

Pirim SC Fungicide

FUNGICIDE

For Use On: Almonds, Bulb Vegetables, Ginseng, Grapes including small fruit vine climbing subgroup except fuzzy Kiwifruit, Lemons, Small Berries (Caneberry Sugroup 13-07a And Bushberry Subgroup 13-07b)*, Stone Fruits (Except Cherries), Pistachios, Pome Fruits, Potatoes and Other Tuberous and Corm Vegetables, Strawberries including low growing berry subgroup and Tomatoes, and Greenhouse Cucumber

*Not for Use by California

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Weight %
Pyrimethanil: 4,6-dimethyl-N-phenyl-2-pyrimidinamine	54.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	45.4%
TOTAL:	100.0%
Equivalent to 600 g/L or 5.0 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon.	


KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBERS	
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 . For information about this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 , Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu .	

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

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 82633-115-83529

EPA Est. No. **AG** 72159-GA-001; **GH** 70815-GA-002; **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. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. 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)

Mixer/Loaders, applicators and other handlers of this product must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils.
- For overhead exposure wear chemical resistant headgear.

Applicators and other handlers of this product applying broadcast sprays via mechanically pressurized handguns to greenhouse cucumbers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves.

User Safety Requirements

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (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, for example 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.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater. Drift or run-off from treated areas is hazardous to fish and aquatic invertebrates in neighboring areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 12 hours.

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- shoes plus socks, and
- chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material and for overhead exposure wear chemical resistant headgear.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Pirim SC Fungicide is a sprayable, foliar fungicide for control of certain plant diseases on: Almonds, Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3-07, Ginseng, Grapes including small fruit vine climbing subgroup except fuzzy Kiwifruit, Lemons, Greenhouse Cucumber, Small Berries (Caneberry Subgroup 13-07a And Bushberry Subgroup 13-07b)*, Stone Fruits (Except Cherries), Pistachios, Pome Fruits, Potatoes and Other Tuberous and Corm Vegetables, Strawberries including low growing berry subgroup and Tomatoes. See **CROP-SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS** for a complete list of all crops approved for use. Use of **Pirim SC Fungicide** should be integrated into an overall disease, pest management, or IPM program. **Pirim SC Fungicide** may be used with disease forecasting or Extension advisory programs that recommend application timings based on environmental factors favorable to disease development. Consult with your local agricultural authorities for IPM strategies established for your area.

The higher rates in the rate range or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease-conducive environmental conditions exist. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN ILLEGAL RESIDUES, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, AND/OR CROP INJURY.

Applications may be made at the longer spray intervals under low to moderate disease pressure.

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FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Pirim SC Fungicide** contains a Group 9, anilinopyrimidine (AP) fungicide that exhibits no known cross-resistance to fungicide chemistry for example sterol-inhibitors, dicarboximides, benzimidazoles, quinone outside inhibitors (Qoi), or phenylamides. **Pirim SC Fungicide** inhibits or interferes with the secretion of enzymes necessary for infection in several plant pathogenic fungi species. It may exhibit cross-resistance in certain plant-pathogenic fungi to other fungicides of Group 9, which include anilinopyrimidine (AP) compounds including cyprodinil. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Pirim SC Fungicide** and other Group 9 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 **Pirim SC Fungicide** or other Group 9 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 information or to report suspected resistance contact your local Sharda USA LLC representative at 1-(910)-859-3090 Monday through Friday, 9 AM to 4 PM EST, or <https://shardausa.com>. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

DO NOT use a fungicide from the AP group for more than 4 sprays in any one season as a solo product or 5 treatments in a mixture against *Venturia* spp. In pome fruits, use as a curative treatment only in conjunction with a reliable scab warning system. When applying **Pirim SC Fungicide** alone on any crop, **DO NOT** make more than two consecutive applications of **Pirim SC Fungicide** without alternating to an equal number of applications of a fungicide from a different resistance management group. **Pirim SC Fungicide** should not be alternated or tank mixed with any fungicide to which resistance has already developed.

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION (STRAWBERRIES AND BULB VEGETABLES ONLY)

In order to protect threatened or endangered fish species (Oregon Chub, Lost River Sucker, and Shortnose Sucker) in one or more of the following counties:

- Strawberries - Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Lin, Marion, and Polk counties in Oregon.
- Bulb Vegetables - Clackamas, Marion, and Klamath counties in Oregon.

When the air is calm or moving away from habitat, commence applications on the side nearest the habitat and proceed away from the habitat. When air currents are moving toward habitat, **DO NOT** make applications within 200 yards by air or 40 yards by ground upwind from occupied habitat.

Lost River Sucker and Shortnose Sucker: Endangered Lost River suckers can occur in the following areas of the Oregon portion of the Klamath Basin: from the mouth of the Williamson River upstream to its confluence with the Sprague River and upstream to the confluence with the North and South Forks; Wood River upstream to Fort Klamath; all of Oregon and Upper Klamath lakes; Link River and Klamath River downstream to the OR/CA border; all of Lost River; Miller Creek; Gerber Reservoir and tributaries upstream for 5 miles; The Oregon portion of Willow Creek, a tributary of Clear Lake, upstream from the border for 2 miles; The Klamath Project's irrigation canals, laterals, and drains.

Oregon Chub: Endangered Oregon Chubs can occur in the following areas of the Willamette River drainage basin of western Oregon: North Santiam River; South Santiam River; Upper Willamette River; Middle Fork Willamette River from the base of Dexter Dam upstream to its confluence with the North Fork; Lower Willamette River; Coast Fork Willamette River; tributaries to the Mainstem Willamette River downstream of the Coast Fork/Middle Fork Confluence; Molalla/Pudding watershed, and Clackamas watershed.

For protection of endangered fish species (Modoc Sucker, Lost River Sucker, and Shortnose Sucker) in Modoc and Siskiyou counties in California, please refer to the specific bulletins in these counties.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

SENSITIVE AREAS: Apply this pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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 formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 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. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

SENSITIVE AREAS

Apply this pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). 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.

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Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory 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 environmental conditions (see **WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**, and **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS** below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the specified 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.

BOOM LENGTH

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

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, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 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. APPLICATION INSTRUCTION: 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

DO NOT make applications 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 INSTRUCTIONS

Ground Application

Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre for tree and vine crops and 15 gallons of water per acre for field and vegetable crops. Apply in 50 to 250 gallons of water per acre for greenhouse vegetable. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for effective disease control.

Aerial Application

Apply **Pirim SC Fungicide** using fixed wing or rotary aircraft equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre for tree and vine crops and 5 gallons of water per acre for field and vegetable crops. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for effective disease control.

Greenhouse Applications (tomato and greenhouse cucumber only)

In unventilated glass or plastic houses, the vapor activity of **Pirim SC Fungicide** can produce brown or necrotic spots on the crop. Intensity and frequency of these effects depend on the relative humidity (e.g., above 80%), duration of vapor exposure and concentration of the spray solution. Thus ventilation after spraying is necessary in such systems.

Mixing Instructions

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for immediate operation. Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding the required amount of **Pirim SC Fungicide**. Continue agitation while filling the tank to ensure thorough mixing. Maintain agitation during application and apply with properly calibrated application equipment. **DO NOT** allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. A high quality spreader/sticker, approved for use on growing crops, may be used with **Pirim SC Fungicide**. **Pirim SC Fungicide** should be added to the tank before the addition of any adjuvant. Consult the adjuvant label or manufacturer for crop tolerance and safety information when used with **Pirim SC Fungicide**.

Compatibility

Pirim SC Fungicide is compatible with most commonly used fungicide (except Captan 50 WP at <10 gallons spray volume per acre), herbicide, insecticide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the physical compatibility of **Pirim SC Fungicide** with all potential tank mix partners has not been fully investigated. If tank mixing with other pesticides is desirable, conduct a jar test with the volumes and rates typically used in agricultural application. Using a small container of water, add the proportionate amounts of the products: wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 15 minutes. Look for signs of separation, globules, sludge, flakes, or other precipitates. Physical compatibility is indicated if the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily. **THE CROP SAFETY OF ALL POTENTIAL TANK MIXES WITH PIRIM SC FUNGICIDE, INCLUDING ADDITIVES AND OTHER PESTICIDES, HAS NOT BEEN TESTED ON ALL CROPS. BEFORE APPLYING ANY TANK MIXTURE, SAFETY TO THE TARGET CROP(S) SHOULD BE CONFIRMED.** This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Follow the more restrictive label limitations and precautions listed on the label of any tank mix partner. 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.

Rotational Crop Restriction

Crops on this label may be rotated anytime following the last application of **Pirim SC Fungicide**. **DO NOT** rotate to other crops for 30 days following the last application of **Pirim SC Fungicide**.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including microjet, solid set, wheel lines and center pivot. **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.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of **Pirim SC Fungicide** in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of **Pirim SC Fungicide** and then the remaining volume of water. Then set sprinkler to deliver no more than 0.4 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of **Pirim SC Fungicide** into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of **Pirim SC Fungicide** should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTION: When treatment with **Pirim SC Fungicide** has been completed, avoid field irrigation over the treated area for 24 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time. 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 shutdown. 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, including 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. If you are unsure of wind conditions, contact your local extension agent.

DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles **DO NOT** provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation 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 label prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

CROP-SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

ALMONDS, PISTACHIOS

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Almond Pistachio	Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>) Jacket rot, Green fruit rot (on almonds) (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Pirim SC Fungicide Alone		For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). RESTRICTIONS: – DO NOT apply more than 54 fl. oz./A (2.1 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. – DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year at the maximum rate. – Make repeat applications on a minimum 7-day interval depending upon disease conditions. – DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest.
		9 - 18	0.35 - 0.70	
	Pirim SC Fungicide Alone			
	18	0.70		
Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) Alternaria leaf spot (<i>A. alternata</i>) Botryosphaeria blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidia</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Scab (Suppression only) (<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.) Blossom & shoot blight (on pistachios) (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Pirim SC Fungicide In Tank Mixes			
	9 - 18	0.35 - 0.70		

BULB VEGETABLES, CROP GROUP 3-07

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Onion, Bulb Subgroup Daylily, bulb; fritillaria, bulb; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; lily, bulb; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, pear; onion, potato, bulb; shallot, bulb; cultivars, Varieties, and/or hybrids of these. Onion, Green Subgroup Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; elegans hosta; fritillaria, leaves; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; Onion, Beltville bunching; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion onion, macrostem; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Botrytis leaf blight, Neck rot (<i>B. squamosa</i> <i>B. allii</i>) Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Pirim SC Fungicide Alone		When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). When using the lower rate, tank mix with a broad-spectrum fungicide. For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. RESTRICTIONS: – DO NOT apply more than 54 fl. oz./A (2.1 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. – DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. – DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year at the maximum rate. – Minimum RTI is 7 days.
		18	0.70	
		Pirim SC Fungicide In Tank Mixes		
		9 - 18	0.35 - 0.70	

GINSENG

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Ginseng	Alternaria blight (<i>Alternaria panax</i>) Botrytis blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	18	0.70	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. RESTRICTIONS: – DO NOT apply more than 54 fl. oz./A (2.1 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. – DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest. – DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year at the maximum rate. – Make applications on a minimum 7-day interval depending upon disease conditions.

LEMONS

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; brown river finger lime; kumquat; lemon; lime; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; Russell River lime; sweet lime; Tahiti lime; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria (<i>Alternaria</i> spp. - Suppression only) Penicillium rot (<i>Penicillium</i> spp. - Suppression only)	18	0.70	Always consult your agricultural advisor, University contact or Extension Service for specified pest management practices for your area. The use of adjuvants is prohibited. RESTRICTIONS: – Make one application at the rate of 18 fl. oz./A (0.70 lbs. a.i./A). – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application per crop. – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz./A (0.70 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop year. – DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. – DO NOT make more than one application per year.

GREENHOUSE CUCUMBER

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Greenhouse Cucumber	Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	18	0.70	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Apply Pirim SC Fungicide only in well-ventilated plastic tunnel houses or glass houses. Ventilate for at least 2 hours after application. Notice: In un-ventilated glass or plastic houses, the vapor activity of Pirim SC Fungicide can produce brown or necrotic spots on the crop. The intensity and frequency of these effects depend on the relative humidity (e.g., above 80%), duration of vapor exposure and concentration of the spray solution. Thus, proper ventilation after spraying is essential in greenhouse applications. RESTRICTIONS: – DO NOT apply more than 36 fl. oz./A (1.4 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. – DO NOT exceed a maximum of 2 applications per crop. A maximum of 3 crop cycles may be planted per year. – DO NOT apply within 1 day of harvest. – Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

SMALL BERRIES (CANEBERRY SUBGROUP 13-07A AND BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP 13-07B)*

*Not Registered for Use by California

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
<p>Blackberry <i>Rubus</i> spp., (Andean Blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, arrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, ollieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p> <p>Raspberry <i>Rubus</i> spp. (<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>, <i>Rubus strigosus</i>, <i>Rubus idaeus</i>) (bababerry, black raspberry, blackcap, framboise, frambueso, himbeere, keriberry, mayberry, purple raspberry, red raspberry, thimbleberry, tulameen, wild raspberries, yellow raspberry) and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p> <p>Bushberry Berry aronia; Blueberry, highbush; Blueberry, lowbush; currant, buffalo; guava, Chilean; currant, black; currant red; Barberry, European; Elderberry; Gooseberry; cranberry, highbush; honeysuckle; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry; currant, native; salal; buckthorn, sea, lingonberry and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Monilinia blight and mummy berry (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Alternaria leaf spot and fruit rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	9 - 18	0.35 - 0.70	<p>For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development.</p> <p>RESTRICTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DO NOT apply more than 36 fl. oz./A (1.4 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. - DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. - DO NOT make more than two applications per year at the maximum rate. - Make applications on a minimum 7-day interval depending upon disease conditions. - May be applied the day of harvest.

SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING CROP SUBGROUP 13-07 F EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Pirim SC Fungicide Alone		When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s).
		18	0.70	
		Pirim SC Fungicide in Tank Mixes		When using the lower rate, tank mix with another fungicide active against Botrytis. Apply product at the critical timings for <i>Botrytis</i> control. Typically, first applications are made at early bloom, and/or berry touch to bunch closure, veraison, and pre-harvest. Use sufficient water to ensure penetration of the canopy and coverage of the flowers or bunches. RESTRICTIONS: – DO NOT apply more than 36 fl. oz./A (1.4 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. – DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. – DO NOT make more than two applications per year at the maximum rate. – Minimum RTI is 7 days.
		9 - 18	0.35 - 0.70	

STONE FRUITS GROUP 12-12 (Except Cherries)

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Jacket rot, Green fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.) Brown fruit rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Pirim SC Fungicide Alone		For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Apply when bud tissue is susceptible to infection (i.e., pink, white or red bud). If conditions favorable for disease development persist or recur, apply at full bloom or at petal fall.
		9 - 18	0.35 - 0.70	
		Pirim SC Fungicide Alone		When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). RESTRICTIONS: – DO NOT apply more than three applications of Pirim SC Fungicide alone or more than 54 fl. oz./A (2.1 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. – DO NOT apply within 2 days of fruit harvest or make more than 2 applications of a Group 9 fungicide within 30 days of harvest. – Make pre-harvest applications on 7-day intervals or longer. – DO NOT use on cherries. – Minimum RTI is 7 days.
		18	0.70	
Pirim SC Fungicide in Tank Mixes		9 - 18	0.35 - 0.70	

POME FRUITS GROUP 11-10

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.)	Pirim SC Fungicide Alone		Under conditions favorable for disease development, shorten the spray intervals and/or use the high rate.
		7 - 10	0.27 - 0.39	
		Pirim SC Fungicide in Tank Mixes		When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). For optimum results, begin applications at green tip or as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DO NOT apply more than 40 fl. oz./A (1.6 lbs a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. - DO NOT apply more than 10 fl. oz. (0.4 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. - DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year at the maximum rate. - DO NOT apply within 72 days of harvest. - Make pre-harvest applications on 7-day intervals or longer. - Minimum RTI is 7 days.
5 - 10	0.19 - 0.39			

POTATOES AND OTHER SPECIFIED TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Potato Sweet Potato Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke Chinese Jerusalem Edible canna Cassava Bitter Sweet Chayote (root) Chufa Dasheen Ginger Leren Tanier Turmeric Yam bean True Yam	Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Botrytis leaf spot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Brown spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	7	0.27	Under conditions favorable for disease development, shorten the spray intervals and/or increase the rate of the tank-mix partner. For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DO NOT apply more than 35 fl. oz./A (1.4 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. - DO NOT apply more than 7 fl. oz. (0.28 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. - DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. - DO NOT make more than 5 applications per year. - Minimum RTI is 7 days.

LOW GROWING BERRY CROP SUBGROUP 13-07 G

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; cranberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; strawberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Gray mold <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i>	Pirim SC Fungicide Alone		When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). For optimum results use as a preventative treatment. Begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Always follow resistance management directions listed on this label and specified for your area. RESTRICTIONS: – DO NOT apply more than 54 fl. oz./A (2.1 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. – DO NOT apply more than 18 fl. oz. (0.7 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. – DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year at the maximum single application rate. – Minimum RTI is 7 days. – DO NOT apply within 1 day of harvest.
		18	0.70	
		Pirim SC Fungicide in Tank Mixes		
		9 - 18	0.35 - 0.70	

TOMATOES SUBGROUP 8-10A

Crop	Disease	Use Rate		Use Information
		Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Lb. A.I. Per Acre	
Bush tomato; cocona; currant tomato; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; naranjilla; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Early blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> Gray mold <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i>	7	0.27	Under conditions favorable for disease development, shorten the spray intervals and/or increase the rate of the tank-mix partner. Use only in a tank mix with labeled dose rate of another effective early blight fungicide. For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Greenhouse Use: Apply Pirim SC Fungicide only in well-ventilated plastic tunnel houses or glass houses. Ventilate for at least 2 hours after application. RESTRICTIONS: – DO NOT apply more than 35 fl. oz./A (1.4 lbs. a.i./A) of Pirim SC Fungicide per crop per year. – DO NOT apply more than 7 fl. oz. (0.28 lb. a.i./A) in a single application. – DO NOT exceed application of 2 crop cycles per year. – DO NOT make more than 5 applications per year. – DO NOT apply within 1 day of harvest. – Minimum RTI is 7 days.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in cool dry place in original container.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 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 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 other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

Greater Than 5 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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

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PYRIMETHANIL GROUP 9 FUNGICIDE

Pirim SC Fungicide

For Use On: Almonds, Bulb Vegetables, Ginseng, Grapes including small fruit vine climbing subgroup except fuzzy Kiwifruit, Lemons, Small Berries (Caneberry Sugrup 13-07a And Bushberry Subgroup 13-07b)*, Stone Fruits (Except Cherries), Pistachios, Pome Fruits, Potatoes and Other Tuberos and Corm Vegetables, Strawberries including low growing berry subgroup and Tomatoes, and Greenhouse Cucumber

*Not for Use by California

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Weight %
Pyrimethanil: 4,6-dimethyl-N-phenyl-2-pyrimidinamine	54.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	45.4%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Equivalent to 600 g/L or 5.0 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBERS	
<p>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. For information about this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.</p>	

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 82633-115-83529

EPA Est. No. **AG** 72159-GA-001; **GH** 70815-GA-002; **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. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater. Drift or run-off from treated areas is hazardous to fish and aquatic invertebrates in neighboring areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in cool dry place in original container. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. **CONTAINER HANDLING: Less Than or Equal to 5 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 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 other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. **Greater Than 5 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. **For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

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

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

* Unless alternate checked

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