



# Pilato™ SC

Contains fludioxonil, the active ingredient used in Scholar® SC & Scholar® Max MP & Graduate® Max MP.



<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>(% by weight)</b>
Fludioxonil* .....	20.4%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	79.6%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	100.0%

\*CAS No. 131341-86-1

**Pilato SC** is a flowable suspension concentrate.

**Pilato SC** contains 1.92 lb ai per gallon.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-93

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

See below for additional Precautionary Statements.

FIRST AID	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</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>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident Call CHEMTREC Day or Night  
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

#### Applicators and other handler must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with a 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.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of a barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, polyethylene,  $\geq$  polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, and Viton<sup>®</sup>  $\geq$  14 mils.

#### Engineering Controls

Aerial applicators must be in enclosed cockpits.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsates.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Do not mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agents, hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**Restriction: Do not formulate this product into other end-use products.**

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL.**

**FLUDIOXONIL    GROUP 12    FUNGICIDE**

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Pilato SC** contains a Group 12 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Pilato SC** and other Group 12 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 **Pilato SC** or other Group 12 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 Atticus LLC. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

### 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

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. 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 aurally 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.

## BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

## HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

## MIXING PROCEDURES

Vigorously shake the product container before mixing. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Vigorous agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product. Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use.

To determine the physical compatibility of **Pilato SC** with other products, use a jar test as described below.

**Jar Compatibility Test:** Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt of water or wax/oil emulsion. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

If using **Pilato SC** in a tank mixture, 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.

Tank mixtures are permitted only in those states where the tank mix partner is registered.

**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, THE SAFETY TO THE TARGET CROP SHOULD BE CONFIRMED.**

Add 1/2 of the required amount of water or wax/oil emulsion (or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion) to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, open the container and add the **Pilato SC** to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the carrier. Begin application of the solution after the **Pilato SC** has completely and uniformly dispersed into the mix carrier. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

If tank-mixing, add the specified amount of other products recommended for tank mixture after **Pilato SC** has completely and uniformly dispersed into the mix carrier. Add tank mix partners in this order unless label directions or other considerations indicate otherwise: wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Continue agitation to maintain a uniform suspension until all of the spray solution has been applied. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

## CROP USE DIRECTIONS

### CARROTS

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip/drench for the control of White Mold/Sclerotinia rot caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*.

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
Dip/Drench	White Mold	16 fl oz/100 gal (.24 lbs ai/100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mix 16 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gal of water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li><li>• Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li></ul>

**Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to carrots.**

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.

### CITRUS

Australian desert lime (*Eremocitrus glauca*); Australian finger lime (*Microcitrus australasica*); Australian round lime (*Microcitrus australis*); Brown River finger lime (*Microcitrus papuana*); Calamondin (*Citrofortunella microcarpa*); Citron (*Citrus medica*); Citrus hybrids, *Citrus* spp., *Eremocitrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Microcitrus* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.; Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*); Japanese summer grapefruit (*Citrus natsudaidai*); Kumquat (*Fortunella* spp.); Lemon (*Citrus limon*); Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*); Mediterranean mandarin (*Citrus deliciosa*); Mount White lime (*Microcitrus garrowayae*); New Guinea wild lime (*Microcitrus warburgiana*); Orange, sour (*Citrus aurantium*); Orange, sweet (*Citrus sinensis*); Pummelo (*Citrus maxima*); Russell River lime (*Microcitrus inodora*); Satsuma mandarin (*Citrus unshiu*); Sweet lime (*Citrus limetta*); Tachibana orange (*Citrus tachibana*); Tahiti lime (*Citrus latifolia*); Tangelo (*Citrus x tangelo*); Tangerine (Mandarin) (*Citrus reticulata*); Tangor (*Citrus nobilis*); Trifoliolate orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*); Uniq fruit (*Citrus aurantium* Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip, drench, flood, or spray for the control of post-harvest diseases caused by:

- Green or Blue mold (*Penicillium* spp.)
- Diplodia stem-end rot (*Lasiodiplodia theobromae*)
- Phomopsis stem-end rot (*Diaporthe citri*)
- Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*)



Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-Line Dip/Drench	Green mold Blue mold Diplodia stem-end rot Gray mold	33-66 fl oz/100 gal (0.495- 0.99 lb ai/100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 33-66 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gal of an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>Dip for a minimum of 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li> </ul>
In-Line Aqueous or Fruit Coating Spray Application	Green mold Blue mold Diplodia stem-end rot Gray mold	33-66 fl oz/250,000 lb of fruit (0.495- 0.99 lb ai/ 250,000 lb of fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure proper coverage of the fruit.</li> <li>Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated.</li> <li>Use T-jet, CDA, or similar application system.</li> </ul>

**Restriction: Do not make more than two applications to citrus fruit.**

- For maximum decay control, treat fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.
- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

#### KIWI

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip/drench or spray for the control of Botrytis fruit rot in kiwi.

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-Line Dip/Drench	Botrytis fruit rot	16-32 fl oz/100 gal (0.24-0.48 lb ai/100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 16-32 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gal of water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li> </ul>
In-Line Aqueous or Fruit Coating Spray Application	Botrytis fruit rot	16-32 fl oz/200,000 lb of fruit (0.24-0.48 lb ai/ 200,000 lb of fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure proper coverage of the fruit.</li> <li>Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate amount of water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated.</li> </ul>

**Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the fruit.**

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

#### PINEAPPLE

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest drench treatment and/or directed peduncle spray for the control of saprophytic surface molds caused by *Penicillium* spp. and *Cladosporium* spp.

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
Drench High Volume (Dilute) Application	Penicillium surface mold Cladosporium surface mold	16 fl oz/50 gal (0.24 lb ai/ 50 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 16 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 50 gallons of water or an appropriate water, wax/emulsion.</li> <li>Use cascade, drench or similar application system.</li> </ul>
Directed Peduncle Spray (Dilute) Application	Penicillium surface mold Cladosporium surface mold	16 fl oz/50 gal (0.24 lb ai/ 50 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 16 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 50 gallons of water or an appropriate water, wax/emulsion.</li> <li>Use T-jet or similar application system.</li> </ul>

**Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the fruit.**

**One application is defined as a drench and a directed peduncle spray application.**

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

#### POME FRUIT

Apple (*Malus domestica*); Azarole (*Crataegus azarolus*); Crabapple (*Malus* spp.); Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*); Mayhaw (*Crataegus aestivalis*, *C. opaca*, and *C. rufula*); Medlar (*Mespilus germanica*); Pear (*Pyrus communis*); Pear, Asian (*Pyrus* spp.); Quince (*Cydonia oblonga*); Quince, Chinese (*Chaenomeles speciosa*); Quince, Japanese (*Chaenomeles japonica*); Tejocote (*Crataegus mexicana*) and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip, drench, flood, or spray for the control of postharvest diseases caused by:

- Blue mold (*Penicillium expansum*)
- Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*)
- Bull's-eye rot (*Neofabraea malacortensis*)
- Rhizopus rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer*)
- Bitter rot (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)
- Sphaeropsis rot (*Sphaeropsis pyriputrescens*)
- Phacidiopycnis rot (*Phacidiopycnis piri*)
- Speck rot (*Phacidiopycnis washingtonensis*)
- White rot (*Botryosphaeria dothidea*)
- Alternaria rot (side rot) and surface mold (*Alternaria alternata*)



Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
Bin/Truck Drench or In-Line Dip/Drench or Flooder	Blue mold Gray mold Bitter rot Speck rot White rot Phaciidiopcnis rot Sphaeropsis rot Alternaria rot and surface mold	10-16 fl oz/100 gal (0.15-0.24 lb ai/100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure proper coverage of the fruit.</li> <li>• For re-cycling in-line drench or dip treatments, the fungicide solution may be prepared in water.</li> <li>• For in-line drench or dip applications, treat fruit for 15-30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li> <li>• Fruit coatings may be applied separately after aqueous fungicide treatments.</li> </ul>
	Rhizopus rot Bull's-eye rot	16 fl oz/100 gal (0.24 lb ai/ 100 gal)	
In-line Aqueous or Fruit Coating Spray Application	Blue mold Gray mold Rhizopus rot Bull's-eye rot Bitter rot Sphaeropsis rot Phaciidiopcnis rot White rot Alternaria rot and surface mold	16-32 fl oz/200,000 lb of fruit (0.24-0.48 lb ai/ 200,000 lb of fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure proper coverage of the fruit.</li> <li>• Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated.</li> <li>• Use T-jet, CDA, or similar application system.</li> </ul>

**Restriction: Do not make more than two applications to pome fruit.**

**For maximum decay control, treat fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.**

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- **Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

#### POMEGRANATES

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip/drench for the control of Botrytis fruit rot in pomegranates.

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-Line Dip/Drench	Botrytis fruit rot	32 fl oz/100 gal (0.48 lb ai/ 100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mix 32 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gal of water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>• Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow the fruit to drain.</li> </ul>

**Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the fruit.**

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- **Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

#### STONE FRUIT

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*); Apricot, Japanese; Jujube, Chinese; Nectarine (*Prunus persica*); Peach (*Prunus persica*); Plum (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus* spp.); Plum, American; Plum, Beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, cherry; Plum, Chickasaw (*Prunus angustifolia*); Plum, Damson (*Prunus domestica* subsp. *insititia*); Plum, Japanese (*Prunus salicina*); Plum, Klamath; Plum, prune; Plumcot (*Prunus armeniaca* × *P. domestica*); Prune (fresh) (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus* spp.); Sloe; as well as other cultivars and hybrids of these

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip/drench or spray for the control of post-harvest diseases caused by:

- Brown rot (*Monilinia* spp.)
- Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*)
- Rhizopus rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer*)
- Gilbertella rot (*Gilbertella persicaria*)

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-Line Dip/Drench	Brown rot Gray mold Rhizopus rot Gilbertella rot	16 fl oz/100 gal (0.24 lb ai/ 100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mix 16 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gallons of water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>• Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li> </ul>
In-line Aqueous or Fruit Coating Spray Application	Brown rot Gray mold Rhizopus rot Gilbertella rot	16-32 fl oz/ 200,000 lb of fruit (0.24-0.48 lb ai/ 200,000 lb of fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure proper coverage of the fruit.</li> <li>• Mix 16-32 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated.</li> <li>• Use T-Jet, CDA, or similar application system.</li> <li>• For maximum efficacy, use low volume concentrate application systems for treatment of plums.</li> </ul>

**Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the fruit.**

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- **Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.



### CHERRIES

Capulin; Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry, sweet (*Prunus avium*); Cherry, tart (*Prunus cerasus*); as well as other cultivars and hybrids of these

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-line Aqueous or Flooder Application High-Volume (dilute-spray) Application	Brown rot Gray mold Rhizopus rot Gilbertella rot	16-32 fl oz/ 50,000 lb of fruit (0.24-0.48 lb ai/ 50,000 lb of fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 16 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 50-100 gal or 32 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gal of an appropriate water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>Use flooders, T-jet, or similar application system.</li> </ul>
<b>Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the fruit.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the <b>Pilato SC</b> solution remains in suspension by using agitation.</li> </ul>			

### TOMATO

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip/drench, or high volume spray for the control of certain post-harvest rots caused by:

- Black mold (*Alternaria alternata*)
- Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*)
- Rhizopus rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer*)

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-Line Dip/Drench Application	Black mold Gray mold Rhizopus rot	16-32 fl oz/100 gal (0.24-0.48 lb ai/ 100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 16-32 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gallons of an appropriate water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li> <li>Must be used in tank mixture with propiconazole.</li> </ul>
High-Volume (Dilute-Spray) Application	Black mold Gray mold Rhizopus rot	16 fl oz/50,000 lb of Fruit (0.24 lb ai/ 50,000 lb of Fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure proper coverage of the fruit.</li> <li>Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated.</li> <li>Use T-jet, CDA, or similar application system.</li> <li>Must be used in tank mixture with propiconazole.</li> </ul>

#### Restrictions:

- Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the fruit.
- Not for processed tomato.
- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

### TROPICAL FRUIT

Acerola, Atemoya, Avocado, Birida, Black sapote, Canistel, Cherimoya, Custard apple, Feijoa, Guava, Ilima, Jaboticaba, Longan, Lychee, Mamey sapote, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Soursop, Spanish lime, Star apple, Starfruit, Sugar apple, and Wax jambu.

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip/drench for the control of postharvest disease caused by:

- Botrytis fruit rot (*Botrytis cinerea*)
- Anthraco nose (*Colletotrichum* spp.)
- Stem-end rot (*Lasiodyplodia* spp.)
- Penicillium* spp.
- Rhizopus rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer*)

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-Line Dip/Drench	Botrytis fruit rot Anthraco nose Stem-end rot <i>Penicillium</i> spp. Rhizopus rot	32 fl oz/100 gal (0.48 lb ai/ 100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 32 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gallons of water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li> </ul>

#### Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the fruit.

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

### TRUE YAM

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip for the control of certain post-harvest rots caused by *Penicillium* and *Fusarium* species.

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
Post Harvest Dip Application	Brown rot Gray mold Rhizopus rot Gilbertella rot	16-32 fl oz/100 gal (0.24-0.48 lb ai/ 100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 16-32 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gal of an appropriate water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li> </ul>

#### Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the tubers.

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.

## SWEET POTATO

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest dip/drench or low volume application for the control of post-harvest rots caused by *Rhizopus stolonifer*.

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-Line Dip/Drench	Rhizopus rot	16-32 fl oz/100 gal (0.24-0.48 lb ai/ 100 gal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix 16-32 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in 100 gallons of water, wax/emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion.</li> <li>Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain.</li> </ul>
In-line Aqueous or Fruit Coating Spray Application	Rhizopus rot	16 fl oz/200,000 lb of Sweet potatoes (0.24 lb ai/ 200,000 lb of Sweet potatoes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure proper coverage of the fruit.</li> <li>Mix 16 fl oz of <b>Pilato SC</b> in an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated.</li> <li>Use T-Jet, CDA, or similar application system.</li> </ul>

**Restriction: Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the sweet potatoes.**

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- Pilato SC** is stable at temperatures of 60°C (or 140°F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

## TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLE SUBGROUP 1C

Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke, Chinese; Artichoke, Jerusalem; Canna, Edible; Cassava, Bitter and Sweet; Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen; Ginger; Leren; Potato; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turmeric; Yam Bean; Yam, True.

Use **Pilato SC** as a post-harvest spray for the control of certain post-harvest rots caused by Silver scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*) and *Fusarium* species.

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-Line Aqueous Spray Application	Silver Scurf Fusarium dry rot	0.6 fl oz/ton of Tubers (0.009 lb ai/ton of Tubers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure proper coverage of the tubers. Tubers should be tumbling as they are treated.</li> <li>Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate amount of water for the crop being treated.</li> <li>Use T-Jet, CDA, or similar application system.</li> </ul>

### Restrictions:

**Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the tubers.**

**Do not use on seed potatoes or seed pieces.**

- Ensure the **Pilato SC** solution remains in suspension by using agitation.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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:

**For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

**For plastic containers > 5 gallons: 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. Recap 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 offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

## LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE.** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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