



For Control and/or Suppression of the listed diseases in Crop Subgroup 13-07F (Small fruit vine climbing subgroup, except fuzzy kiwifruit), and Crop Subgroup 13-07G (Low growing berry subgroup)

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Tetraconazole {1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)propyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole}..... 13.8%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:**..... 86.2%

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

Trojan is a microemulsion containing 1.25 lb. active ingredient (tetraconazole) per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

**FIRST AID****IF SWALLOWED:**

- Call a 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 by a 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 when going for treatment.

Emergency phone numbers

(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)  
(800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center (human health)

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

NET CONTENTS 1 gallon (3.78 liters)

Manufactured for:  
SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.  
2525 Meridian Parkway  
Durham, NC 27713

EPA Establishment Numbers:

60063-GA-I Lot number begins with VL

62171-MS-I Lot number begins with OI

72344-MO-I Lot number begins with TR

Trojan is a trademark of Sipcama Agro USA, Inc.



EPA Registration No. 60063-86  
EPA20210810 (4/22)

FUNGICIDE

**1G**

Read entire label carefully before opening the container.

▲ Pull back label here

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION.** Harmful if swallowed. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks and chemical resistant gloves. 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 handlers must wear:**

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mills, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq 14$  mils, or viton  $\geq 14$  mills.

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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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.
- 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

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms adjacent to treatment areas. Exercise care when making applications of this product, and **DO NOT** apply when atmospheric conditions favor drift or runoff. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

In order to mitigate concern for reproductive effects to endangered bird and mammal species which may occur incidentally in sugarbeet growing areas, you are required to ascertain through the state Department of Agriculture, or Cooperative Extension Service, whether the treatment area may contain habitats of federally listed bird and mammal species; if so, treatment must be avoided in these areas.

## **PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

## **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 instruction 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 for all activities with the exception of:

- 1 day for table grape and cane activities of girdling and turning.
- Table and raisin grape and cane activities of tying, training, harvesting and leaf pulling have a restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

### **PRODUCT USE INFORMATION**

Apply this product in water carrier by spraying onto specified crop surfaces that are to be protected from disease. To obtain adequate coverage of typical agricultural crops, total spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays, and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays, and a minimum of 2 gallons

for aircraft applications (see crop charts for crop specific information). Both ground and aircraft methods of application may be used. Use this product as part of an integrated pest management program (IPM).

**Mixing Instructions:** Add this product to the spray tank while filling with water. Keep the agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations. When tank mixing this product with other pesticides, observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed any label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Combination in the spray tank with other pesticides, fertilizers or surfactants is not recommended unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, use a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

## TANK MIXING

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.

**DO NOT** exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

**DO NOT** combine this product in sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains tetraconazole, a Group 3 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 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 this or other Group 3 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides 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 local Sipcarn Agro representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

## **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

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

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  (75%) the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

### **AERIAL DRIFT INFORMATION** **INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable conditions (see Wind section, Temperature and Humidity section).

### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE**

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

### **BOOM LENGTH**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  (75%) of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

## APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

## SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, small drops, etc.).

## WIND

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

## TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

## TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

## **CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation system. **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.

For specific information about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other irrigation experts.

**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.

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.

**To prevent the movement of this product into the soil:**

- Minimize pesticide contact with the soil surface by chemigating above the crop canopy.
- Stop chemigation when pesticide mixture is observed running off crop surfaces or after 0.25 inches of water has been applied, whichever occurs first.
- Allow for sufficient time after chemigation for crop surfaces to dry prior to expected rainfall or to irrigation applied above the crop canopy.

**Sprinkler Chemigation**

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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The 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 system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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.

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.

**DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add this product slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, etc., should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

Add this product through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

## ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Refer to the table below for the minimum time intervals required between the last application of this product and a new crop planting.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Rotational Interval (in days)</b>
Canola	0
Corn	0
Crop Subgroup 6C: Dried shelled pea and beans (except spybean) subgroup	0
Grains, small (barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, triticale, and wheat) following a sugarbeet application	40
Peanut	0
Pecan	0
Crop Subgroup 13-07F: Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group	0
Crop Subgroup 13-07G: Low Growing Berry Subgroup	0
Soybean	0
Sugarbeet	0
Sugarcane	45
All other crops – after application to Subgroups 13-07F and 13-07G	15
All other crops – after application to Sugarbeet	120
All other crops	120



# CROPS

## CROP SUBGROUP 13-07F

**(AMUR RIVER GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, GRAPE, HARDY KIWIFRUIT, MAYPOP, SCHISANDRA BERRY, CULTIVARS, VARIETIES AND/OR HYBRIDS OF THESE)**

### GRAPE

DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	2.5-4.0 fl. oz. (0.024-0.04 lbs. ai)	Start application at pre-flowering stage, when shoots are 12 – 18 inches. Repeat applications at 21-day intervals under low disease pressure. Reduce interval to 14 days when disease pressure is high and conditions are favorable to Powdery Mildew outbreak.
Anthracnose ( <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)		Start applications when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches long and continue on a 14 day interval.
Black Rot ( <i>Guignardia</i> spp.)		Apply preventively. First treatment when new shoots are 1 to 3-inches long and continue at 14 day intervals. Use the higher specified rate under heavy disease pressure. In case of heavy disease pressure and shorter application interval, apply in alternation with fungicide with a different mode of action.  Post Infection Application: Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of infection.

*(continued)*

**CROP SUBGROUP 13-07F (continued)**  
**(AMUR RIVER GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, GRAPE, HARDY KIWI FRUIT, MAYPOP,  
 SCHISANDRA BERRY, CULTIVARS, VARIETIES AND/OR HYBRIDS OF THESE)**

**GRAPE (continued)**

<b>DISEASES CONTROLLED</b>	<b>RATE PER ACRE</b>	<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<p>Vine diseases following pruning:  <i>(Botryosphaeria rhodina,</i>  <i>Eutypa lata,</i>  <i>Phaeoacremonium aleophilum,</i>  <i>Phaeomoniella chlamydospora)</i></p>	<p align="center">4.0 fl. oz.            (0.04 lbs. ai)</p>	<p>Apply this product in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Apply this product within 24 hours of pruning. A second application is recommended around 14 days later if rainfall or high humidity continues, which contributes to weather conditions favorable for disease development.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be used to increase penetration into the pruned wood surfaces. It is the responsibility of the applicator to verify the crop safety of the adjuvant under the environmental conditions present at the time of application.</p> <p>If double pruning is being performed, application does not need to be made after the first pruning, if environmental conditions do not favor infection and disease development beyond where the final pruning cuts will occur. Under this scenario, apply this product within 24 hours of making the second pruning cuts. The second application of should be applied 14 days after the first application when rainfall and high humidity are in favor of infection and disease development. In case of high risk of infection and fast disease development, resulting in development of disease into tissue past where the second pruning cuts will be made, apply this product after the first non-selective pruning cuts followed by a second treatment after the second and final pruning cuts are made.</p> <p>It is highly recommended to apply this product with a spray dye to visually ensure full coverage of the pruning cuts and susceptible tissue.</p> <p><b>Botrytis Suppression</b>            When this product is applied at 3 to 4 fl.oz./A using a 14-day powdery mildew spray schedule, it will enhance the activity of registered Botrytis rot fungicides.</p>

*(continued)*

**CROP SUBGROUP 13-07F** (continued)**(AMUR RIVER GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, GRAPE, HARDY KIWI FRUIT, MAYPOP, SCHISANDRA BERRY, CULTIVARS, VARIETIES AND/OR HYBRIDS OF THESE)****GRAPE** (continued)**RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.08 lbs. ai) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lbs. ai/A per acre per year of a product containing tetraconazole.
- **DO NOT** make more than three (3) applications of this product per year (the total applications must not exceed 8 fl.oz. product per acre per year), except for vine diseases following pruning. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year for vine diseases following pruning.
- **Retreatment Interval:** 14 – 21 days (see application directions above)
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days.
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 1 day for table grape and cane activities of girdling and turning. Table and raisin grape and cane activities of tying, training, harvesting and leaf pulling have a restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

**GOOSEBERRIES**

<b>DISEASES CONTROLLED</b>	<b>RATE PER ACRE</b>	<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	2.5-4.0 fl. oz.  (0.024-0.04 lbs. ai)	Start application at pre-flowering stage, repeat applications at 14-day interval. Apply in alternation with fungicide with a different mode of action when more than 2 applications are needed.
Anthraxnose ( <i>Drepanopeziza</i> spp.)		Start application when the first leaf unfolds and replicate on a 10 to 14-day spray interval when conditions are favorable to disease development.

**RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.08 lbs. ai) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lbs. ai/A per acre per year of a product containing tetraconazole.
- **DO NOT** make more than three (3) applications of this product per year (the total applications must not exceed 8 fl. oz. product per acre per year).
- **Retreatment Interval:** 14 – 21 days (see application directions above)
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days.
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 12 hours

(continued)

**CROP SUBGROUP 13-07F (continued)****(AMUR RIVER GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, GRAPE, HARDY KIWIFRUIT, MAYPOP, SCHISANDRA BERRY, CULTIVARS, VARIETIES AND/OR HYBRIDS OF THESE)****AMUR RIVER GRAPE; KIWIFRUIT, HARDY; MAYPOP; SCHISANDRA BERRY; CULTIVARS, VARIETIES, AND/OR HYBRIDS OF THESE**

<b>DISEASES CONTROLLED</b>	<b>RATE PER ACRE</b>	<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	2.5-4.0 fl. oz. (0.024-0.04 lbs. ai)	Start applications when conditions are favorable to disease development and repeat on a 14-day interval.

**RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.08 lbs. ai) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lbs. ai/A per acre per year of a product containing tetraconazole.
- **DO NOT** make more than three (3) applications of this product per year (the total applications must not exceed 8 fl. oz. product per acre per year).
- **Retreatment Interval:** 14 days
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days.
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 12 hours

**CROP SUBGROUP 13-07G****(BEARBERRY, BILBERRY, LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY, CLOUDBERRY, LIGONBERRY, MUNTRIES, PARTRIDGEBERRY, STRAWBERRY, CULTIVARS, VARIETIES AND/OR HYBRIDS OF THESE)****LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY, BEARBERRY, BILBERRY, CLOUDBERRY, LINGONBERRY, MUNTRIES, PARTRIDGEBERRY, CULTIVARS, VARIETIES, AND/OR HYBRIDS OF THESE.**

<b>DISEASES CONTROLLED</b>	<b>RATE PER ACRE</b>	<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp., <i>Microsphaera</i> spp.)	2.5 - 4.0 fl. oz. (0.024-0.04 lbs. ai)	Start applications when conditions are favorable to disease development and repeat on a 14-day interval.

**RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.16 lbs. ai) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lbs. ai/A per acre per year of a product containing tetraconazole.
- **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of this product per year.
- **Retreatment Interval:** 14 days
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days.
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 12 hours

**CROP SUBGROUP 13-07G** (continued)

**(BEARBERRY, BILBERRY, LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY, CLOUDBERRY, LIGONBERRY,  
MUNTRIES, PARTRIDGEBERRY, STRAWBERRY, CULTIVARS, VARIETIES AND/OR  
HYBRIDS OF THESE)**

**STRAWBERRY**

<b>DISEASES CONTROLLED</b>	<b>RATE PER ACRE</b>	<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Podosphaera aphanis</i> ) Leaf Blight ( <i>Phomopsis</i> spp.) Leaf Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.)	2.5 - 4.0 fl. oz. (0.024-0.04 lbs. ai)	Apply this product preventively, before disease outbreak, when conditions are favorable to disease development.  Apply the higher specified rate and reduce interval to 14 days when conditions are favorable to high disease pressure and when growing prone varieties.  Ground application: apply this product in a sufficient water to assure full coverage of vines and fruit. Aerial application: minimum of 10 gallons of spray suspension per acre by aircraft, assuring full coverage of vines and fruit.

**RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.16 lbs. ai) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lbs. ai/A per acre per year of a product containing tetraconazole.
- **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of this product per year.
- **Retreatment Interval:** 14 days
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days.
- **Restricted entry interval (REI):** 12 hours

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**STORAGE:** Store in original container in a dry, temperature-controlled, secure place.

**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:**

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

**THIS CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.**

## **WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES**

Conditions of sale: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.

SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, AND SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. BUYER AND USER ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS AND LIABILITY RESULTING FROM HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.



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**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

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**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

**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>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
	Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or when going for treatment.
Emergency phone numbers	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills) (800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center (human health)

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

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Read entire label carefully before opening the container.

FUNGICIDE

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