

Ariston[®]

TENKÖZ

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	37.15%
Cymoxanil (2-cyano-N-[(ethylamino)carbonyl]-2-(methoxyimino) acetamide)	4.96%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 57.89%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 3.83 pounds Chlorothalonil per gallon.

Contains 0.51 pounds Cymoxanil per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA REG. NO. 60063-53

EPA EST. NO. 086555-MO-001 (Lot No. begins with AF)

EPA EST. NO. 70815-GA-001 (Lot No. begins with CB)

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GALLONS

Manufactured for:
Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.
2525 Meridian Parkway, Suite 350
Durham, NC 27713

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have affected person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills) (800) 222-1222 National Capital Poison Center
NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Persons having a temporary allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eye wear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

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

Engineering Controls:

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

Chlorothalonil degradates are known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Surface Water Advisory

Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Precautions and Restrictions

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, or pets, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during applications. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DO NOT use this product in greenhouses.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 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 WPS.

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 WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof materials, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the REI expires after 12 hours, for the next 6½ days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS-required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.

Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:

- that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes;
- that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes;
- that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water; and
- how to operate the eyeflush container.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the WPS for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170):

Do not enter or allow others to enter into treated areas until spray deposits have dried.

This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial and air-blast applications), or 25 feet (for ground applications) from marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

Spray Drift Precautions

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 should be observed.

Aerial Drift 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 conditions (see Wind, Temperature).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

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

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further 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, small drops, etc.).

WIND

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

Crop Rotation Restrictions

The crops on this label may be replanted anytime after application of this product. All other crops cannot be replanted until 30 days after the final application of this product.

Integrated Pest Management

This product is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. This product is recommended for use in programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), including the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Fungicide Resistance Management

Ariston is a mixture of chlorothalonil and cymoxanil. Chlorothalonil is a broad spectrum protectant fungicide that controls many diseases of fruits and vegetables. Cymoxanil is a locally systemic fungicide that controls downy mildew and late blight diseases on potatoes, tomatoes, cucurbits and fruiting vegetables, including peppers.

Chlorothalonil is a multi-site mode of action fungicide while cymoxanil is a single site mode of action fungicide, potentially susceptible to development of insensitive strains of fungi.

Consult with your federal or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of this product in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

Mixing, Loading and Applying

This product is intended to be diluted into water, then applied to crops by typical agricultural spraying techniques. **Always apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of foliage and crop surfaces intended to be protected from disease.** Spray volume to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume should normally range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. Measure the required amount of this product and pour into the spray tank during filling. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Apply the spray mixture as soon as possible after preparation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or product degradation may occur. If the pH of the spray mix is greater than 7, either add a buffering agent to reduce the pH to 7 or less or apply the spray mixture immediately.

Tank Mixing

When tank mixing this product with other pesticides observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed any label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Do not combine this product in the sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine this product with Dipel 4L, Triton AG-98, Triton B-1956, Latron AG-98 or Latron B-1956, as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label. DO NOT tank mix this product with oil, or with any adjuvants which contain oil as their principal ingredient. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Sipcarn Agro USA recommends the use of a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certified adjuvant. Do not use with Copper-Count® N in concentrated spray suspensions.

Dipel is a registered trademark of Valent Biosciences Corporation.

Latron and Triton are registered trademarks of Dow Agrosiences LLC.

Copper-Count N is a registered trademark of Mineral Research and Development Corporation.

Applications Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). DO NOT apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only on crops specifically designated in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

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 apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. '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 per year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject this product into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

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 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.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

This product may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, fitted with a system interlock, and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2 to 3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. This product can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

Application Rates

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of this product per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

For each listed crop, the maximum total amount of chlorothalonil active ingredient (lbs a.i./A) which may be applied during each growing season is provided.

CROPS

CROP	PHI (DAYS)	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
<p>Cucurbits: Cantaloupe; Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); cucumber; <i>Momordica</i> spp (includes balsam apple, bitter melon); Muskmelon; Pumpkin; Squash; Watermelon; Zucchini</p> <p>Including cultivars and /or hybrids of these.</p>	3	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Target spot* (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)</p> <hr/> <p>Cercospora leaf spot* (<i>Cercospora citrullina</i>) Gummy stem blight/vine decline (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Scab* (<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i>) Powdery mildew* (<i>Podosphaera xanthii</i> syn. <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)</p>	1.9 – 3.0 pints	<p>Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Alternate applications with a fungicide that has a different mode of action.</p> <p>Note: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. DO NOT apply this product to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intense heat and sunlight; 2. Drought conditions; 3. Poor vine canopy; 4. Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn. <p>DO NOT combine this product with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use.</p> <p>Apply by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Apply no more than 17.5 pints of Ariston per acre per 12 month period.</p> <p>Maximum seasonal total of chlorothalonil active ingredient that may be applied: 15.75 lbs a.i./A.</p>
<p>Fruiting Vegetables: (except tomato) Eggplant, Groundcherry, Okra, Pepino, Pepper (includes, bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), Tomatillo</p>	3	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>) Botrytis Leaf mold* (<i>Botrytis cinera</i>) Cercospora leaf spot* (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>) Powdery mildew* (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>)</p>	2.0 – 2.44 pints	<p>Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection.</p> <p>Also make applications as a foliage, flower and fruit spray when disease is anticipated. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals.</p> <p>Apply by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Apply no more than 17.5 pints of Ariston per acre per 12 month period.</p> <p>Maximum seasonal total of chlorothalonil active ingredient that may be applied: 9 lbs a.i./A.</p>

*Not registered for use in California

(continued)

CROPS (continued)

CROP	PHI (DAYS)	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Onion (Dry bulb), Garlic	7	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>) Purple blotch* (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	1.6 – 2.4 pints	<p>Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods. Repeat at 7 to 9 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease. Alternate applications with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when heavy dew or rains persist.</p> <p>For complete control of Purple Blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) high disease pressure, tank mix this product with Echo 720 up to 1.45 pint/acre. Follow application directions provided on the Echo 720 label.</p> <p>Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre for ground application and in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Always apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage.</p> <p>Apply by ground, air or chemigation.</p>
Onion, Beltsville bunching, Onion, green Leek, Shallot	14		2.0 – 2.4 pints	<p>Apply no more than 20.5 pints of Ariston per acre per 12 month period for use on onion (dry bulb) and garlic and no more than 14 pints per acre per 12 month period for use on onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, green; leek; and shallot.</p> <p>Maximum seasonal total of chlorothalonil active ingredient that may be applied to: onion (dry bulb) and garlic: 15 lbs a.i./A. onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, green; leek; and shallot: 6.7 lbs a.i./A.</p>

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(continued)

CROPS (continued)

CROP	PHI (DAYS)	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Tomato	3	<p>FOLIAGE (apply every 7 days): Early blight (<i>Alternariasolani</i>) Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Gray leaf spot* (<i>Stemphyllium botryosum</i>) Gray leaf mold* (<i>Fluvia fluvia</i>; <i>Cladosporium</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)</p>	1.9 – 3.0 pints	<p>Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection.</p> <p>Also make applications when dew or rain occurs and disease threatens. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe.</p> <p>This product may be combined in the spray tank with EPA-registered pesticide products that claim copper as the active ingredient and are labeled for control of bacterial diseases of tomatoes. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions and limitations prior to mixing with this product.</p> <p>Apply by ground, air or chemigation. When applying by chemigation, use solid set or portable wheel move systems only.</p> <p>Apply no more than 17.5 pints of Ariston per acre per 12 month period.</p> <p>Maximum seasonal total of chlorothalonil active ingredient that may be applied: 15.1 lbs a.i./A.</p>
		<p>FRUIT (apply every 7 days beginning at fruit set): Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>) Alternaria fruit rot (black mold) (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botrytis gray mold* (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Late blight fruit rot (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Rhizoctonia fruit rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	1.9 pints	
Potato	14	<p>Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Botrytis vine rot* (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Black dot* (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>)</p>	2.0 pints	<p>For Early blight and Late blight, begin preventive applications early in the season when conditions are favorable for disease (before infection). Repeat applications at 5 to 7 day intervals. Reduce intervals to 5 days when any one of the following events occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vines close within the rows; • Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV); • The crop reaches 300 P-days <p>Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe.</p> <p>Apply by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Apply no more than 17.5 pints of Ariston per acre per 12 month period.</p> <p>Maximum seasonal total of chlorothalonil active ingredient that may be applied: 11.25 lbs ai/A.</p>

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

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

Container Handling:

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

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

CONDITIONS OF SALE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. **SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED.** To the extent consistent with applicable law, **SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, AND SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER AND USER ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS AND LIABILITY RESULTING FROM HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.**

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EPA 112514 (01/15)

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