

PYRIMETHANIL	GROUP	9	FUNGICIDE
FLUOPYRAM	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE



**Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases.  
Blueberries, Grapes, Strawberries**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Fluopyram\* ..... 11.3%  
Pyrimethanil\* ..... 33.8%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 54.9%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

**Contains 1.04 lbs FLUOPYRAM and 3.12 lbs PYRIMETHANIL per gallon**

\*(CAS Numbers 658066-35-4 and 53112-28-0)

EPA REG. NO. 264-1085-2935

EPA EST. NO. 264-MO-001

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

**See additional precautionary statements and directions for use on label.**

**FIRST AID**

<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day (800) 222-1222 POISON CONTROL CENTER (human health) (888) 426-4435 ASPCA (animal health).</b> Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> Treat symptomatically.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION:** Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical-resistant (including nitrile or butyl) gloves.

## USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

## ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of Fluopyram. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### STOP - READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE

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

**Read entire label before using this product.**

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

**Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties, New York except as permitted under FIFRA 24(c), Special Local Need registration.**

## 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, including plants, soil, or water is: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### BAJA:

- is a broad-spectrum fungicide with preventative, systemic, and curative properties labeled for the control or suppression of certain crop diseases.
- is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC).

## USE RESTRICTIONS

**DO NOT** apply more than the maximum yearly rate for each specific crop from any combination of products containing FLUOPYRAM or PYRIMETHANIL.

### FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT (FRAC)

For resistance management, please note that BAJA contains both a Group 7 and Group 9 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to BAJA and other Group 7 or Group 9 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these (fungicides) are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of BAJA or other Group 7 or Group 9 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your local Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC representative or call (720) 306-6340.

### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

#### Aerial Applications

- For aerial applications, do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Airblast Applications

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

## **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom**

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

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

- Adjust Nozzles -Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

#### **BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom**

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

#### **RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft**

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

- When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.
- Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **WIND**

- Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### **Handheld Technology Applications**

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### **Ground Application**

For optimum disease control, apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, bloom, and fruit.

### **Aerial Application**

For aerial application equipment, a minimum of **10** gallons of water per acre for tree crops and **2** gallons of water per acre for field and vegetable crops is required.

### **Airblast Application**

Air-assisted or airblast sprayers move spray droplets into the crop canopy using a forced air system. The fan must be set up to deliver only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Adjust deflectors or other aiming devices to direct spray only to the target area. Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.

## Chemigation Application

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized-lateral move, traveling gun, solid set or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) and drip 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 must contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises. BAJA has not been sufficiently tested when applied through irrigation systems to assure consistent product performance for all labeled uses. The following application techniques are provided for user reference but **DO NOT** constitute a warranty of fitness for application through sprinkler irrigation equipment.

**DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. '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. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an alternative to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There must be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. Pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The systems must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump, either when the water pump motor stops, or (where there is no water pump) when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, like a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

**DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Apply pesticide continuously for the duration of the water application. For mixing instructions, please refer to directions in the "Spray mixing and compatibility" section.

This product may be used through two basic types of irrigation systems as outlined in **Sections A and B** below. 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 back flow. Determine which type of irrigation system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided below for each type. See crops section on the label for required treatment rates and additional use information.

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

For injections of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type and be constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides. They must also be capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems. Thoroughly mix required 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 the last sprinkler head.

### B. Solid-Set, 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 to support even and quick distribution. However, a positive-displacement pump can also be used. For solid set systems, determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill the tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over 30 to 45 minutes. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this product plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration. Provide chemical supply tank agitation sufficient for mixing until chemigation is completed. Operate entire system at normal pressures directed by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration. This product can be injected during the irrigation cycle or as a separate application.



## SPRAY MIXING AND COMPATIBILITY

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Begin with clean spray equipment and add one-half of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank and start agitation. Add the required quantity of fungicide and the tank-mix partner, if applicable, to the water and complete filling with water to the required total volume. Follow the directions of your State Cooperative Extension Service for tank mixing with other products. Follow the order beginning first with water conditioners, water soluble packaging (wait for it to completely dissolve), wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products, liquid flowables and suspension concentrates, emulsifiable concentrates, and adjuvants last. Maintain agitation throughout spraying. **DO NOT** allow spray mixture to remain in the tank overnight, or for long periods during the day without agitation. When tank mixing with other pesticides, observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions.

BAJA is physically compatible with most commonly used fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the compatibility of BAJA with all potential tank-mix partners has not been fully investigated. If tank mixing with other pesticides is desirable, conduct a jar test with the volumes and rates typically used in agricultural application. Using a small container of water, add the proportionate amounts of the products: wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 15 minutes. Look for signs of separation, globules, sludge, flakes, or other precipitates. Physical compatibility is indicated if the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily.

The crop safety of all potential tank-mixes with BAJA has not been tested on all crops. Before applying any tank mixture not specified on this label, safety to the target crop needs to be confirmed on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure an adverse response will not occur.

## PRODUCT RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

**DO NOT** apply more than the maximum yearly rate for each specific crop from any combination of products containing FLUOPYRAM or PYRIMETHANIL.

## ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Areas treated with this product may be replanted immediately following harvest with any crop for which there is a registered use of FLUOPYRAM and PYRIMETHANIL. This includes: Almonds; Berry, low growing, except cranberry, subgroup 13-07G; Bushberry subgroup 13-07B; Caneberry subgroup 13-07A; Lemons; Fruit, pome, group 11-10; Fruit, small vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit, subgroup 13-07F; Ginseng; Onion, bulb, subgroup 3-07A; Onion, green, subgroup 3-07B; Pistachios; Peach subgroup 12-12B; Plum subgroup 12-12C; Tomato subgroup 8-10A; Vegetable, root, except sugarbeet, subgroup 1B; Vegetable, tuberous and corm, subgroup 1C.

The following crops may be replanted after 30 days after the last application of BAJA:

Alfalfa; Brassica, Head and Stem, Subgroup 5A; Brassica Leafy Greens, Subgroup 5B; Carrot; Cherry subgroup 12-12A; Cottonseed subgroup 20C; Dill seed; Fruit, citrus, group 10-10; Grain, cereal, group 15 (except corn and rice) which include: barley, buckwheat, millet (pearl and proso), oats, rye, sorghum, teosinte, triticale, and wheat; Corn, field, grain; Corn, pop, grain; Corn, sweet; Herb subgroup 19A; Hop, dried cones; Leafy greens subgroup 4A; Leaf petioles subgroup 4B (except watercress); Legume Vegetables (except cowpea and dried peas); Melon subgroup 9A; Nut, tree, group 14-12; Peanut; Pepper/Eggplant subgroup 8-10B; Rapeseed subgroup 20A; Soybean; Squash/cucumber subgroup 9B; Sugarbeet, roots; Sugarcane (in region 3), Sunflower subgroup 20B.

**DO NOT** rotate to crops other than those listed above.

## SPECIFIC CROP DIRECTIONS

<b>BLUEBERRY</b> Blueberry, highbush; Blueberry, lowbush; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.		
<b>Disease Control</b>	<b>Application Rate</b>	<b>Application Instructions</b>
Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Monilinia blight and mummy berry ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Alternaria leaf spot and fruit rot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	13.6 – 27 fl oz/acre  (0.111-0.220 lb fluopyram/acre) (0.332-0.659 lb pyrimethanil/acre)	Apply at the critical timings for disease control. Refer to University and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.
Gray mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) Leaf spot and blotch ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) ( <i>Septoria</i> spp.)	16 – 27 fl oz/acre  (0.130-0.220 lb fluopyram/acre) (0.391-0.659 lb pyrimethanil/acre)	Apply at the critical timings for disease control. Refer to University and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 54.7 fl oz of BAJA (0.446 lb fluopyram and 1.336 lb pyrimethanil) per acre per year.</li> <li>Maximum number of applications per year when applied at 13.6 fl oz/acre (0.111 lb fluopyram and 0.332 lb pyrimethanil per acre): 4</li> <li>Max. Single use rate: 13.6 - 27 fl oz/acre (0.111-0.220 lb fluopyram and 0.332-0.659 lb pyrimethanil per acre)</li> <li>Apply using ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.</li> <li>Regardless of formulation or method of application, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.446 lb fluopyram or 2.1 lb pyrimethanil per acre per year, including soil and foliar uses.</li> <li>May be applied the day of harvest.</li> <li>Minimum interval between applications: 7 Day(s)</li> <li>To limit the potential for development of disease resistance to these fungicide classes, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 sequential applications of BAJA or any Group 7 or Group 9 containing fungicide before rotating with a fungicide from a different Group.</li> </ul>		

<b>GRAPE</b>		
<b>Disease Control</b>	<b>Application Rate</b>	<b>Application Instructions</b>
Powdery mildew ( <i>Uncinula necator</i> )  Botrytis bunch rot / Gray mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	14 fl oz/acre  (0.114 lb fluopyram/acre) (0.342 lb pyrimethanil/acre)	Apply at the critical timings for disease control. Refer to University and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 54.7 fl oz of BAJA (0.446 lb fluopyram and 1.336 lb pyrimethanil) per acre per year.</li> <li>Maximum number of applications per year when applied at 14 fl oz/acre (0.114 lb. fluopyram and 0.342 lb pyrimethanil per acre): 3</li> <li>Max. single use rate: 14 fl oz/acre (0.114 lb fluopyram and 0.342 lb pyrimethanil per acre)</li> <li>Apply using ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.</li> <li>Regardless of formulation or method of application, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.446 lb fluopyram or 1.4 lb pyrimethanil per acre per year, including soil and foliar uses.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> use BAJA after BBCH 73 stage (when bunches begin to hang) or within 45 days of harvest.</li> <li>Minimum interval between applications: 12 Days</li> <li>To limit the potential for development of disease resistance to these fungicide classes, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 sequential applications of BAJA or any Group 7 or Group 9 containing fungicide before rotating with a fungicide from a different Group.</li> </ul>		

<b>STRAWBERRY</b>		
<b>Disease Control</b>	<b>Application Rate</b>	<b>Application Instructions</b>
Gray mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )  Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> )	16 – 27 fl oz/acre  (0.130-0.220 lb fluopyram/acre) (0.391-0.659 lb pyrimethanil/acre)	Apply at the critical timings for disease control. Refer to University and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.
<b>Disease Suppression</b>	<b>Application Rate</b>	<b>Application Instructions</b>
Rhizopus fruit rot ( <i>Rhizopus</i> spp.)  Phomopsis leaf blight and fruit rot ( <i>Phomopsis obscurans</i> )  Leaf spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i> )	27 fl oz/acre  (0.220 lb fluopyram/acre) (0.659 lb pyrimethanil/acre)	Apply at the critical timings for disease suppression. Refer to University and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 54.7 fl oz of BAJA (0.446 lb fluopyram and 1.336 lb pyrimethanil) per acre per year.</li> <li>• Maximum number of applications per year when applied at 16 fl oz/acre (0.130 lb fluopyram and 0.391 lb pyrimethanil per acre): 3</li> <li>• Max. Single use rate: 16-27 fl oz/acre (0.130-0.220 lb fluopyram and 0.391-0.659 lb pyrimethanil per acre)</li> <li>• Apply using ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.</li> <li>• Regardless of formulation or method of application, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.446 lb fluopyram or 2.1 lb pyrimethanil per acre per year, including soil and foliar uses.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply BAJA within 1 day of harvest.</li> <li>• Minimum interval between applications: 7 Day(s)</li> <li>• To limit the potential for development of disease resistance to these fungicide classes, <b>DO NOT</b> make (field and greenhouse use) more than 2 sequential applications of BAJA or any Group 7 or Group 9 containing fungicide before rotating with a fungicide from a different Group.</li> </ul>		

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool dry place. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

### **CONTAINER HANDLING:**

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.



Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

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

**ALL STATEMENTS MADE HEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAW, AND TO THE EXTENT THERE IS ANY INCONSISTENCY OR CONTENTION APPLICABLE LAW SHALL GOVERN.**

The Directions for Use of the product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of many different factors including, without limitation, manner of use or application, weather, combination with other products, or crop conditions. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Manufacturer and Seller harmless from any claims relating to such factors.

**Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label. EXCEPT FOR THIS WARRANTY, THE PRODUCT IS FURNISHED "AS- IS," AND NEITHER SELLER NOR MANUFACTURER MAKES ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT; SELLER AND MANUFACTURER SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE BEYOND WHAT IS STATED ON THE LABEL. Buyer and User accept all risks arising from any use of this product, including without limitation, uses contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) Seller or Manufacturer.**

Neither Manufacturer nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER OR USER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THIS PRODUCT, OR, AT THE ELECTION OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

These Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability shall be interpreted, unless otherwise required by the law of the state of purchase, in accordance with the laws of the State of California, excluding its conflicts of laws rules, and may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

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