Andiamo® 230 Fungicide

Tetraconazole | Group 3 | Fungicide

FUNGICIDE

AG Agriculture

For Control and/or Suppression of the listed diseases in Corn, Crop Subgroup 6C (Dried shelled pea and bean (except soybeans)), Crop subgroup 20A (Rapeseed (canola varieties only)), Peanuts, Pecans, and Soybeans.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Tetraconazole: 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy) propyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole	20.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	79.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Andiamo 230 Fungicide is a microemulsion containing 1.9 pounds of tetraconazole per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
Emergency phone numbers	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills) (800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center
See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.	

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 Gallons (9.46 L)

Manufactured for:
Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.
2525 Meridian Parkway
Durham, NC 27713

2.5G

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL CAREFULLY BEFORE OPENING THE CONTAINER

EPA Registration No.: 60063-81
EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-1 (Lot No. begins with CB)
EPA Est. No. 60063-GA-1 (Lot No. begins with VL)
EPA Est. No. 86555-MO-1 (Lot No. begins with AF)
EPA 20190718 (5/20)

For product information, please call 877-898-9514.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mills, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mills.

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

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms adjacent to treatment areas. Exercise caution when making applications of this product, and **DO NOT** apply when atmospheric conditions favor drift or runoff. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

In order to mitigate concern for reproductive effects to endangered bird and mammal species which may occur incidentally in sugarbeet growing areas, you are required to ascertain through the state Department of Agriculture, or Cooperative Extension Service, whether the treatment area may contain habitat of federally listed bird and mammal species; if so, treatment must be avoided in these areas.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. **DO NOT** allow the ratio of water:product in field to exceed 1:1. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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 (REI). 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 REI of 12 hours for all activities with the exception of:

- 3 days for detasseling corn grown for seed;

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT USE INFORMATION

This product is a microemulsion concentrate fungicide containing the active ingredient tetraconazole that is for use to control certain fungal diseases in Corn, Crop Subgroup 6C (Dried shelled pea and bean (except soybeans)), Crop subgroup 20A (Rapeseed (canola varieties only)), Peanuts, Pecans, and Soybeans. Use this product as part of an integrated pest management program (IPM).

Apply this product in a water carrier by spraying onto crop surfaces that are specified on this label to be protected from disease. To obtain adequate coverage of specified agricultural crops, apply in a minimum of 100 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and a minimum of 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground sprays or aerial applications (see crop charts for specific instructions). Both ground and aircraft methods of application may be used. **DO NOT** allow the ratio of water:product in field to exceed 1:1.

Mixing Instructions: Fill the spray tank half full with water before adding any product. **DO NOT** add product to the spray tank before adding water, this may result in a hazardous chemical reaction. Add this product to the spray tank while filling with water. Keep the agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations. When tank mixing this product with other pesticides, observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed any label dosage rates.

TANK MIXING

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.

DO NOT exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

DO NOT combine this product in sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Combination in the spray tank with other pesticides, fertilizers or surfactants is not recommended unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, use a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler (including center pivot), lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation system. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

For specific information about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other irrigation experts.

DO NOT connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make the necessary adjustments should the need arise.

To prevent the movement of this product into the soil:

- Minimize pesticide contact with the soil surface by chemigating above the crop canopy.
- Stop chemigation when pesticide mixture is observed running off crop surfaces or after 0.25 inches of water has been applied, whichever occurs first.
- Allow for sufficient time after chemigation for crop surfaces to dry prior to expected rainfall or to irrigation applied above the crop canopy.

Sprinkler Chemigation

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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump motor when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, 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.

DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add this product slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank.

Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

Add this product through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Aerial Drift Reduction Information

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable conditions (see the **WIND**, and **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY** sections).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

For resistance management, this product contains tetraconazole, a Group 3 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

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

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Refer to the table below for the minimum time intervals required between the last application of this product and a new crop planting.

Crop	Rotational Interval (in days)
Barley	0
Dried shelled pea and beans (Crop Group 6C)	0
Berry, low-growing, subgroup 13-07G, except cranberry	0
Canola	0
Corn	0
Grains, small (buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, and triticale)	40
Fruit, small vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit, subgroup 13-07F	0
Peanut	0
Pecan	0
Soybean	0
Sugarbeet	0
Sugarcane	45
Wheat	0
All other crops	120

CROPS

CORN (FIELD, POPCORN, CORN GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION)

DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Gray leaf spot *(Cercospora zeae-maydis)* Rust, common *(Puccinia sorghi)* Rust, southern *(Puccinia polysora)* Anthracnose leaf blight *(Colletotrichum graminicola)* Eye spot *(Aureobasidium zeae)* Northern corn leaf blight *(Exserohilum turcicum)* Northern corn leaf spot *(Bipolaris zeicola)* Physoderma brown spot *(Physoderma maydis)* Southern corn leaf blight *(Bipolaris maydis)* Yellow leaf blight* *(Phyllosticta maydis)*	4.0 to 6.0 fl. oz. (0.06 to 0.09 lbs. a.i.)	This product may be applied early (V4-V8) or late (Vt-R3) prior to disease development. Apply as a curative application when disease incident does not exceed 5% of the plants. Apply as a foliar spray (a minimum of 10 GPA by ground or a minimum of 2 GPA by air) or via chemigation in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants. See mixing instructions restrictions below. A compatibility agent, another fungicide, or an insecticide approved for use on corn may be included, if needed. The use directions and restrictions of the added product must be followed. Always follow the more restrictive label.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Maximum total amount of tetraconazole active ingredient (lbs. a.i./A) which may be applied from all products per acre per year: 0.09 lbs. a.i./A.
- **DO NOT** make more than one (1) application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product after corn growth stage R3 (brown silk/milk).
- **DO NOT** use adjuvants in sprays made between V8 (8 leaf collar) and VT (lowest branch of the tassel visible but silks have not emerged) growth stage.
- **Mixing Instructions: DO NOT** allow the ratio of water:product in field to exceed 1:1. Fill the spray tank (or chemigation nurse tank) half full with water before adding any product. **DO NOT** add product to the spray tank before adding water, this may result in a hazardous chemical reaction.
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 12 hours for all activities with the exception of 3 days for detasseling corn grown for seed

*** Not for use in California on Yellow leaf blight.**

TANK MIX INFORMATION:

Always read and follow all label directions and restrictions when using any pesticide alone or in a tankmix. The most restrictive label language applies when tank mixing this product with another.

If their label does not prohibit tank mixing, products containing the following active ingredients can be used in a tank mixture on corn: mesotrione, mesotrione + S-metolachlor + glyphosate, tembotrione, S-metolachlor + atrazine + mesotrione, glufosinate*, halosulfuron-methyl and dicamba, pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, esfenvalerate, cyfluthrin, chlorpyrifos, zeta-cypermethrin, acephate, permethrin, gamma-cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, hexythiazox.

* For use only on corn varieties that are resistant to both glyphosate and glufosinate. Use on corn varieties that do not carry both resistance traits will cause severe injury or plant death.

CROP SUBGROUP 6C (DRIED SHELLED PEA AND BEAN (EXCEPT SOYBEAN)) (See crop list below.)		
DISEASES CONTROLLED	**PRODUCT RATE/ACRE**	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**
Powdery Mildew of pea *(Erysiphe pisi)* Sclerotinia White Mold/ Stem Rot *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)* Ascochyta Blight *(Mycosphaerella pinodes)* Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (*Ascochyta* spp.) Rust *(Uromyces appendiculatus)*	4.3 - 6.7 fl. oz. 0 0.063 - 0.099 lbs. ai	Begin applications as a preventative at the beginning of flowering or disease development (BBCH 75 to BBCH 88) and repeat if needed 14 to 21 days after the first application Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground application and a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre by aerial application. Under severe disease conditions the higher labeled rate and shorter spray intervals should be used.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 13.4 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Maximum total amount of tetraconazole active ingredient (lbs. a.i./A) which may be applied from all products per acre per year: 0.2 lbs. a.i./A.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days.

NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.

Crop Subgroup 6C. Dried shelled pea and bean (except soybean) subgroup.
Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus* spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); (*Phaseolus* spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean; tepary bean; bean (*Vigna* spp.) (includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea; guar; lablab bean; lentil; pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes field pea); pigeon pea.

CROP SUBGROUP 20A RAPESEED (CANOLA VARIETIES ONLY) (See crop list below.)		
DISEASES CONTROLLED	**PRODUCT RATE/ACRE**	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**
Sclerotinia Stem Rot *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)*	4.3 - 6.7 fl. oz. 0.063 - 0.099 lbs. ai	Begin applications as a preventative at the beginning of flower between 20% to 50% bloom (21 to 28 days prior to crop maturity (BBCH 89)) and repeat if needed 7 to 14 days after the first application. Apply in a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre by ground application and a minimum of 5 gal. of water per acre by aerial application. Under severe disease conditions the shorter spray intervals should be used.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 13.4 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Maximum total amount of tetraconazole active ingredient (lbs. a.i./A) which may be applied from all products per acre per year: 0.2 lbs. a.i./A.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days
- **NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.**

CROP LIST: CROP SUBGROUP 20A (RAPESEED (CANOLA VARIETIES ONLY)): Borage; Canola, Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Sesame; Sweet Rocket Cultivars, Varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

PEANUTS		
DISEASES CONTROLLED	**RATE PER ACRE**	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**
Early leaf spot *(Cercospora arachidicola)* Late leaf spot *(Cercosporidium personatum)* Web blotch *(Phoma arachidicola)* Rust *(Puccinia arachidicola)*	4.0 – 7.0 fl. oz. (0.06-0.10 lbs. a.i.)	Apply when conditions favor disease, generally when leaf wetness first occurs, or 30 to 40 days after planting. Repeat applications on a 14-day schedule if conditions remain favorable for disease. A multi-site mode of action fungicide, such as Echo (or other Chlorothalonil based products) should be used in combination with this product to reduce risk of resistance. Consult with your Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of this product in programs which attempt to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to fungicides.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 27 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Maximum total amount of tetraconazole active ingredient (lbs. a.i./A) which may be applied from all products per acre per year: 0.40 lbs. a.i./A.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
- **DO NOT** feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
- **Mixing Instructions: DO NOT** allow the ratio of water:product in field to exceed 1:1. Fill the spray tank (or chemigation nurse tank) half full with water before adding any product. **DO NOT** add product to the spray tank before adding water, this may result in a hazardous chemical reaction.
- **Pre Harvest interval:** 14 days before digging
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 12 hours

PECANS		
DISEASES CONTROLLED	**RATE PER ACRE**	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**
Scab *(Cladosporium caryigenum)* Downy spot, Leaf blotch (*Mycosphaerella* spp.) Vein spot and/or Liver spot (*Gnomonia* spp.) Powdery mildew *(Microsphaera penicillata)* Brown spot *(Cercospora fusca)* Zonate leaf spot *(Cristulariella moricola)*	6.0 - 8.5 fl. oz. (0.09-0.126 lbs. a.i.)	Apply this product at intervals of 14 to 21 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for scab or other foliage and nut hull diseases. Apply in adequate water to provide complete coverage. Spray volumes of at least 100 gallons per acre should be used for ground applications and at least 5 gallons per acre for aerial applications. Include this product in a disease control program, and alternate applications with a non-triazole fungicide. Lower specified rates may be used when in tank mix with other non-triazole fungicide which is registered for use on pecan.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 34 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Maximum total amount of tetraconazole active ingredient (lbs. a.i./A) which may be applied from all products per acre per year: 0.504 lbs. a.i./A.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply after shuck split.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock.
- **Mixing Instructions: DO NOT** allow the ratio of water:product in field to exceed 1:1. Fill the spray tank (or chemigation nurse tank) half full with water before adding any product. **DO NOT** add product to the spray tank before adding water, this may result in a hazardous chemical reaction.
- **Pre Harvest Interval:** 30 days.
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 12 hours

SOYBEANS		
DISEASES CONTROLLED	**RATE PER ACRE**	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**
Asian Soybean Rust *(Phakopsora pachyrhizi)* Cercospora Blight *(Cercospora kikuchii)* Purple Seed Stain *(Cercospora kikuchii)* Frogeye Leaf Spot *(Cercospora sojina)* White Mold/Sclerotinia Stem Rot *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)* Powdery Mildew *(Microsphaera diffusa)* Brown Spot *(Septoria glycines)* Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.)	4.0-5.0 fl. oz. (0.06-0.075 lbs. a.i.)	Apply this product by ground in a minimum 10 gallons per acre, by air in a minimum 2 gallons per acre (5 gallons per acre for white mold and Asian soybean rust) or by chemigation in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of soybeans. **Asian Soybean Rust:** Apply this product before disease development when rust infections are likely to occur. If necessary, make a second application no later than growth stage R-5. **All Other Soybean Diseases:** Apply this product at soybean growth stage R-1 (early pod fill) or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat the application 15 to 21 days after first application under heavy disease pressure. Use the higher rate and shorter spray intervals for severe disease conditions. Make curative applications when disease incidence does not exceed 5% of the soybean plants at time of application.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Maximum total amount of tetraconazole active ingredient (lbs. a.i./A) which may be applied from all products per acre per year: 0.15 lbs. a.i./A.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications per year.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply after soybean growth stage R5 (beginning seed).
- **DO NOT** harvest immature soybeans for consumption once plants are treated.
- **DO NOT** use on vegetable soybean varieties grown for their immature pods.
- **Mixing Instructions: DO NOT** allow the ratio of water:product in field to exceed 1:1. Fill the spray tank (or chemigation nurse tank) half full with water before adding any product. **DO NOT** add product to the spray tank before adding water, this may result in a hazardous chemical reaction.
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 12 hours

TANK MIX INFORMATION:

Always read and follow all label directions and restrictions when using any pesticide alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive label language applies when tank mixing this product with another.

If their label does not prohibit tank mixing, products containing the following active ingredients can be used in a tank mixture on soybeans: glufosinate*, glyphosate*, quizalofop-p-ethyl, pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, esfenvalerate, cyfluthrin, quizalofop-p-ethyl, chlorpyrifos, zeta-cypermethrin, acephate, permethrin, gamma-cyhalothrin, and lambda-cyhalothrin.

* For use only on soybeans that are resistant to both glyphosate and glufosinate. Use on soybean crops that do not carry both resistance traits will cause severe injury or plant death.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container in a dry, temperature-controlled, secure place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Conditions of sale: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.

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