific directions in this label.

Mode of Action: *OVON TOWSB* is a tubulin inhibitor fungicide falling into the FRAC Group 1 for Benzimidazoles. Its Mode of Action is the inhibition of microtubule assembly. It has protectant, systemic and curative actions, each of these specific to certain crops, fungi and climatic conditions.

RESISTANCE- MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, *OVON TOWSB* contains a Group 1 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to *OVON TOWSB* and other Group 1 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay **Fungicide Resistance**, take one or more of the following steps:

- Avoid application of more than labeled maximum number of applications and consecutive sprays of *OVON TOWSB* or other fungicides in the same group in a season.
- 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 1PM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

It is recommended that **OVON 70WSB** be rotated or tank mixed with different modes of action fungicide chemistry. All products containing thiabendazole, thiophanate ethyl or carbendazim fungicides (benzimidazole fungicides) should NOT be considered rotation or tank mix partners.

Should **OVON 70WSB** be applied as directed and the treatment is considered not to be effective, you may have encountered a resistant or tolerant fungi strain. **DO NOT** apply this mode of action chemistry again during this growing season, as this may enhance the resistance at this site. Consult with your local Cooperative Extension Service, University Research or Certified Crop Consultant for more information concerning fungicides effective on the tolerant or resistant strains encountered.

SPRAY TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions for Using Water Soluble Packages Directly into Spray tanks:

Water Soluble Packages (WSPs) are designed to dissolve in water. Agitation may be used, if necessary, to help dissolve the WSP. Failure to follow handling and mixing instructions can increase your exposure to the pesticide products in WSPs. WSPs, when used properly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)].

Handling Instructions

Follow these steps when handling pesticide products in WSPs.

1. Mix in spray tank only.
2. Handle WSP(s) in a manner that protects package from breakage and/or unintended release of contents. If package is broken, put on PPE required for clean-up and then continue with mixing instructions.
3. Keep the WSP(s) in outer packaging until just before use.
4. Keep the WSP dry prior to adding to the spray tank.
5. Handle with dry gloves and according to the label instructions for PPE.
6. Keep WSP intact. **DO NOT** cut or puncture WSP.
7. Reseal the WSP outer packaging to protect any unused WSP(s).

Mixing Instructions

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.

Follow the steps below when mixing this product, including if tank mixed with other pesticide products. If being tank mixed, the mixing directions 1 through 9 below take precedence over the mixing directions of the other tank mix products. WSPs may, in some cases, be mixed with other pesticide products so long as the directions for use of all mixed products **DO NOT** conflict. **DO NOT** tank mix this product with products that prohibit tank mixing or have conflicting mixing directions.

1. If a basket or strainer is present in the tank hatch, remove prior to adding the WSP to the tank.
2. Fill tank with water to approximately one-third to one-half of the desired final volume of spray.
3. Stop adding water and stop any agitation.
4. Place intact/unopened WSP(s) into the tank.
5. **DO NOT** spray water from a hose or fill pipe to break or dissolve the WSP(s).
6. Start mechanical and recirculation agitation from the bottom of tank without using any overhead recirculation, if possible. If overhead recirculation cannot be turned off, close the hatch before starting agitation.
7. Dissolving the WSP(s) may take up to 5 minutes or longer, depending on water temperature, water hardness and intensity of agitation.
8. Stop agitation before tank lid is opened.
9. Open the lid to the tank, exercising caution to avoid contact with dusts or spray mix, to verify that the WSPs have fully dissolved and the contents have been thoroughly mixed into the solution.
10. **DO NOT** add other allowed products or complete filling the tank until the bags have fully dissolved and pesticide is thoroughly mixed.
11. Once the WSP have fully dissolved and any other products have been added to the tank, resume filling the tank with water to the desired level, close the tank lid, and resume agitation.
12. Use the spray solution when mixing is complete.
13. Maintain agitation of the diluted pesticide mix during transport and application.
14. It is unlawful to use any registered pesticide, including WSPs, in a manner inconsistent with its label.

See **Mixing Order chart** below when any other products are tank mixed with this product.

DO NOT mix more spray solution than you plan to apply that day.

**CONVERSION TABLE
ACRES TREATED PER 1 LB WATER SOLUBLE BAG**

LABEL USE RATE LBS/A <i>OVON 70WSB</i>	ACRES TREATED WITH ONE WATER SOLUBLE BAG
1/4 LB	4.0
1/2 LB	2.0
1 LB	1.0

**CONVERSION TABLE
ACRES TREATED PER 2 LB WATER SOLUBLE BAG**

LABEL USE RATE LBS/A <i>OVON 70WSB</i>	ACRES TREATED WITH ONE WATER SOLUBLE BAG
1/4 LB	8.0
1/2 LB	4.0
1 LB	2.0

**CONVERSION TABLE
ACRES TREATED PER 2.5 LB WATER SOLUBLE BAG**

LABEL USE RATE LBS/A <i>OVON 70WSB</i>	ACRES TREATED WITH ONE WATER SOLUBLE BAG
1/4 LB	10
1/2 LB	5
1 LB	2.5

**CONVERSION TABLE
ACRES TREATED PER 5 LB WATER SOLUBLE BAG**

LABEL USE RATE LBS/A <i>OVON 70WSB</i>	ACRES TREATED WITH ONE WATER SOLUBLE BAG
1/4 LB	20.0
1/2 LB	10.0
1 LB	5.0

Compatibility Test For Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 26.4 oz (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature. Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

(As each product is added to the tank, be sure it is completely dispersed before adding any other product to the mix. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application processes.)

- 1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
- 2) **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3) **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
- 4) **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 5) **Water-dispersible products** (including dry flowables - DF, wettable powders - WP, wettable dry granules – WDG, suspension concentrates - SC, or suspo-emulsions - SE).
- 6) **Water-soluble products.**
- 7) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including oil concentrate when applicable).
- 8) **Water-soluble additives** (including AMS or UAN when applicable).
- 9) **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

CHEMIGATION USE INSTRUCTION

CALIFORNIA ALLOWS USE BY CHEMIGATION ONLY FOR CROPS OF BEANS, CUCURBITS (CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SQUASH), PEANUTS, SOYBEANS, AND STRAWBERRIES.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Application of *OVON 70WSB* can only be applied through the following types of irrigation systems:

Sprinkler irrigation systems: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side roll

Traveler Type: big gun, solid set, or hand move

Drip Type: mini-micro sprinklers, strip tubing, trickle

DO NOT apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Note: any type of irrigation distribution of fungicide allowing untreated lapses or uneven distribution will result in poor control. Continually monitor calibration.

Irrigation equipment must be properly calibrated prior to addition of fungicide into water. Contact your equipment manufacturer, State Extension Service specialists or other experts if you need expertise. Effectiveness of this fungicide product depends on application uniformity and calibration. Crop injury and possible over application and illegal residues are possible from poor and non-uniform distribution.

Use of a chemigation system requires supervision by a person knowledgeable of the particular chemigation system and will be responsible for its operation. This supervisor is responsible for the system shutdown to make any necessary adjustments if the need arises.

DO NOT connect chemigation system to any public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision 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.

IRRIGATION / CHEMIGATION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Pressurized irrigation and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

Must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located to prevent backflow contamination into the water source. The system must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the backflow of any treated fluid. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. This valve must be connected to the system interlock and prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank in the event that the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must be fitted with an automatic shut off for the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. This must be connected to the interlocking controls. The irrigation line and water pump must also be fitted with a low pressure shut off switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

A metering pump or positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock must be fitted to the system.

FUNGICIDE DILUTION MIX PREPARATION

Clean the chemical mix tank, induction lines, mixing and induction motors and pumps of any prior use pesticide residues, scale or other foreign matter that may interfere with mixing or transfer of the pesticide dilution into the irrigation system. Flush with clean water.

Start by filling the mix tank at least ½ full. Begin agitation. Carefully add the required amount of *OVON 70WSB* and then the rest of the water. Allow time to mix completely.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Observe ALL requirements in the System Requirements section above.

In order to ensure a uniform pesticide suspension and application, be sure to continuously agitate the fungicide tank-mixture during mixing and application.

Inject a greater volume of a more dilute suspension per unit time in order to achieve greater accuracy in distribution and calibration.

DO NOT apply more irrigation water per acre than directed, decreased product performance may occur from the over diluted application.

Chemigation must not be attempted when wind speed favors drift. When system connections or fittings are seen to leak, chemigation must be stopped and the component repaired prior to restart. When nozzles are not providing uniform distribution, operator must recalibrate immediately. System must always remain in good repair.

When chemigation is completed, allow sufficient flush time for pesticide to be cleared from all nozzles and lines prior to shutting off the flow of irrigation water.

Fertilizer co-mix Instructions:

You may mix and apply this product with other chemically-neutral liquid fertilizers. However, the applicator must be aware that mixing this product with highly alkaline fertilizers (including aqueous ammonia) may cause problematic degradation of this product. Such a mix may prevent optimum control.

Sprinkler Irrigation Instructions:

Observe all System Requirements and Application Instructions above.

Always observe local irrigation restrictions or ordinances.

Overhead irrigation systems must be repaired to block the spray jets or nozzles nearest the operations control panels as to not allow treated water to contact the operator or operation station.

Sprinkler system must be calibrated to deliver no more than 0.4 inches of water per acre. Larger volumes of water may reduce product efficacy. Start sprinkler water flow, then begin injection of the mixed suspension of *OVON 70WSB* into the irrigation water line. Continually monitor calibration to ensure proper application rate per acre. To ensure proper mixing of the suspension of *OVON 70WSB* and the irrigation water, it must be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line just ahead of a right angle pipe turn (violent water pressure shear). After overhead chemigation treatment with *OVON 70WSB* has been completed, **DO NOT** irrigate the treated area for at least 24 hours to prevent washing the fungicide off the crop leaves and canopy.

Drip Irrigation Instructions: (Mini-Micro Sprinklers, Strip Tubing, Trickle)

Observe all System Requirements and Application Instructions above.

Tree Crop Specific Application Directions

TREE CROPS	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	AI per Acre	POUNDS PRODUCT per 100 GAL	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Almonds	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Jacket Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Botrytis</i>) Leaf Blight (<i>Seimatosporium</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.)	1.0 to 1.5	0.7 - 1.05 lb	N/A	Initiate applications at pink bud and continued through petal fall. Pink Bud applications can be made alone, however tank mix later applications with labeled contact type, multi-site fungicides. See Fungicide Resistance above
USE RESTRICTIONS:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb product (1.05 lb a.i./A)/application. • DO NOT apply more than 3 lb of this product (2.1 lb a.i./A)/year. • DO NOT apply more than 3 applications at lowest rate per year, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 10 days • REI = 3 days • PHI = 1 day 					
Apples	Apple Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.) Black Pox* (<i>Helminthosporium papulosum</i>) Black Rot (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Brooks Fruit Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) Flyspeck (<i>Zygothia</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.) Sooty Blotch (<i>Gloeodes</i> spp.) White Rot* (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) * Not for this use in California	1.0 (except CA) 1.42 (in CA)	0.7 lb (except CA) (1.0 lb (in CA)	0.25 (0.18 lb AI) (except CA) 0.375 (0.26 lb AI) (in CA)	Initiate applications at green tip and continue at 5 to 10 day intervals, continuing through petal fall. Cover sprays can continue at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed. See Fungicide Resistance above
Pre-Harvest use to control Post-Harvest Diseases on Apples					
	Storage Rot/Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium expansum</i>) Gray Mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Bull's-Eye Rot (<i>Neofabraea</i> spp.)	1			Apply as a pre-harvest spray within 2 weeks to 3 days of harvest. Thorough coverage of the fruit is required. Application closer to harvest may provide better efficacy. For resistance management, DO NOT use a benzimidazole fungicide postharvest following pre-harvest application of this product. Application of a non-benzimidazole post-harvest fungicide with the active ingredient fludioxonil or pyrimethanil will provide additional protection from post-harvest diseases

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 lb/A product (0.7 lb a.i./A/application, except CA.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the lowest rate, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 lb a.i./A/yr.
- In California, **DO NOT** apply more than 1.42 lb/A (1.0 lb a.i./A/application.
- Minimum re-treatment interval for green tip through petal fall = 5 days.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days
- REI = 2 days.
- PHI = 1 day

TREE CROPS	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	Al per Acre	POUNDS PRODUCT per 100 GAL	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Apricots	Brown Rot (Monilinia spp.)	1.0 to 1.5	0.7 - 1.05 lb	0.5 (0.35 lb Al)	Make first application at early bloom (red bud), followed by a second application at full bloom.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (Monilinia spp.) Fruit Brown Rot (Monilinia spp.)	(in CA 1.5)	1.05 lb (in CA)		Under severe disease pressure, make additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays. If conditions develop for Fruit Brown Rot, apply 1 to 2 sprays starting 21 days prior to harvest. See Fungicide Resistance above

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb product (1.05 lb a.i./A/application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 lb a.i./A/yr.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the lowest rate, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval = 10 days
- REI = 2 days
- PHI = 1 day

Cherries	Brown Rot (Monilinia spp.) Brown Rot Blossom Blight (Monilinia spp.) Fruit Brown Rot (Monilinia spp.)	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA use 1.5)	0.7 - 1.05 lb (1.05 lb in CA)	0.5 (0.35 lb Al)	Make first application at early bloom (popcorn stage), followed by a second application at full bloom. Under severe disease pressure, make additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays. If conditions develop for Fruit Brown Rot, apply 1 to 2 sprays starting 21 days prior to harvest.
	Cherry Leaf Spot (Coccomyces spp.)	1.125 to 1.5	0.8 - 1.05 lb	0.375-0.5 (0.26 -0.35 lb Al)	Initiate applications as leaves begin to unfold, near petal fall or before. Continue at first, second and third cover sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals.
	Powdery Mildew (Podosphaera spp.) and (Sphaerotheca spp.)	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA use 1.5) PLUS 1.125 to 1.5	0.7 - 1.05 lb (1.05 lb in CA) PLUS 0.84 - 1.05 lb	0.5 (0.35 lb Al) PLUS 0.375 to 0.5 (0.26 -0.35 lb Al)	Make first application at early bloom (popcorn stage), followed by a second application at full bloom. PLUS Also make applications of this product at shuck fall and first cover.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb product (1.05 lb a.i./A/application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 lb a.i./A/yr.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the lowest rate, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval = 10 days
- REI = 2 days
- PHI = 1 day

See **Fungicide Resistance** above.

TREE CROPS	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	AI per Acre	POUNDS PRODUCT per 100 GAL	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Nectarines	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Fruit Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA 1.5)	0.7 - 1.05 lb	0.5 (0.35 lb AI)	Make first application at early bloom (pink bud), followed by a second application at full bloom. Under severe disease pressure, make additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays. See Fungicide Resistance above.
USE RESTRICTIONS:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb product (1.05 lb a.i.)/A/application. • DO NOT apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 a.i.)/A/year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the lowest rate, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 10 days • REI = 2 days • PHI = 1 day 					
Peaches	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Fruit Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Peach Scab (<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.)	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA use 1.5) Plus for Scab 1.0 to 1.5	0.7 - 1.05 lb (in CA 1.05 lb) Plus for Scab 1.125-1.5 lb	0.5 – 0.75 (0.35 - 5.25 lb AI) Plus for Scab 3/8 – ½ (0.26 – 0.35 lb a.i.)	Make first application at early bloom (pink bud), followed by a second application at full bloom. Under severe disease pressure, make additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays. When treating Peach Scab, make additional applications at Shuck Split and first cover spray. See Fungicide Resistance above
USE RESTRICTIONS:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb product (1.05 lb a.i.)/A/application. • DO NOT apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 a.i.)/A/year • DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the lowest rate, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 10 days • REI = 2 days • PHI = 1 day 					
Pears	Fabraea Leaf Spot Flyspeck (<i>Zygothiala</i> spp.) Pear Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.) Sooty Blotch (<i>Gloeodes</i> spp.)	1.0	0.7 lb	0.25 (0.18 lb a.i.)	Initiate application at green tip, continue on a 5 to 10 day schedule through petal fall. As conditions warrant, continue applications at 7 to 10 day intervals through the cover sprays. DO NOT use <i>OVON TOWSB</i> alone in a spray program. Use only in combination or in an alternating application program with a labeled non-benzimidazole fungicide. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons/A for aerial applications and DO NOT apply through irrigation equipment.
USE RESTRICTIONS:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.0 lb product (0.7 lb a.i.)/A/application. • DO NOT apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 a.i.)/A/year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days • REI = 2 days • PHI = 1 day 					

TREE CROPS	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	Al per Acre	POUNDS PRODUCT per 100 GAL	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Pecans	Brown Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) Liver Spot (<i>Gnomonia</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaerella</i> spp.) Scab (<i>Fusicladium</i> spp.) Stem End Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Zonate Leaf Spot (<i>Cristulariella</i> spp.)	0.5 to 1.0	0.375 -0.7 lb	N/A	Make first application as leaves begin to show, followed by repeat applications every three to four weeks until shuck split. Use highest rates for aerial applications in AR, GA, LA, MS, OK, TX. See Fungicide Resistance above
USE RESTRICTIONS:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.0 lb product (0.7 lb a.i./A)/application. • DO NOT apply more than 3 lb product (2.1 a.i./A)/year • DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year. • DO NOT apply after shuck split. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 21 days • REI = 3 days • PHI = 1 day 					
Pistachios	Shoot Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp. and <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.)	1.5 to 2.0	1.05 - 1.4 lb.	0.5 – 0.625 (0.35 - 0.44 lb AI)	Make application at bloom. Ground application: apply at least 100 gallons per acre. Aerial application: apply at least 20 gallons per acre and applicator should fly directly over every row of trees. See Fungicide Resistance above
USE RESTRICTIONS:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i./A)/year • DO NOT apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i./A)/application. • DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. • DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 3 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE. • PHI = 1 day 					
Plums / Prunes	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	1.0 to 1.5	0.7 – 1.05 lb	0.5 (0.35 lb AI)	Initiate application at early bloom (green tip), followed by a second application at full bloom.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Fruit Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	(in CA use 1.5)			Under severe disease pressure, make additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays.
	Black Knot (<i>Dibotryon</i> spp.)	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA use 1.5)	0.7 – 1.05 lb	0.5 (0.35 lb AI)	Initiate applications before bloom, then at petal fall and first 3 cover sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals
	Leaf Spot (<i>Coccomyces</i> spp.)	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA use 1.5)	0.7 – 1.05 lb	0.5 (0.35 lb AI)	Initiate applications as leaves begin to unfold, near petal fall or before. Continue at first, second and third cover sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals.
USE RESTRICTIONS:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb product (1.05 lb a.i./A)/application. • DO NOT apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 a.i./A)/year • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year at the lowest rate, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 10 days • REI = 2 days • PHI = 1 day 					
See Fungicide Resistance above					

TREE CROPS <i>CONIFER spp.</i> *not for Conifer use in CA	DISEASE	MINIMUM PRODUCT/Acre & GALLONAGE per APPLICATION	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
(Pines) Austrian Pine Christmas Trees Red Pine Scots Pine	Tip Blight (Diplodia spp.)	1 Pound product/acre applied in at least 100 gal/acre	Make application at bud break, followed by a second application shortly prior to needle emergence, usually 10-14 days after bud break. A third application may be made approximately two weeks following needle emergence. Coverage may improve by adding a spreader/sticker.
USE RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas. • DO NOT apply more than 1.0 lb product (0.7 lb ai)/A/application. • DO NOT apply more than 3 lb product (2.1 lb a.i.)/A/year • DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 10 days • REI = 12 hours 			
(Fir) Douglas	Rhabdocline Needle Cast Swiss Needle Cast (Phaeocryptopus spp.)	1 Pound product/acre applied in at least 50 gal/acre	Make first application near the beginning of May, followed by applications every four (4) weeks. Coverage may improve by adding a spreader/sticker
USE RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.0 lb product (0.7 lb ai)/A/application. • DO NOT apply more than 3.5 lb product (2.45 lb a.i.)/A/ year. • DO NOT make for than 3 applications per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 28 days 			

SEEDLING TREATMENT	DISEASE	MIX RATIO	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Longleaf Pine	Brown Needle Blight (Scirrhia spp.)	1 oz Product to 9.5 ounces dry Kaolinite clay	This product must not be applied to seedling foliage. Prior to application, immerse the roots of the seedlings in clean water. The roots may then be treated with a mixture of Kaolinite and this product.
Loblolly Pine Longleaf Pine Slash Pine	Fusarium spp. and Rhizoctonia Root Rot	2 oz Product to 50 ounces Kaolinite clay, add enough water to make a slurry	While treating seedlings, DO NOT ALLOW EXCESSIVE DRYING OF ROOTS or exposure to freezing temperatures or temperatures greater than 90°F. This product is not effective in controlling Phytophthora spp. or Pythium spp.
USE RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1 oz (0.04375 lb. ai) per 9.5 ounces of dry Kaolinite clay for application to Longleaf Pine seedlings for Brown Needle Blight. • DO NOT apply more than 2 oz (0.0875 lb. ai) per 50 ounces Kaolinite clay for application to Loblolly Pine, Longleaf Pine and Slash Pine • DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. • DO NOT apply mixture to seedling foliage. • REI = 12 hours. 			

Row Crop and Field Crop Specific Application Directions

CROP	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	POUNDS AI per ACRE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Beans (dry and succulent)	Gray Mold (Botrytis spp.) White Mold (Sclerotinia spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)	1.0 to 2.0	0.7- 1.4	Initiate applications when one open bloom is found on 10-30% of plants OR as conditions develop for disease infection. Reapply as required, after at least 7 days, as disease conditions dictate. As crop canopy increases and with heavier infestation of insects, use higher rates.
USE RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i.)/A/application. • DO NOT apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 lb a.i.)/A/year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the lowest rate, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. • DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 1 day, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry. • REI = for dry beans 3 days. • PHI (California) = 14 days succulent beans, 28 days for lima beans and dry beans. • PHI (all other states) = 14 days for succulent and lima beans, 28 days for dry beans. 				
Canola FOR USE IN NORTH DAKOTA, MINNESOTA AND MONTANA (EAST OF INTERSTATE 15) ONLY	White Mold Sclerotinia Stem Rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)	1.0 to 2.0 in a single application OR 1.0 per application in two applications	0.7-1.4 0.7	Apply once at 20 to 50% flowering OR Apply twice with the first application at 20 to 30% flowering and the second application at 40 to 50% flowering. Thorough coverage of flowers is essential for control of White Mold.
USE RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i.)/A per application. • DO NOT apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i.)/A/year. • DO NOT make more than 2 applications at the lowest rate, or 1 application at the highest rate per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days • REI = 1 day • PHI = 40 days 				
Cucurbits (including: Cantaloupes, Casaba, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Summer Squash And Winter Squash, and Watermelons) *Not for this use in California	Acremonium/ Cephalosporium Hypocotyl Rot Anthracnose* (Colletotrichum spp.) Gummy Stem-Blight* (Didymella spp.) Powdery Mildew (Erysiphe spp.) Target Spot* (Corynespora spp.) Belly Rots* (Rhizoctonia spp. and Fusarium spp.) Suppression of Vine Decline. (Monosporascus cannonballus) Charcoal Rot (Macrophomina spp.)	0.5	0.35	Spray product in-furrow, on top of the seeds at planting using at least 10 gallons of water per acre. Scout fields as weather and conditions indicate infection could be present. Start treatments as plants begin to run or when disease is found. Repeat treatments at 7-14 day intervals. Make Target Spot treatments at 7-day intervals as needed. Allow enough volume application to allow complete coverage to run or drip off plant into soil. This product is not effective in controlling Phytophthora spp. or Pythium spp. Make applications for suppression of these diseases through buried drip irrigation lines (see chemigation section of this label) so to apply directly to the root zone. Start applications at emergence and continue at 14 day intervals until harvest. Weekly or biweekly applications, beginning 4-6 weeks prior to harvest will offer some suppression, but will not be as effective as a season-long program.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 lb of product (0.35 lb a.i./A)/application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb product (2.1 lb a.i./A)/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb (2.1 lb a.i./A)/year from all combinations and timings.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 4 days.
- REI = 1 day.
- PHI = 1 day for all Cucurbits

See **Fungicide Resistance** above

CROP	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	POUND AI per ACRE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Garlic (treatment for garlic cloves prior to planting)	Penicillium Clove Rot	Make a Suspension of 1 lb product (0.7 lb a.i.) per 100 gallons of water	N/A	Continuously agitate solution tank mix to ensure proper treatment suspension ratio. Treatment: Immerse garlic cloves in this suspension for no less than five minutes. Remove cloves from solution and allow to drain and dry. Once dry, cloves are ready for planting
Grapes	Botrytis Bunch Rot (Botrytis cinerea) Powdery Mildew (Uncinula necator)	1.0 to 1.5	0.7 – 1.05	Monitor disease climate conditions. Start treatments at first bloom, repeat at 14 days if needed. Make another application as sugar starts to increase, around 21-28 days prior to harvest. If disease conditions remain favorable, make a final application 14 days after. Use sulfur and/or triazole/DMI fungicides in a rotation for Powdery Mildew in a season long approach for control. See Resistance Section.
	Note: East of the Rocky Mountains: Bitter Rot (Melanconium) Black Rot (Guignardia) Powdery Mildew (Uncinula spp.)	0.75 to 1.5	0.525 – 1.05	Start applications as leaves unfold, continue at 14 to 21 day intervals. Rotate fungicide modes of action in a season long program.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb product (1.05 lb a.i./A)/application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.0 lb product (4.2 lb a.i./A)/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
- REI = 2 days
- PHI = 7 days

Onions* (In Furrow) *Not for this use in California	White Rot* (Sclerotinia spp.)	0.7 ounce per 1000 row feet (with 12 inch row spacing) OR 32 ounces per acre Broadcast	N/A 1.4	Spray product solution directly into the open planting furrow at the time of planting seed, sets or bulbs.
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USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i./A)/application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i./A)/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- REI = 3 days

CROP	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	POUNDS AI per ACRE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (Cercospora spp.) Late Leaf Spot (Cercospora spp.) Leaf Spot (Cercospora spp.) Rust (Puccinia spp.) Limb Rot (Rhizoctonia spp.) Web Blotch (Ascochyta spp.)	0.5	0.35	Scout field as conditions indicate infection could occur. Start treatments when disease is verified or 35 days after planting. Use this product in conjunction with another non-benzimidazole fungicide. See Fungicide Resistance above
USE RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 0.5 lb product (0.35 lb ai)/A/application. • DO NOT apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i.)/A/year from all combinations and timings. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. • REI = 1 day • PHI = 14 days 				
Potatoes*	White Mold Sclerotinia Stem Rot (Sclerotinia spp.)	1.0 to 1.5	0.7 - 1.05	Treatments are most efficacious when made prior to disease development. Start treatments just around time of row closure. Spray must cover all susceptible plant parts, branches, flowers and stems for adequate control. Scout and reapply at 7 to 14 day intervals or as conditions occur for disease development. Early/Late Blight Control: You may tank-mix this product with other blight-control fungicides. Aerial application for control of this disease on this crop is not advised.
* Not for this use in California				
USE RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb product (1.05 lb a.i.)/A/application. • DO NOT apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 lb a.i.)/A/year. • DO NOT apply more than 4 applications at the lowest rate, or 2 applications at the highest rate per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. • REI = 2 days • PHI = 21 days 				

CROP	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	POUNDS AI per ACRE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Soybeans	Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	0.5 to 1.0	0.375 - 0.7	<p>First application can be made at full bloom up until the pods are between 1/8" and 1/4" in length, followed by a second application 14-21 days thereafter. The second application must be made less than 14 days following bean formation or before average pod length is 1/4". When beans are under severe disease pressure, utilize the higher application rates.</p> <p>Use higher rate for higher density canopy develops.</p> <p>FOR SEED BEANS ONLY- A single high-rate application may be made at the time of bean formation to improve seed quality.</p>
	Brown Spot (<i>Septoria spp.</i>)			
	Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>)			
Soybeans	Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe spp.</i> and the imperfect stage, <i>Phomopsis spp.</i>)	0.75 to 2.0	0.525 – 1.4	<p>Make first application at early bloom (R-1 to R-2 stage). A second application may be made 7-14 days later as conditions dictate. Spray must cover all susceptible plant parts, branches, flowers and stems for adequate control.</p> <p>Aerial Application: Use at least 5 gallons.</p>
	Purple Seed Stain (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>)			
Soybeans	White Mold (<i>Sclerotinia spp.</i>)	1.0	0.7	<p>First application must be made prior to infection, monitor climatic conditions and sentinel plots in your area. Reapply 14-21 days later if needed.</p> <p>It is highly advised that a DMI/Triazole fungicide, including tebuconazole be tank mixed for Soybean Rust. First application must be made at R-1 with the tank mix for control. Reapply as conditions warrant.</p>
	Aerial Blight (Suppression)			
Soybeans	Soybean Rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhiza</i>)	0.75 to 1.0	0.525 – 0.7	<p>Start treatments as blooming begins, repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.</p> <p>Use highest rate under severe conditions.</p> <p>See Fungicide Resistance above</p>
	Fruit Rot (<i>Botrytis spp.</i>)			
Strawberries	Leaf Blight (<i>Dendrophoma spp.</i>)	0.75 to 1.0	0.525 – 0.7	<p>See Fungicide Resistance above</p>
	Leaf Scorch (<i>Diplocarpon spp.</i>)			
Strawberries	Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca spp.</i>)	0.75 to 1.0	0.525 – 0.7	<p>See Fungicide Resistance above</p>
USE RESTRICTIONS:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 2.0 lb product (1.4 lb. a.i./A)/application for white mold control otherwise DO NOT apply more than 1.0 lb product/A (0.7 lb. a.i./A)/application. • DO NOT apply more than 2 lb product (1.4 lb a.i./A)/year. • DO NOT graze or feed treated vines or hay to livestock. • DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year. • DO NOT graze or feed treated vines or hay to livestock. • Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. • REI = 1 day • PHI = 21 days 				
USE RESTRICTIONS:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.0 lb product (0.7 lb a.i./A)/application • DO NOT apply more than 4 lb product (2.8 a.i./A)/year • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days • REI = 1 day • PHI = 1 day 				

CROP	DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT per ACRE	POUNDS AI per ACRE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Sugarbeets *Not for this use in California	Cercospora Leaf Spot (Cercospora spp.)	0.5 (in CA) 1.0 (except CA)	0.35 (in CA) (0.7) (except CA)	Make first application prior to disease emergence, when environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. As required, a second application may be made with a NON-benzimidazole fungicide within 14 days. If tolerant or resistant strains are known to be in the area, a tank mix with a protectant type fungicide is advised.
	Powdery Mildew * (Erysiphe spp.)	0.75 to 1.0	0.525 - 0.7	Start treatments immediately, as disease is verified, follow with a NON-Benzimidazole fungicide as needed or within 14 days after. Tank mixes are advised for this disease.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 lb product (0.7 lb a.i./A)/application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb product (2.1 a.i./A)/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product more than once per year for Cercospora spp.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
- PHI = 21 days
- REI = 1 days

See **Fungicide Resistance** above

Triticale Wheat (Fall Seeded in the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only) * Not for use in CA	Eye Spot	1.0	0.7	Make applications after tillering, but before stem elongation begins. Application can be by ground or aerial means.
	Foot Rot			
	Strawbreaker (Pseudocercospora spp.)			

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 lb product (0.7 lb a.i./A)/application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 lb product (0.7 lb a.i./A)/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** graze treated areas until after harvest
- REI = 1 day.
- PHI = 90 days (**DO NOT** cut for 90 days after application or allow livestock to graze in treated area prior to harvest)

ATTENTION: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate of AI per acre in dilute sprays.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. **DO NOT** store this product near fertilizers, seeds, or other pesticides. If this product is spilled, you must sweep up the spillage and dispose pursuant to the below Pesticide Disposal instructions.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Water Soluble Packaging - Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or dispose of the empty outer pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken.

CONDITION 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. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of INNICTIS CROP CARE, LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold INNICTIS CROP CARE, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

INNICTIS CROP CARE, LLC 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. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or INNICTIS CROP CARE, LLC, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, INNICTIS CROP CARE, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

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