Specimen Label

CYMOXANIL	GROUP	27	FUNGICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Curzate®

60DF

FUNGICIDE

™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredients	
Cymoxanil	60.0%
Other Ingredients	40.0%
Total	100.0%

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 352-592

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING:

May be fatal if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using tobacco. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All **mixers/loaders/applicators** must wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks.

- In addition, **mixers/loaders** supporting **aerial applications** must wear chemical resistant gloves and must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.
- In addition, **mixers/loaders** supporting **chemigation** must wear chemical resistant gloves and must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.
- In addition, **mixers/loaders** supporting **aerial applications for potatoes** must wear chemical resistant gloves.
- In addition, mixers, loaders, applicators using mechanically-pressurized handguns must also wear chemical resistant gloves.
- In addition, mixers, loaders, and applicators supporting **potato seed piece applications** must wear chemical resistant gloves and must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.
- In addition, **planters of potato seed pieces** treated with this product must also wear chemical resistant gloves.

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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users Should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.**

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).
Shoes plus socks.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

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

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): 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. 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

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of resulting smoke. For Metal Containers, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of resulting smoke. For Metal Containers, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of resulting smoke.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with Curzate 60DF containing cymoxanil only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Then offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of resulting smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of resulting smoke.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with Curzate 60DF containing cymoxanil only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of resulting smoke. For Metal Containers, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Then offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-992-5994, day or night.

Curzate® 60DF must be used only in accordance with restrictions on this label or supplemental labels. Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from Corteva Agriscience.

Product Information

Curzate 60DF is a locally systemic fungicide labeled for use in potatoes, potato seed pieces, tomatoes, cucurbit crops, hops, lettuce (head and leafy), and spinach.

Apply as a spray with ground, air, or chemigation equipment (potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, spinach, and tomatoes only), except as otherwise directed, using sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants.

Rainfastness: Curzate 60DF rapidly penetrates into plant tissues and is rainfast within 2 hours after application.

Restrictions

DO NOT use Curzate 60DF alone. Always tank-mix with a labeled rate of protectant fungicide. Follow the more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partners**.** Do not tank mix with products that contain a prohibition on tank mixing.

Use only in commercial or farm plantings. Not for use in residential plantings or once any commercial crop is turned into U-Pick, Pick Your Own or similar operation.

Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.305].

See Use Rates and Application Timings section for crop specific use rates, application directions, and additional restrictions.

Cultivar/Varietal Crop Safety

Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars or hybrids of crops, have been individually tested for crop safety. It is not possible to evaluate for crop safety all applications of Curzate 60DF on all crops within a crop group, on all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of those crops, or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator.

Integrated Pest Management

Corteva Agriscience 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 newer strains of late blight, no fungicide program will eradicate this disease once it is established.

Resistance Management Recommendations
For resistance management, Curzate 60DF contains a Group 27 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Curzate 60DF and other Group 27 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 Curzate 60DF or other Group 27 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your Corteva Agriscience representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Tank Mixtures

Curzate 60DF must be applied in a tank-mix with a rate of protectant fungicide (EBDC, chlorothalonil, copper, etc.) labeled for late blight or downy mildew control. The protectant fungicide must have a different mode-of-action from Curzate 60DF (non-Group 27 fungicide). Refer to tank-mix partner label(s) for information on fungal diseases controlled, application information and conditions, and use restrictions. Read and follow all the manufacturer's label directions for the tank-mix products. If those directions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the product with Curzate 60DF.

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 listed on this label, 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.

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. Consult a Corteva Agriscience representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning tank mixtures.

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 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.

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.l).
- 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.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Air blast applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- User must tum off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only 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. l).
- 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 manufacturer's 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. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

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

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

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

Drift Control Additives
Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology.

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.

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.

Chemigation

- For chemigation information for potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, spinach, hops and tomatoes, see chemigation section following the crop-specific application directions.

Potato Seed Piece Treatment

- For potato seed piece treatment, see the Potato Seed Treatment 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 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. Thoroughly mix Curzate 60DF 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.

Physical Compatibility

Curzate 60DF is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, adjuvants and biological control products. However, since the formulations of products are always changing, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation. To determine the physical compatibility, add the proportions of the tank mix products and water to a small container, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for 20 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, it may be considered physically compatible.

Tank Mixing Sequence

Use the mixing order below for tank mixes with Curzate 60DF. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. water-soluble bag
2. water-dispersible granules (Curzate 60DF)
3. wettable powders
4. water-based suspension concentrates
5. water-soluble concentrates
6. oil-based suspension concentrates
7. emulsifiable concentrates
8. adjuvants, surfactants, and oils
9. soluble fertilizers
10. drift retardants.

Crop Rotation Restrictions

Potatoes, tomatoes, cucurbit crops, lettuce (head and leafy), peppers, spinach, hops, bulb crops and other crops in leafy greens subgroup 4A may be re-planted any time after Curzate 60DF applications. All other crops cannot be planted until 30 days after Curzate 60DF application.

Use Rates and Application Timings

Crop/ Crop Group	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cucurbit Vegetables Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumber (field and greenhouse); gherkin; gourd, edible (hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); Momordica spp. (balsam apple, balsam pear, bittermelon, Chinese cucumber); muskmelon (cantaloupe - other examples in footnote (1)); pumpkin; squash, summer (field and greenhouse); squash, winter (butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); watermelon	Downy Mildew *(Pseudoperonospora cubensis)*	3.2 to 5 oz (0.12-0.1875 lb cymoxanil/Acre)	- Begin Curzate 60DF + protectant applications prior to disease development, and continue on a 5-7 day schedule. - Use the higher specified rate for susceptible varieties, higher disease pressure, or more conducive disease conditions. **Restrictions**: - Do not apply Curzate 60DF within 3 days of harvest (PHI=3 days). - Do not apply more than 30 oz of Curzate 60DF (equivalent to 1.125 lb cymoxanil) per year. - Do not apply more than 6 applications of Curzate 60DF per year.
(1) Muskmelon: true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, Santa Claus melon, crenshaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, Persian melon, golden pershaw melon, mango melon, pineapple melon, snake melon, and other varieties and/or hybrids of these.			

Crop/ Crop Group	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Hops*	Downy Mildew *(Pseudoperonospora humuli)*	3.2 oz (equivalent to 0.12 lb cymoxanil)	- Begin Curzate 60DF + protectant applications prior to disease development, and continue on a 10-14 day schedule. **Restrictions**: - Do not apply Curzate 60DF within 7 days of harvest (PHI=7 days). - Do not apply more than 12.8 oz of Curzate 60DF (equivalent to 0.48 lb cymoxanil) per year. - Do not apply more than 4 applications Curzate 60DF per year.

*Not for use in California

Crop/ Crop Group	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Lettuce (head and leafy)	Downy Mildew *(Bremia lactucae)*		- Begin Curzate 60DF + protectant applications prior to disease development, and continue on a 5-7 day schedule. - Use the higher specified rate for susceptible varieties, higher disease pressure, or more conducive disease conditions. **Restrictions**: - Do not apply Curzate 60DF to head lettuce within 3 days of harvest (PHI=3 days) and to leafy lettuce within 1 day of harvest (PHI=1 day). - Do not apply more than 30 oz of Curzate 60DF (equivalent to 1.125 lb cymoxanil) per year. - Do not apply more than 6 applications Curzate 60DF per year.
head lettuce		3.2 to 5 oz (0.12-0.1875 lb cymoxanil/Acre)	
leafy lettuce		5 oz (0.1875 lb cymoxanil/Acre)	

Crop/ Crop Group	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Potatoes	Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)*	3.2 oz (0.12 lb cymoxanil/Acre)	- Begin Curzate 60DF + protectant applications prior to disease development, and continue on a 5-7 day schedule. **Restrictions**: - Do not apply Curzate 60DF to potato within 14 days of harvest (PHI=14 days). - Do not apply more than 22.4 oz of Curzate 60DF (equivalent to 0.84 lb cymoxanil) per year. - Do not apply more than 7 applications Curzate 60DF per year.

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 (e.g. EBDC, triphenyltin hydroxide, or chlorothalonil). 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 proportional band spray with nozzles adjusted to obtain complete spray coverage. For proportional band spray applications, reduce the broadcast rate per acre in proportion to the width of the spray band.

Potato Seed Piece Treatment*
For seed piece treatment to suppress infection of emerging plant tissue by seed borne Late Blight, apply Curzate 60DF at 0.25 oz (0.009 lb ai) per hundred weight of cut seed pieces. Maximum application rate for potato seed piece treatment is 0.00009 lb ai/lb (0.009 lb ai per 100 lb) of seed pieces. Curzate 60DF must be combined with other fungicides which have registered seed piece treatment uses in potatoes. Apply by mist seed treating equipment. For best results the seed piece must be completely and uniformly covered with fungicide. Thoroughly clean and sanitize cutting machines, knives, trays, tables, barrels, equipment trucks and planters before cutting and planting seed pieces.

Restriction: Do not use treated seed pieces for food or feed purposes.

Seed Bag Label Requirements
The Federal Seed Act requires that containers containing treated seeds shall be labeled with the following statements:
- This seed has been treated with Curzate 60DF, a fungicide containing cymoxanil.
- Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil purposes.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires the following statements on containers containing seed treated with cymoxanil:
- Store treated seed away from food and feedstuffs.
- Do not allow children, pets, or livestock to have access to treated seeds.
- Wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt and protective gloves when handling treated seed.
- Treated seeds exposed on the soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading and planting (such as in row ends).
- Dispose of all excess treated seed by burying seed away from bodies of water.
- Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of planting equipment wash water.
- Dispose of seed packaging or containers in accordance with local requirements.
- Excess treated seed may be used for ethanol production if (1) by-products are not used for livestock feed and (2) no measurable residues of pesticide remain in ethanol by-products that are used in agronomic practice.

Required Dye Statement
Seed treated with this product must be visually identifiable from untreated seed by the use of an approved colorant or dye to prevent accidental use of treated seed as food for humans or feed for animals. Refer to 21 CFR, Part 2.25. Any colorant or dye added to treated seed must be cleared for use in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 153.155(c).

*Not for use in California

Crop/ Crop Group	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Spinach	Downy Mildew *(Peronospora farinosa)*	5 oz (0.1875 lb cymoxanil/Acre)	- Begin Curzate 60DF + protectant applications prior to disease development, and continue on a 5-7 day schedule. **Restrictions**: - Do not apply Curzate 60DF to spinach within 1 day of harvest (PHI=1 day). - Do not apply more than 30 oz of Curzate 60DF (equivalent to 1.125 lb cymoxanil) per year. - Do not apply more than 6 applications Curzate 60DF per year.

Crop/ Crop Group	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Tomatoes	Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)*	3.2 to 5 oz (0.12-0.1875 lb cymoxanil/Acre)	- Begin Curzate 60DF + protectant applications prior to disease development, and continue on a 5-7 day schedule. - If Late Blight is already present, or environmental conditions are favorable for Late Blight, use the 5 oz Curzate 60DF rate and the 5 day spray interval. **Restrictions**: - Do not apply Curzate 60DF to tomato within 3 days of harvest (PHI=3 days). - Do not apply more than 30 oz of Curzate 60DF (equivalent to 1.125 lb cymoxanil) per year. - Do not apply more than 6 applications Curzate 60DF per year.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, Corteva Agriscience 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 Corteva Agriscience or a Corteva Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

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Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-612-022
Replaced Label: CD02-612-021

EPA accepted 05/05/21

Revisions:

1. Related to change of company name, address, and contact information for company 352 accepted by EPA October 4, 2021, the following additional changes have been made:
   - Trademark statement: Updated to " ™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies
   - Produced For: Updated company name to "Corteva Agriscience LLC
   - Updating the emergency phone number to 1-800-992-5994
   - Terms and Conditions for Use: Updated
   - Warranty Disclaimer: Updated
   - Inherent Risks of Use: Updated
   - Limitation of Remedies: Updated
   - Throughout label: Updated references to "DuPont" to either "company" or "Corteva Agriscience"

Non-Notification created 8/10/23

1. Removed the reference to the "Net Contents Nonrefillable Container or Refillable Container" as that section no longer exists on the label.