AZOXYSTROBIN | GROUP 11 | FUNGICIDE

Tazo

FUNGICIDE

A broad-spectrum fungicide for control of a wide-range of plant diseases in Ornamentals and Turf.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% By Weight
Azoxystrobin: methyl (*E*)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate*	22.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.1%
TOTAL:	100.0%
Containing 2.08 lbs. of azoxystrobin per gallon. *IUPAC	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN / MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

FIRST AID - IF SWALLOWED • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF INHALED** • 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. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS - SI SE INGIERE • Llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. • Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba un vaso de agua lentamente. • **NO** induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. • **NO** administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento. **SI ES INHALADO** • Traslade a la persona al aire fresco. • Si la persona no está respirando llame al 911 o a una ambulancia, luego dé respiración artificial, preferiblemente de boca a boca, si es posible. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. **SI CAE EN LA PIEL O LA ROPA** • Quítese la ropa contaminada. • Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15 - 20 minutos. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

NÚMERO DE TELÉFONO DIRECTO - Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el recipiente o la etiqueta del producto. Para información emergencia sobre este producto, llame al centro de control de envenenamientos a **1-800-222-1222**.

Manufactured For:
Sharda USA LLC (S U)
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-64
EPA Est. No. (AG) 72159-GA-001; (MC) 89332-GA-001; (SC) 39578-TX-001
The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Human flagging is prohibited.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Wear chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

In addition, mixers/loaders/applicators using mechanically pressurized hand wands except when applying to Christmas tree farms, nursery ornamentals, landscaping, must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

Respirator fit testing, medical qualification, and training using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use conditions change.

Upon request by local/State/Federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.

IMPORTANT: 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, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

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

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or more after application. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA. For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. If any adverse environmental effects caused by this product are detected, notify Sharda USA LLC and State/Federal authorities immediately.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read the label in its entirety before using this product.

Application Restrictions

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.

Adverse crop response, decreased disease control or illegal crop residues may result if the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, USE RESTRICTIONS and USE PRECAUTIONS are not followed.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried. Applications must not be made if humans or domestic animals are within the area to be treated. Due to the possibility of your State having reentry intervals that are more restrictive than those listed in this label, applicators should check the specific requirements mandated by the Department of Agriculture for your State.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

When applied according to the instructions in this label, **Tazo** provides broad-spectrum disease protection through systemic activity against many plant diseases. Because the overall health of the plant may be improved with the preventative use of **Tazo**, yields may also be improved.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Except as specifically listed on this label, **DO NOT** use this product in greenhouses where transplants are grown for commercial production.
- **DO NOT** graze animals on turf treated with this product or feed clippings that have been treated with this product to animals.
- **DO NOT** allow product spray to drift. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.
- **DO NOT** spray if conditions may cause drift outside of the application area. Conditions that may cause spray drift include but are not limited to: wind speed and direction, thermal inversions, spray droplet size and sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations. A State extension agent will have information regarding how to avoid spray drift for your specific area.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRODUCT USE

Application: Thorough coverage of the target crop must be achieved to obtain optimal disease control. If spray applications overlap, the crop may be injured. Mix only the amount of spray solution necessary for the application being made.

Adjuvants: For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

Efficacy: In cases where environmental conditions promoting infestation are extended, and the maximum number of applications of this product allowed in the instructions below have been met, use another fungicide registered for use in the desired crop. The efficacy of this product may be reduced if infestations resistant to Group 11 fungicides are already present. When conditions favor disease infestation, when severe disease pressure is present or for crops that may be more susceptible to disease, use the higher use rate and shorter spray interval listed.

Spray Drift Management: Application equipment and weather are the key factors that contribute to spray drift. Applications must not be made when equipment or weather conditions may lead to spray drift outside of the intended application area. **Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.**

Integrated Pest Management: Use this product as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) program. The **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section below provides specific IPM recommendations. Consult State or local agricultural extension authorities or other agronomy experts for IPM strategies appropriate for your specific area and crop.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that **Tazo** contains both azoxystrobin. Azoxystrobin is classified in Group 11: inhibitor of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system which disrupts fungal respiration. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Tazo** and other Group 11 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 must be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Tazo** or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact, Sharda USA LLC. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

When applications are made to the seed or soil using a Group 11 fungicide, another application of a Group 11 fungicide product must not be made for at least 3 weeks. **DO NOT rotate or tank mix this product with any product where resistance has been observed.**

BANDED APPLICATIONS:

Apply 0.40 - 0.80 fluid ounce of this product per 1,000 row-feet (or for 22-inch row spacing, 0.70 fluid ounce of product per 1,000 row-feet) as a soil directed spray around the plants and lower stems of the plant using one or more nozzles adjusted to provide thorough coverage. Band width of the application should be no more than 7 inches. Make applications during hilling or cultivation, if soil incorporation is desired.

NOTE: Banded applications count as a foliar application for resistance management purposes since the product spray comes into contact with plant foliage.

IN-FURROW APPLICATIONS:

Using the table below to determine the appropriate amount of product, apply the specified amount in 3 - 15 gallons of water at planting. Mount nozzles so that the spray is directed at the furrow just prior to the seeds being covered. **DO NOT** apply spray directly over top of seeds. If climatic conditions promote the development of disease, or if there is a history of Pythium in the field, or if minimum/low till agricultural practices are being practiced use the higher rates listed.

Amount of Product Required Per Acre for Selected Row Widths and Application Rates

Row Width	Application Rate (Fl. Oz. per 1,000 Row-Feet)			Total Row-Feet per Acre
	0.4	0.6	0.8	
22"	9.5	14.3	-	23,760
30"	7.0	10.5	13.9	17,424
32"	6.5	9.8	13.1	16,335
34"	6.1	9.2	12.3	15,374
36"	5.8	8.7	11.6	14,520
38"	5.5	8.3	11.0	13,756
40"	5.2	7.8	10.5	13,068

Drip Applications

Refer to the **Chemigation (Application through Irrigation Systems)** section of this label.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver Medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Groundboom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 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 must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Application Equipment

Apply **Tazo** using typical ground or aerial application equipment. Calibrate and adjust equipment properly prior to spray to maximize canopy penetration and coverage of crop for optimal disease control. For additional information on application spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer and/or State recommendations. Refer to current State agricultural recommendations for specific local recommendations and spray schedules.

Pump

Use a pump system that is capable of maintaining the tank mixture in suspension (using either a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube) and maintaining 35 - 40 psi at the nozzles. **DO NOT** use air to agitate the mixture.

Nozzles

To achieve best results, follow the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations. Use nozzles that are the same size and space them evenly across the boom to provide uniform and accurate applications. Screens should be used to protect the pump and prevent clogging in the nozzles. To prevent clogged nozzles, use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and the spray boom and, if necessary, at the nozzles. Suction-side screens should be 16-mesh or coarser. **DO NOT** use screens in the recirculation line.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Be sure to clean all spray equipment thoroughly prior to mixing. Only prepare the amount of spray mixture needed for the application. Be sure to agitate the spray solution thoroughly both before application and maintain agitation during application. After application is finished, thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water. Dispose of the rinsate by applying to an area that has already been treated.

Applications of Tazo Alone (no tank mix):

1. Fill the tank with approximately 1/2 the total amount of water to be used.
2. Begin agitation and add the specified amount of **Tazo**.
3. While maintaining agitation, add the remaining amount of water.
4. Once this product has been completely dispersed into the water, begin the application.
5. Agitation should be maintained until all of the tank has been sprayed.

Tank Mixtures with Tazo

This product is typically compatible with products recommended for tank mixture on this label. **DO NOT** combine this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, or surfactants until compatibility is confirmed, either through use of compatibility charts or your own testing. 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. In particular, *no total dosage rate listed in any label may be exceeded and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed.* **DO NOT** use any product which prohibits mixing with this product.

Conduct a jar test to determine physical compatibility of **Tazo** with another product.

1. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water in a quart-sized jar. Components should be added in the following sequence:
   a) Wettable powders and water dispersible granules;
   b) Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions);
   c) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's); and
   d) Additives and adjuvants.
2. Thoroughly mix and let rest for at least 5 minutes.
3. If the mixture remains mixed or can be easily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If compatibility is confirmed, be sure to use the same tank mix sequence of adding components to the spray tank.

Tank Mixing

1. Fill the tank with approximately 1/2 the total amount of water to be used.
2. Begin agitation and add the specified amount of tank mix partner(s) in the following order:
   a) Wettable powders and water dispersible granules;
   b) Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions);
   c) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's); and
   d) Additives and adjuvants.
3. Maintain agitation. Once the products have been completely dissolved and dispersed in the water, add the specified amount of **Tazo** and the remainder of the water to the tank.
4. Continue agitation. Once **Tazo** has completely dispersed, begin spraying. Maintain continuous agitation until spraying is completed.

Tank Mixtures and Adverse Crop Response

Tazo has exhibited some adverse crop response with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations and adjuvants that contain some form of silicone. These adverse effects may be enhanced if applications are made under cloudy, cool conditions that remain for several days after application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For optimal disease control, complete and thorough coverage is essential.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** spray when conditions will cause spray drift outside of target area or prevent uniform coverage of the target crop.
- **DO NOT** apply if humans or animals will be exposed to the spray.

Air Blast Application:

Sprays must be directed into the canopy.

- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Application

Refer to the **CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS** section below for crops where this product may be applied aerially.

Chemigation (Application through Irrigation Systems)

- This product may only be applied to crops via chemigation if explicitly allowed in this label.
- Apply this product through center pivot, hand move, moving wheel, or solid set irrigation systems only. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Adverse crop response, lack of efficacy, or illegal crop pesticide residues can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Efficacy may be reduced if this product is applied using more than 0.1 - 0.25 inches of water per acre.
- Contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts if you have questions about calibration.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) 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 necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Before application, the injector system and chemical tank should be flushed with clean water until thoroughly cleaned.

Operating Instructions

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 also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, 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. Be sure to allow the entire application to be flushed through the chemigation system before halting irrigation. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Center Pivot Irrigation

This product may only be applied using a center pivot drive system that provides uniform water distribution. End guns must NOT be used when chemigating due to their non-uniform distribution.

1. Calculate the time required to apply 0.125 - 0.25 inches of water per acre over the application area based on the area to be treated. Base the calculation on the system operating at pressures recommended at 80 - 95% of the capacity specified by the manufacturer. Use the lowest possible water volume that maintains uniform distribution.
2. Determine the output of water volume by the injection pump under normal line pressure.
3. Determine the amount of this product necessary to cover the application area being treated based on label specified rates.
4. Calculate the injection time necessary for appropriate coverage. To meet the injection time required for application, add the label specified amount of this product to the amount of water necessary in the solution tank.
5. Fully charge the irrigation system with water before commencing injection of the fungicide solution, being sure that the injection lasts as long as necessary to bring the irrigation system to full pressure.
6. Maintain constant agitation in the solution tank before and during the injection period.
7. Continue the application until all of the injection solution has cleared the sprinkler heads.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

1. Adjust the flow rate of the system so that the contents of the solution tank are used within 20 - 30 minutes based on the area to be treated. Use the lowest possible water volume that maintains uniform distribution.
2. Based on the label specified use rates, determine the amount of product necessary to cover the application area being treated and add the required amount of this product to the amount of water determined necessary for a 20- to 30-minute application in Step 1 above to the solution tank.
3. Make the application using the pressure and time period identified in Step 1 above.
4. Stop the injection equipment upon completion of the treatment but continue to operate the system until all of the solution has cleared the sprinkler heads.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located at the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

RATE CONVERSIONS FOR TAZO

Fluid Ounces of Product per Acre	Pounds of Active Ingredient per Acre	Treated Acres per Gallons of Product
4.0	0.065	32.0
4.5	0.073	28.4
5.0	0.081	25.6
5.5	0.089	23.3
6.0	0.098	21.3
6.5	0.106	19.7
7.0	0.114	18.3
7.5	0.122	17.1
8.0	0.130	16.0
8.5	0.138	15.1
9.0	0.146	14.2
9.5	0.154	13.5
10.0	0.163	12.8
10.5	0.171	12.2
11.0	0.179	11.6
11.5	0.187	11.1
12.0	0.195	10.7
12.5	0.203	10.2
13.0	0.211	9.8
13.5	0.219	9.5
14.0	0.228	9.1
14.5	0.236	8.8
15.0	0.244	8.5
15.5	0.252	8.3
16.0	0.260	8.0
16.5	0.268	7.8
17.0	0.276	7.5
17.5	0.284	7.3
18.0	0.293	7.1
18.5	0.301	6.9
19.0	0.309	6.7
19.5	0.317	6.6
20.0	0.325	6.4
20.5	0.333	6.2
21.0	0.341	6.1
21.5	0.349	6.0
22.0	0.358	5.8
22.5	0.366	5.7
23.0	0.374	5.6
23.5	0.382	5.4
24.0	0.390	5.3
24.5	0.398	5.2

TURF
DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product per 1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Application Interval (Days)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

(continued)

TURF
DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES *(continued)*

Target Diseases	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product per 1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Application Interval (Days)	Application Instructions
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.38 - 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula Blight *(Typhula incarnata, T. ishikariensis)*	1.35 or 0.77	Single application or 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 fl. oz. spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyces roseicollis)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	1.35 or 0.77	Single application or 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 fl. oz. spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under sever disease pressure.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.38 - 0.77	10 - 14	Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.38 - 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)* or *(Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.38 - 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-All Patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *avenae)*	0.38 - 0.77	28	Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani* and/or *Gaeumannomyces incrustans)*	0.38 - 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. **DO NOT** apply on top of snow.

Special Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **Tazo** for control of *Pythium* spp.
- For all other diseases, **DO NOT** apply more than four sequential applications of **Tazo**.

Fl. Oz. of Tazo per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	A.i. per Fl. Oz. per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. of Tazo per Acre	Pints of Tazo per Acre
0.40	0.104	17.4 fl. oz./A	1.1 pts./A
0.50	0.130	21.8 fl. oz./A	1.4 pts./A
0.60	0.156	26.1 fl. oz./A	1.6 pts./A
0.70	0.182	30.5 fl. oz./A	1.9 pts./A
0.77	0.200	33.5 fl. oz./A	2.1 pts./A
1.35	0.350	58.8 fl. oz./A	3.7 pts./A

Amount of Tazo to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications Spray Volume (Gallons/1,000 Sq. Ft.)

Use Rate (Fl. Oz.) per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	2.0 Gals. Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Fl. Oz.)	3.0 Gals. Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Fl. Oz.)	4.0 Gals. Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Fl. Oz.)
0.40	20 fl. oz.	13 fl. oz.	10 fl. oz.
0.50	25 fl. oz.	17 fl. oz.	13 fl. oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Tazo controls certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. **Tazo** controls certain disease of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or filed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

Integrate **Tazo** into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply **Tazo** in an alternation or tank mix program with other EPA registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. **DO NOT** make more than three (3) sequential applications of **Tazo** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program includes blocks of three **Tazo** applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. **DO NOT** alternate **Tazo** with other strobilurin fungicides.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply **Tazo** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications may be made by ground only.

Make **Tazo** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **Tazo** works best when used as a part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only with surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Tazo**. **DO NOT** use silicone-based products with **Tazo** due to the possibility of phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broad scale use.

Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) of **Tazo** every 7 - 28 days (or as specified for a specific disease or plant). The addition of a non-silicone-based wetter-sticker at the specified use rate may enhance coverage on hard to wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and diseases, apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply the lower specified rate range (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons or 0.95 - 1.95 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7- to 14-day interval or the higher specified rate range (5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) on a 14- to 28-day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher specified rates range (5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Application of **Tazo** as a late curative or eradicant treatment will not always result in satisfactory disease control.

DRENCH APPLICATION

Apply **Tazo** to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Drench apply **Tazo** to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 - 1.75 fl. oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7- to 28-day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management, **DO NOT** make more than three sequential drench applications of **Tazo** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution must be taken before making application of **Tazo** as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants must be tested prior to full-scale application.

DRIP IRRIGATION

Apply **Tazo** through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 - 30.75 fl. oz. **Tazo** per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

ORNAMENTAL USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 gallons of product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, **DO NOT** exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **Tazo** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.
- **DO NOT** apply **Tazo** to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has applied **Tazo** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- **DO NOT** exceed 0.75 lb. a.i./A for field-grown or nursery ornamentals utilizing foliar applications by ground boom or chemigation.

Apply **Tazo** to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. **Tazo** is safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in **TABLE 4**. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **Tazo**. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

TABLE 1 - Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, **Tazo** will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Application Instructions	
	8 Oz. and Larger Containers (Fl. Oz. Product per 100 Gallons)	4 Oz. Containers (Fl. Oz. Product per 50 Gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight *(Phomopsis juniperovora)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
b. Tip Blight *(Sirococcus strobilinus)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
b. Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoë* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose *(Peronospora sparsa)*	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot *(Entomosporium mespili)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella macrospora)*	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.
f. Leaf Spot *(Cladosporium echinulatum)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot *(Diplocarpon rosae)*	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7 - 14 days. Apply **Tazo** on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, **Tazo** may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. **DO NOT** exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 14 days. Apply **Tazo** on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, **Tazo** may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. **DO NOT** exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot *(Myrothecium* spp.*)*	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants *(Peronospora* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
j. Scab *(Venturia inaequalis)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 10 - 28 days. **DO NOT** apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see **TABLE 4** for sensitive species.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 10 - 28 days. **DO NOT** apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see **TABLE 4** for sensitive species.
k. Marssonina Leaf Spot *(Marssonina* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. every 14 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 14 - 28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. Every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.

(continued)

TABLE 1 - Diseases Controlled *(continued)*

When used in accordance with the label directions, **Tazo** will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Application Instructions	
	8 Oz. and Larger Containers (Fl. Oz. Product per 100 Gallons)	4 Oz. Containers (Fl. Oz. Product per 50 Gallons)
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azalea*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust *(Melampsora occidentalis)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
d. *Gymnosporangium* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoë* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
b. Botrytis Slight *(Botrytis cinerea)*	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days. For suppression only. **DO NOT** exceed 46 fl. oz./acre.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days. For suppression only. **DO NOT** exceed 46 fl. oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight *(Phytophthora* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. every 7 - 28 days.
7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.
c. *Rosarium* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 - 21 days.
8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.

PLANT SAFETY

Tazo is safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in **TABLES 2**, **3**, and **4**; however, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to **Tazo**. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Tazo** can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

DO NOT tank mix **Tazo** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

DO NOT apply **Tazo** to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has applied **Tazo** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants

Tazo is safe when applied to the plants listed in **TABLES 2**, **3**, and **4** when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser Fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble Fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese Evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Antirrhinum spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Aucuba japonica	Japanese Aucuba, Japanese Laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River Birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber-Free, Umbrella-Tree	2, 7
Buddleja davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly Bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild Lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California Lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus Atlantica	Atlas Cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White Cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland Cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera spp.	Sawara Cypress	1
Chamaedorea elegans	Parlor Palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White Alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping Cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - Variegated Rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4

(continued)

TABLE 2 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name *(continued)*

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb-Cane	2
Dietes iridioides	African Iris, Butterfly Iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica darleyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alatus	Dwarf Winged Euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning Bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen Euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Fatsia, Paper-Plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber Daisy, Transvaal Daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian Ivy	2
Hedera helix	English Ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose Of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French Hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red Cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily-Turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See **TABLE 4** For Variety List)	2i
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose-Bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2

(continued)

TABLE 2 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name *(continued)*

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Peperomia spp.	Baby Rubber-Plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf Pampas Grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2j
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date Palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's Palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red Tip Photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway Spruce	1
Picea glauca	White Spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue Spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese Andromeda	2, 7
Pinus mugo	Muhgo Pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black Pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch Pine	1, 4
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian Laurel	3, 4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock-Orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish Ivy, Coleus	2
Populus trichocarpa	Poplar	4
Populus spp.	Aspen Trees	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering Plum, Purple-Leaf Plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas Fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's Pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red Oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepis indica	Indian Hawthorn	2, 3,4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (Prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	2j
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4j
Schlumbergera	Holiday Cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-Forever, House-Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon Grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundum	Peace Lily	2, 7
Spiraea bumalda	Spirea	3

(continued)

TABLE 2 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name *(continued)*

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Spiraea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen Palm	2
Taxus baccata	Spreading Yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serpyllum	Creeping Thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Weigela Florida	Pink Weigela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a

[1] **DO NOT** exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (Except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleja davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleja davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*

(continued)

TABLE 3 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(continued)*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Tree	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine, and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See **TABLE 4** For Variety List)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumb-Cane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alatus*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Floss-Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepis indica*
Heather	*Erica darleyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.

(continued)

TABLE 3 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(continued)*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House-Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridioides*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridioides*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundum*
Lily-Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangeana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock-Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedorea elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*

(continued)

TABLE 3 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(continued)*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear Bradford's	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose Of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose-Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap-Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spiraea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spiraea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritima*

(continued)

TABLE 3 - Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(continued)*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Thymes Creeping	*Thymus serpyllum*
Umbrella-Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
White Alder	*Clethra* spp.
Weigela, Pink	*Weigela Florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra-Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1] **DO NOT** Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4 - Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species *(Genus Malus)* Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*sieboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Sliver Drift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*spectabilis*
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
coronaria	Hopa	*pumila*	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	*sargentii*	*zumi* Calocarpa

TABLE 5 - Intolerant Plants (DO NOT apply Tazo to these species or varieties)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	*Rumohra adiantiformis* and other species for cut foliage
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

CONIFERS AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Tazo controls certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations. Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Application Instructions
Conifers	Diplodia tip blight *(Diplodia pinea)* Lophodermium Needlecast *(Lophodermium pinastri)* Swiss Needlecast *(Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii)*	6.1 - 15.3 fl. oz./A (0.10 - 0.25 lb. a.i./A)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate **Tazo** into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management: DO NOT** apply more than four sequential applications of **Tazo** before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. **DO NOT** make more than eight applications of **Tazo** per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Begin **Tazo** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew *(Peronospora sparsa)* Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca pannosa)* Rust *(Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum*, and other *Phragmidium* spp.*)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria rosea)* Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria alternata)*	3.0 - 15.3 fl. oz./A (0.05 - 0.25 lb. a.i./A)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate **Tazo** into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management: DO NOT** make more than four sequential applications of **Tazo** before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. **DO NOT** make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Begin **Tazo** application prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. **Plant Safety: Tazo** is safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, **DO NOT** tank mix **Tazo** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restriction: DO NOT apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product per acre per year (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Always store pesticides in the original container. Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Mop up any spills on paved surfaces or floors and store in a chemical waste quarantine area until it can be used as instructed in this label or disposed of safely.

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

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of Sharda USA LLC or the seller is authorized to vary in any way. Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product.

Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, Sharda USA 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 when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS", AND SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT SHARDA USA LLC HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE MANUFACTURER. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SHARDA USA LLC AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

PRECAUCIÓN

Dañino si se ingiere o inhala o es absorbido por la piel. Evite respirar rociado o aerosol. Evite el contacto con la piel, los ojos o ropa. Lávese con abundante agua y jabón luego de manejar (pesticidas) y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, utilizar tabaco, o usar al baño.

Se prohíbe el bandereo en persona.

EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE, POR SUS SIGLAS EN INGLÉS)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores de pesticidas (plaguicidas) deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos
- Use guantes resistentes a productos químicos
- Zapatos y calcetines

Además, los mezcladores/cargadores/aplicadores que utilicen pulverizadores manuales a presión mecánica, excepto cuando se apliquen a plantaciones de árboles de Navidad, plantas ornamentales de vivero o paisajismo, deberán usar como mínimo una mascarilla respiratoria con filtro de partículas aprobada por NIOSH con cualquier filtro N, R o P; O un respirador elastomérico de partículas aprobado por NIOSH con cualquier filtro N, R o P; O un respirador purificador de aire motorizado aprobado por NIOSH con filtros HE.

Pruebas de ajuste de Respiradores, Calificación Médica y Capacitación Mediante un programa que cumpla con los requisitos OSHA (ver 29 CFR Parte 1910.134), los empleadores deben verificar que todo manipulador que utilice un respirador esté:

- Probado y verificado en cuanto a ajuste,
- Capacitado,
- Examinado por un profesional médico calificado para garantizar la capacidad física para usar de manera segura el tipo de respirador que se va a utilizar. Un profesional medico calificado es un médico u otro profesional de la salud con licencia que evaluará la capacidad del trabajador para usar un respirador. La evaluación inicial consiste en un cuestionario sobre antecedentes médicos, incluyendo condiciones cardíacas que podrían ser problemáticas para el uso del respirador. Si se identifican inquietudes, podrían ser necesarias evaluaciones adicionales, incluyendo un examen físico. La evaluación inicial debe realizarse antes del inicio de uso del respirador. Los manipuladores deben ser reexaminados por un profesional médico cualificado si su estado de salud, el tipo de respirador o las condiciones de uso, cambiasen.

En caso de requerimiento por parte del personal de cumplimiento local/estatal/federal/tribal, los empleadores deben proporcionar documentación que demuestre de qué forma han cumplido con estos requisitos.

REQUISITOS DE SEGURIDAD DEL USUARIO

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

DECLARACIÓN DE CONTROL TÉCNICO

Cuando los manipuladores de pesticidas usen sistemas cerrados, cabinas, o aeronaves, de manera que cumplan con los requisitos enumerados en la Ley de Protección al Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) [40 CFR170.240 (d) (4-6)], para pesticidas agrícolas, los requisitos de equipo de protección personal (PPE) para el manipulador de pesticidas pueden reducirse o modificarse como está especificado en la WPS.

IMPORTANTE: Cuando se usa equipo de protección personal (PPE) reducido porque se utiliza un sistema cerrado, los manipuladores deben recibir todo el PPE especificado anteriormente para “aplicadores y otros manipuladores” y tener este PPE disponible para su uso inmediato en caso de emergencia, tal como un derrame o rotura del equipo.

RIESGOS AMBIENTALES

Este pesticida es tóxico para los peces de agua dulce y estuarinos/marinos, así como para los invertebrados acuáticos. Este pesticida puede persistir durante varios meses o incluso más tiempo después de su aplicación. **NO** descargue los efluentes que contengan este producto en lagos, arroyos, estanques, estuarios, océanos u otras aguas a menos que sea de acuerdo con los requisitos de un permiso del Sistema Nacional de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes (NPDES, por sus siglas en inglés) y la autoridad otorgante haya sido notificada por escrito antes de la descarga. **NO** descargue efluentes que contengan este producto a los sistemas de alcantarillado sin notificar previamente a la autoridad local de la planta de tratamiento de aguas residuales. Para obtener orientación, comuníquese con la Junta Estatal de Agua o la Oficina Regional de la EPA. Para usos terrestres: **NO** aplique directamente a cuerpos de agua, en áreas donde haya aguas superficiales, o en áreas intermareales que se encuentren bajo el nivel de altura máxima promedio del agua. La deriva o el rociado y las escorrentías pueden ser peligrosas para los organismos acuáticos en aguas adyacentes a las áreas tratadas. No contamine el agua al desechar el agua de lavado o enjuague del equipo.

ADVERTENCIA SOBRE AGUAS SUBTERRÁNEAS

Se sabe que este químico se filtra a través del suelo hacia las aguas subterráneas en determinadas condiciones como resultado del uso agrícola. El uso de este producto químico puede filtrarse a las aguas subterráneas si se utiliza en zonas donde los suelos son permeables, especialmente donde el nivel freático es poco profundo, lo que puede provocar la contaminación del agua subterránea.

ADVERTENCIA REFERENTE A LAS AGUAS SUPERFICIALES

Este producto puede impactar la calidad de cuerpos de agua superficiales debido a escorrentías de aguas pluviales. Esto es especialmente notable en suelos con poco drenaje y suelos con una tabla de agua que está cercana a la superficie. Este producto está clasificado por poseer un alto potencial de alcanzar aguas superficiales mediante escorrentía tras varios meses o más después de su aplicación. Una franja de contención vegetal bien mantenida entre las áreas donde se aplica este producto y las fuentes de agua superficial, como estanques, arroyos y manantiales, reducirá la posible carga de este pesticida proveniente del agua de escorrentía y los sedimentos. La escorrentía de este producto se reducirá si se evitan las aplicaciones cuando se prevean lluvias o riego en las próximas 48 horas. Si se detecta algún efecto ambiental adverso causado por este producto, notifique inmediatamente a Sharda USA LLC y a las autoridades estatales/federales.

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

NO contamine agua, comida ni forrajes mediante el almacenamiento y desecho.

Almacenamiento de pesticidas: Almacene el producto siempre en el recipiente original. Almacene los pesticidas lejos de alimentos, alimentos para mascotas, forrajes, semillas, fertilizantes y suministros veterinarios. Limpie cualquier derrame en superficies pavimentadas o suelos y almacénelo en un área de cuarentena para residuos químicos hasta que pueda utilizarse según las instrucciones de esta etiqueta o eliminarse de forma segura.

Desecho de pesticidas: Los residuos de pesticidas son muy peligrosos. La disposición inadecuada del pesticida sobrante, mezcla de aerosol o aguas de enjuague de contenedores, constituye una violación de la Ley Federal. Si estos residuos no pueden ser eliminados de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, contacte la agencia para el manejo de pesticidas o control ambiental de su estado, o el representante para el Manejo de Residuos Peligrosos de la Oficina Regional de la EPA más cercana para obtener indicaciones del proceso a seguir para su disposición.

Manipulación de envases:

Recipiente no rellenable (cinco galones o menos): Recipiente no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible. Enjuague tres veces o enjuague a presión el recipiente (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar, y drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Llene el recipiente 1/4 lleno con agua y tape de nuevo. Agite por 10 segundos. Eche el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezclar, o almacene el enjuague para uso más tarde o eliminación. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o el reacondicionado si está adecuado, o perfore y deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios o por la incineración.

Recipiente no rellenable (más de cinco galones): Recipiente no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible. Enjuague tres veces o enjuague a presión el recipiente (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar. Llene el recipiente 1/4 lleno con agua. Reemplace y asegure los cierres. Vuelque el recipiente al lado y hágalo rodar por 30 segundos, asegurando por lo menos una revolución completa. Ponga el recipiente vertical e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dé vuelta al recipiente hacia el lado opuesto e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Eche el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezclar, o almacene el enjuague para uso más tarde o eliminación. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o el reacondicionado si está adecuado, o perfore y deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios o por la incineración.

EL RECIPIENTE NO ES SEGURO PARA ALIMENTOS, FORRAJES, NI AGUA POTABLE.

OPEN HERE

AZOXYSTROBIN | GROUP 11 | FUNGICIDE

Tazo

A broad-spectrum fungicide for control of a wide-range of plant diseases in Ornamentals and Turf.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% By Weight**
Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy] phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate*	22.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.1%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Containing 2.08 lbs. of azoxystrobin per gallon.
*IUPAC

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. **IF INHALED** • 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. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

See inside for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION - Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Human flagging is prohibited.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS - Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or more after application. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA. For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. **GROUNDWATER ADVISORY:** Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. **SURFACE WATER ADVISORY:** This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. If any adverse environmental effects caused by this product are detected, notify Sharda USA LLC and State/Federal authorities immediately.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the label in its entirety before using this product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **Storage:** Always store pesticides in the original container. Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Mop up any spills on paved surfaces or floors and store in a chemical waste quarantine area until it can be used as instructed in this label or disposed of safely. **Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **Container Handling: Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. **Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707
EPA Reg. No. 83529-64 EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001
The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: **2.5 Gals.*** ☐ **265 Gals.**

* Unless alternate checked