



**US Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Pesticide Programs**

**Application for the Extension of the  
Exclusive Use Period for  
Cymoxanil Technical  
(Part 3 of 3)**

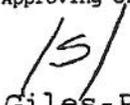
**October 19, 2007**

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business processes. It describes how automation and software solutions can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples of such technologies include accounting software, CRM systems, and project management tools.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the need for continuous learning and adaptation. As technology and market conditions evolve, businesses must stay informed and be willing to adopt new practices to remain competitive and successful.

	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505C) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460-0001	EPA Reg. Number: 352-604	Date of Issuance: AUG 5 2003	
	NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Reregistration (under FIFRA, as amended)	Term of Issuance: Conditional		Name of Pesticide Product: DuPont Tanos
	Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): DuPont Crop Protection Stine-Haskell Research Center Newark, DE 19714-0030      Attn: Richard A. Carver, Ph.D.			
Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.				
<p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p>This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(7)(C) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA Section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA Section 4.</li> <li>Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 352-604."</li> <li>Revise the statement on page 2: "... is rainfast within one hour ..." to "is rainfast within 12 hours ...".</li> <li>Delete the statement: "Up to 12 oz per acre per application of Tanos may be applied when disease pressure is high, ...".</li> <li>The paragraph: "This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff ..." should be moved to the Environmental Hazards section of the label under the heading "Surface Water Advisory". In addition, the 25-foot buffer strip is a requirement and label language must be revised to indicate that this 25-foot buffer strip is mandatory.</li> </ol> </li> <li>The Agency recommends that you add Resistance management instructions for cymoxanil as well as famaxodone. Suggested language on how to label a product with two or more active ingredients is listed in the Pesticide Registration Notice 2001-5 on page 8. This is a recommendation, not a requirement.</li> </ol>				
Signature of Approving Official:  Cynthia Giles-Parker Product Manager (22) Fungicide Branch		Date: AUG 5 2003		

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EPA Reg. No. 352-604

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label before releasing the product for shipment.

If the conditions enumerated above are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA Section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Enclosure 1) Stamped Label



**DuPont™**  
**Tanos™**  
**fungicide**

**ACCEPTED**  
**with COMMENTS**  
**In EPA Letter Dated:**  
**AUG 5 2003**

**Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.**

**352-604**

**Dry Flowable**

<i>Active Ingredients</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Famoxadone	25%
Cymoxanil	25%
<i>Inert Ingredients</i>	50%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**CAUTION**  
**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS**  
**AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION!** Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor or spray mist). Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

**FIRST AID**

**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.

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all  $\geq 14$  mils.

Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS**

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**USERS SHOULD:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to fish and invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, 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 wash waters or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

**Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.**

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

Coveralls.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all  $\geq 14$  mils.

Shoes plus socks.

DuPont™ TANOS™ fungicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations or supplemental labels.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from DuPont.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

TANOS™ is a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide, recommended for control of many important plant diseases. It has curative and locally systemic activities against downy mildew and late blight diseases.

TANOS™ must be applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program in rotation with other fungicides. See directions below for specific crop/disease recommendations.

TANOS™ can be applied with ground, air or chemigation equipment, except as otherwise directed, using sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants. Use only in commercial or farm plantings. Not for use in home plantings or if a commercial crop is turned into U-Pick, Pick-Your-Own or similar operation.

**Rainfastness:** TANOS™ rapidly penetrates into plant tissues and is rainfast within one hour after application.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained 25-foot buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Repeated use of products for control of specific plant pathogens may lead to selection of resistant strains of fungi and result in a reduction of disease control. Famoxate, one of the active ingredients in TANOS™, is one of EPA's Target Site of Action Group 11 fungicides, which also includes all strobilurins and fenamidone. A disease management program that includes rotation between TANOS™ and other non-Group 11 fungicides is essential to reduce the risk of fungicide resistance development. Tank-mixing TANOS™ with a protectant (contact) fungicide that has a different mode of action is recommended for optimum performance and to further reduce the potential for resistance development. For guidance on the particular crop and disease control situation, consult your state extension specialist or official state recommendations.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.

- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DuPont™ TANOS™.
3. Continue agitation until the TANOS™ is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the TANOS™ is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. TANOS™ must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other materials.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partner(s), and any desired adjuvants following the sequence listed in the TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY section of this label. See tank mix partners labels for recommended adjuvants.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply TANOS™ spray mixture within 12 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation. If the pH of the spray solution is above 7, either add a buffering agent to lower the pH to below 7 or apply to spray solution immediately.
8. If TANOS™ and a tank-mix partner(s) are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the TANOS™ in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank-mix partner(s) from interfering with the dissolution of TANOS™.

### TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY

TANOS™ is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, adjuvants, and biological control products. Optimum disease control is achieved when TANOS™ is applied in a tank-mix with fungicides that have a different mode-of-action (non-Group 11 fungicides). Refer to tank-mix partner label(s) for information on fungal diseases controlled, application information and conditions, and use restrictions. Unless specified on this label or a TANOS™ supplemental label, follow the label guidelines that are most restrictive.

The physical compatibility of TANOS™ with tank-mix partner(s) must be evaluated before use. To determine the physical compatibility, the recommended proportions of products must be added into a suitable container of water in the following sequence:

1. TANOS™ and other water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Liquid flowables
4. Emulsifiable concentrates
5. Adjuvants

Mix thoroughly and allow to stand for at least 20 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, it is considered physically compatible.

The crop safety of all potential tank-mixes, including additives and other pesticides, on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any tank-mixture not specifically recommended on this label or other DuPont supplemental labeling, the safety to the target crop must be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply the combination to a small area of the target crop in accordance with the label instructions to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

### CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational intervals must be observed when using TANOS™ fungicide:

Crop	Rotational Interval in Days
Cucurbits, Head Lettuce, Peppers, Potatoes and Tomatoes	Anytime
All other crops	30

## USE RATES AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
<p>Cucurbits Including: Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew Melon, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Summer Squash, Winter Squash, and other cucurbits</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum, spp.</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)</p>	<p>8 oz/acre/ application*</p> <p>Seasonal maximum - 48 oz/acre</p> <p>Annual maximum - 72 oz/acre</p>	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of TANOS™ before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Do not make more than four (4) applications of TANOS™ or other Group 11 fungicides (all strobilurins or fenamidone) per crop per acre per season. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed.</p> <p><b>Application Directions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. TANOS™ applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• TANOS™ must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> <li>• For best results, alternate each TANOS™ application with a chlorothalonil application.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p>Do not use TANOS™ for the control of Gummy Stem Blight or Powdery Mildew. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.</p>
<p>Head Lettuce</p>	<p>Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>)</p>	<p>8 oz/acre/ application*</p> <p>Seasonal maximum - 36 oz/acre</p> <p>Annual maximum - 72 oz/acre</p>	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of TANOS™ before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, etc. Do not make more than three (3) applications of TANOS™ or other Group 11 fungicides (all strobilurins or fenamidone) per crop per acre per season. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TANOS™ applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. (cont'd next page)</li> </ul>

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Head Lettuce (Cont'd)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. TANOS™ must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb or "Alicette". Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.</p>
Peppers (all varieties)	Phytophthora blight ( <i>Phytophthora capsici</i> ) Foliar and fruit phase ONLY	<p>8 - 10 oz/acre/ application*</p> <p>Seasonal maximum – 72 oz/acre</p> <p>Annual maximum – 72 oz/acre</p>	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of TANOS™ before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper, etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides (all strobilurins or fenamidone). Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TANOS™ applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. TANOS™ applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• TANOS™ must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> <li>• For best results, tank-mix TANOS™ with a copper-containing fungicide for control of Phytophthora blight.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Potatoes	Early Blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i>	6 - 8 oz /acre /application*  Seasonal maximum - 72 oz/acre  Annual maximum - 72 oz/acre	<b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of TANOST™ before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Do not make more than six (6) applications of TANOST™ or other Group 11 fungicides (all strobilurins or fenamidone) per crop per acre per season. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed.
	Late Blight	8 oz/acre/ application*  Seasonal maximum - 72 oz/acre  Annual maximum - 72 oz/acre	<b>Application Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TANOST™ applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• For early blight control, make fungicide applications on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease is present in the area or if weather conditions favor disease development.</li> <li>• For late blight control, make preventive fungicide applications on a 7-day interval prior to disease development. When weather conditions favor late blight development or late blight is present in the area, make fungicide applications on a 5- to 7- day interval.</li> <li>• TANOST™ must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> </ul> <b>Minimum Application Volume:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Tomatoes	<b>Early Blight</b> <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> <b>Septoria Leaf Spot</b> <i>(Septoria lycopersici)</i>	6-8 oz/acre /application*  Seasonal maximum - 72 oz/acre  Annual maximum - 72 oz/acre	<b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of TANOST™ before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper, etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides (all strobilurins or fenamidone). Do not alternate for tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed. <b>Application Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TANOST™ applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.</li> <li>• For Early blight and Septoria leaf spot control, use higher rates when disease is present in the area or if weather conditions favor disease development.</li> <li>• TANOST™ must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> <li>• For best results, tank-mix TANOST™ with a full rate of a copper-containing fungicide for suppression of bacterial diseases.</li> </ul> <b>Minimum Application Volume:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.
	<b>Anthracnose</b> <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> <b>Gray Leaf Mold</b> <i>(Cladosporium fulvum)</i> <b>Late Blight</b> <i>(Phytophthora infestans)</i> <b>Target Spot</b> <i>(Corynesporu cassicola)</i>	8 oz/acre /application*  Seasonal maximum - 72 oz/acre  Annual maximum - 72 oz/acre	
	<b>Disease Suppression:</b> <b>Bacterial Spot</b> <i>(Xanthomonas campestris)</i> <b>Bacterial Speck</b> <i>(Pseudomonas syringae)</i> <b>Buckeye Rot</b> <i>(Phytophthora spp.)</i>	8 oz/acre /application*  Seasonal maximum - 72 oz/acre  Annual maximum - 72 oz/acre	

\* Up to 12 oz per acre per application of TANOST™ may be applied when disease pressure is high, based on supplemental DuPont labeling, local recommendations for specific pathogens from your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities.

## CHEMIGATION

Apply DuPont™ TANOS™ only through sprinkler irrigation systems (such as center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems). Do not 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.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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.

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.

### *Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:*

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of TANOS™ as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject TANOS™ for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.

10. Mix the amount of TANOS™ needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.

11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all TANOS™ is flushed from system.

### *Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:*

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering 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.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

## **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

### **Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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.

### **Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

### **BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT**

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### **WIND**

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### **SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

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

### **AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS**

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

**Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

### **SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT**

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**Storage:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

**Product Disposal:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **For Fiber Sacks:** Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. **For Fiber Drums With Liners:** Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner. **For Bags Containing Water Soluble Packets:** Do not reuse the outer box or the re-sealable plastic bag. When all water-soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the re-sealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above. **For Metal Containers (non aerosol):** Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. **For Paper and Plastic Bags:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**NOTICE TO BUYER**--Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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## LIMITATION OF

## WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read This 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.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. **WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.**

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

**DUPONT MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.**

**IN NO EVENT SHALL DUPONT OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF DUPONT OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND 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 DUPONT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

**For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT**

**Internet address: <http://cropprotection.dupont.com/>**

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# DuPont™ Curzate® 60DF

fungicide

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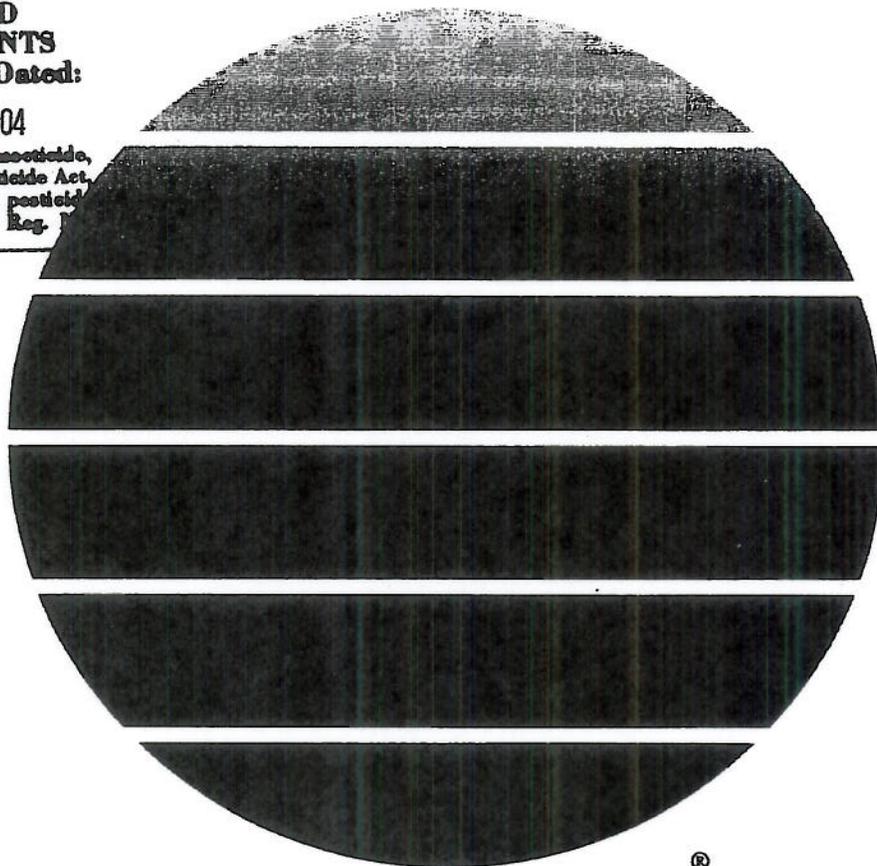
## DRAFT LABEL

**ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:**

APR 22 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.

352-952



*“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”*



# DuPont™ Curzate® 60DF

fungicide

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Under the Federal Insecticide,  
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registered under EPA Reg. No.

352 - 592

*Dry Flowable*

<i>Active Ingredients</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Cymoxanil	60%
<i>Inert Ingredients</i>	40%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-592

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
WARNING AVISO**

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:** Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS  
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**WARNING! MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED.** Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using tobacco.

(continued in next column)

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (continued)  
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**  
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.  
Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

During aerial application, human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

**ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS**

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**USERS SHOULD:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants.  
Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.  
If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.  
Shoes plus socks.

DuPont™ CURZATE® 60DF should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations or supplemental labels.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from DuPont.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

CURZATE® 60DF is a locally systemic fungicide recommended in all states for the control of late blight on potatoes and tomatoes and for downy mildew control on cucurbit crops and hops.

**The Reentry interval for cucurbit crops, hops, tomatoes and potatoes is 12 hours.**

**CURZATE® 60DF rapidly penetrates into plant tissues and is rainfast within 2 hours after application.**

**DO NOT use CURZATE® 60DF alone. Always tank-mix with a labeled rate of protectant fungicide.**

Apply as a spray with ground, air, or chemigation (potatoes only) equipment, except as otherwise directed, using sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants. Use only in commercial or farm plantings. Not for use in home plantings nor once any commercial crop is turned into U-Pick, Pick Your Own or similar operation.

### CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

Potatoes, tomatoes, cucurbit crops, head lettuce, peppers, and hops may be re-planted anytime after CURZATE® 60DF applications. All other crops cannot be planted until 30 days after CURZATE® 60DF application.

### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

An IPM program for preventing potato late blight is described below:

- Plant healthy seed.
- Use a late blight forecasting model or scouting reports.
- Remove volunteer potatoes from non-potato fields.
- Eliminate potato cull piles.
- Establish and maintain good hills which create a natural soil barrier against spores washed down from potato foliage.
- Start early with a protectant program.
- If conditions are favorable for late blight when the rows start to close within the row, initiate CURZATE® 60DF.
- Vine kill infected fields completely with vine desiccant or sulfuric acid to eliminate disease.
- Allow at least 14 days between vine kill and harvest in order to reduce spore load and minimize spore contact with tubers at harvest.
- Minimize tuber damage during harvest

This IPM approach based on CURZATE® 60DF is designed to prevent late blight infection. Due to the aggressive nature of the new strains of late blight no fungicide program will eradicate this disease once it is established.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Repeated use of products for control of specific plant pathogens may lead to selection of resistant strains of fungi and result in a reduction of disease control. Therefore, tank-mixing Curzate with a labeled rate of protectant fungicide that has a different mode of action is required. The tank mix partner must be labeled for downy mildew or late blight control. This ensures optimum performance and further reduces the potential for resistance development. For guidance on the particular crop and disease control situation, consult your state extension specialist or official state recommendations.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### **Application Volumes**

- For conventional ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons per acre, increasing the spray volume as the plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage.
- For air-assisted ground application, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
- For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.
- For chemigation information in potatoes only, see the potato section of this label.

### **Pesticide Handling**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DuPont™ CURZATE® 60DF.
3. Continue agitation until the CURZATE® 60DF is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the CURZATE® 60DF is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. CURZATE® 60DF should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partner(s), then add the necessary volume of any desired adjuvants. See tank mix partners labels for recommended adjuvants, CURZATE® 60DF does not require an adjuvant.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply CURZATE® 60DF spray mixture within 12 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If CURZATE® 60DF and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the CURZATE® 60DF in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the CURZATE® 60DF.

## TANK MIXTURE/COMPATIBILITY

CURZATE® 60DF must be tank mixed with a labeled rate of a protectant fungicide registered for use on the crop. Read and follow all the manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion products. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the product with CURZATE® 60DF.

CURZATE® 60DF is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, adjuvants and biological control agents. However, the physical compatibility of CURZATE® 60DF with tank-mix partner(s) must be evaluated before use. To determine the physical compatibility, the recommended proportions of products must be added into a suitable container of water in the following sequence:

1. CURZATE® 60DF and other water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Liquid Flowables
4. Emulsifiable concentrates
5. Adjuvants

Mix thoroughly and allow to stand for at least 20 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, it is considered physically compatible.

The crop safety of all potential tank-mixes, including additives and other pesticides, on all crops, has not been tested. Before applying any tank-mixture not specifically recommended on this label or other DuPont supplemental labeling, the safety to the target crop must be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply the combination to a small area of the target crop in accordance with the label instructions to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

## USE RATES AND APPLICATION TIMINGS

### Curzate

#### Rate

Use DuPont™ CURZATE® 60DF at 3.2 oz per acre for control of downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*). Use only in combination with a labeled rate of a protectant fungicide, such as "Manzate", "Kocide" 2000 or chlorothalonil.

#### Application Information

- Apply CURZATE® 60DF plus a protectant fungicide on a 5-7 day schedule.
- Do not apply CURZATE® 60DF within 3 days of harvest.
- Apply no more than 9 applications per 12 month period.

#### Rate

Use CURZATE® 60DF at 3.2 oz per acre for control of downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*). Use only in combination with a labeled rate of a protectant fungicide, such as "Kocide" 2000.

#### Application Information

- Apply CURZATE® 60DF plus a protectant fungicide on a 10-14 day schedule.
- Apply no more than 4 applications per 12 month period.
- Do not apply CURZATE® 60DF within 7 days of harvest.

#### Rate

Use CURZATE® 60DF at 3.2 - 5 oz per acre for control of late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*). If late blight is present, use the 5 oz per acre rate. Use only in combination with a labeled rate of a protectant fungicide, such as "Manzate", chlorothalonil, or "Kocide" 2000.

#### Application Information

- Apply CURZATE® 60DF plus a protectant fungicide on a 5-7 day schedule. If late blight is present, or environmental conditions are favorable for disease development, apply CURZATE® 60DF + the protectant fungicide on a 5 day schedule.
- Do not apply CURZATE® 60DF within 3 days of harvest.
- Apply no more than 30 oz per 12 month period.

#### Rate

Use CURZATE® 60DF at 3.2 oz per acre for control of late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) Use only in combination with a labeled rate of a protectant fungicide, such as "Manzate", chlorothalonil, or triphenyltin hydroxide.

#### Application Information

- Apply CURZATE® 60DF plus a protectant fungicide on a 5-7 day schedule when environmental conditions are favorable for disease development.

- Apply no more than 7 applications per 12 month period.

- Do not apply CURZATE® 60DF within 14 days of harvest.

- Late Blight Protection at Crop Emergence: Seed pieces contaminated with the late blight pathogen can produce plants with late blight symptoms which serve as local, within-field, sources of infection. To control late blight originating from infected seed pieces, apply CURZATE® 60DF at 3.2 oz per acre plus a protectant fungicide such as chlorothalonil, "Manzate" or metiram. Make the first application at 90-95% crop emergence (plants 3-6 inches tall) before infected seedlings can spread disease to other plants. Make a subsequent application 7 days later. Delaying the first application until after 90-95% crop emergence may result in a reduced level of late blight control. For best results, the CURZATE® 60DF treatment should be applied as a directed band spray with nozzles adjusted to obtain complete spray coverage. For band spray applications, reduce the broadcast rate per acre in proportion to the width of the spray band.

#### Chemigation

Apply CURZATE® 60DF only through sprinkler irrigation systems (such as center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems).

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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.

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.

#### Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering 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.

**Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:**

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of DuPont™ CURZATE® 60DF as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject CURZATE® 60DF for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of CURZATE® 60DF needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all CURZATE® 60DF is flushed from system.

**SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

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

**AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

**IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

**Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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.

**Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

**BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT**

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

## **WIND**

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

## **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

## **SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

## **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

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

## **AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST)**

### **FIELD CROP SPRAYERS**

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

**Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE:** Keep container closed when not in use. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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**Net Wt. 4 lb**

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