

Zayin

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Geraniol.....16.70%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:*83.30%

TOTAL:..... 100.00%

*Water

This product has not been registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. GroPro represents that this product qualifies for exemption from registration under FIFRA 25(b) FIFRA 40.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION



*Causes serious eye damage

*Causes skin irritation

*May cause an allergic skin reaction

ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE
When Used as Directed

NET CONTENTS: ■ 2.5 Gal (9.5 L)

How can we help?
1-833-476-7761

MANUFACTURED BY:

GroPro

900 128th Street West
Burnsville, MN 55337

Phone: 1-833-476-7761
www.groproag.com



FRAC BM 01

AGRI LINE

GroPro

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.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15-20 minutes. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment if needed.

Note to Physician: Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respirator protection.
- Avoid release to environment
- Applicators and other handlers must wear:
 - Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.
 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of workplace.
 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse in hot water.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

FOR TERRESTRIAL USES: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE - Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL - To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Handling (under 5 gallons): Non-refillable 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Container Handling (over 5 gallons): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ZAYIN® is a broad-spectrum foliar fungicide for control of certain diseases of all crops listed. ZAYIN® belongs to the essential oil group of fungicides classified as FIFRA 25B and acts as a protectant and eradicator by preventing disease symptoms before and after infection has occurred.

Read the entire label and directions before using ZAYIN®.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Populations of fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to fungicides with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Thus, GROPRO encourages responsible resistance management to ensure an effective long-term control of diseases. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with other labeled fungicides having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season.

HOW TO USE ZAYIN®

Apply ZAYIN® in sufficient water to ensure complete and thorough coverage of foliage, flowers and fruit.

Optimum application rates are best determined by the user based on disease pressure, weather conditions, varietal susceptibility to specific diseases, and planned timing of applications versus the start of infection periods. In general, use rates in the higher listed rate range for heavy disease pressure, more susceptible varieties, conditions that favor disease development and conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.

Consult your State Agricultural Experimental Station or Extension Service Specialist for guidance on selection of specific dosage rates and timing of application appropriate to your specific crop and area conditions. State regulations may contain additional restrictions or requirements. **Do not** use less than the specified application rate.

ZAYIN® can be tank mixed with other fungicides. ZAYIN® can be applied with dilute or concentrate ground equipment. Aerial applications for tree fruits can be made in accordance with use directions noted for each crop. Equipment should be frequently checked for calibration. Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

PRODUCT RESTRICTIONS

Aerial application of ZAYIN® is allowed unless prohibited under a specific crop use direction.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RESTRICTIONS

Do not make more than four sequential applications of ZAYIN® before alternating to a registered fungicide with a different mode of action. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are appropriate for your disease management program.

ROTATIONAL CROPS RESTRICTIONS: There are no plant back restrictions.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

**SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING – USE DILUTION IMMEDIATELY
DO NOT STORE DILUTED SOLUTION**

Surfactants are needed for all foliar applications.

MATERIAL + WATER – Fill a clean tank with half the amount of required clean water. With the agitator running, add the desired amount of product to the mix tank, following the application rate table. Continue agitation while filling the tank with the remaining required amount of water. Thoroughly mix until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. Start applying the solution after product has completely dispersed into the mixed water. For best results, maintain constant agitation in spray equipment.

PRODUCT + TANK-MIXTURES – The use of the tank mix must be in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. Product cannot be mixed with another product with a prohibition against mixing. Do not pre-mix product with any other tank-mix component before adding to the spray tank. Sulfur at specified use rates can be applied before, with, and/or between ZAYIN® applications.

COMPATIBILITY OF SPRAY MIXTURES – Limited compatibility testing has been conducted for product with other commonly used insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and surfactants. As such, tank mixing or use of product with any other product shall be the exclusive risk and responsibility of the user. Read and follow all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixtures. To ensure compatibility of the tank mix combinations, always perform a compatibility jar test of product with other chemicals testing the mixture on a small scale before making large-scale applications.

FOLIAR SPRAY APPLICATIONS – Apply enough spray solution using clean standard sprayer equipment to achieve a uniform and complete spray coverage of both the upper and lower leaf surfaces, stems and fruit. Ensure that sufficient water volume is used to provide thorough coverage to the point of full coverage. Refer to the table for application rates.

PLANT SAFETY (PHYTOTOXICITY) – Since plant varieties are numerous and may react differently to products, test the product on a small area to check for burn before using it on a large scale, particularly for flowering ornamentals and delicate plants. NOTE: Apply early or late in the day. DO NOT apply to plants under stress or when temperatures exceed 90°F.

POME FRUIT (CROP GROUP 11-10)

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| Pome fruit such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others | Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at first sign of mildew, usually at the ½" green tip stage. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. Always use a surfactant that will allow an increased spread for superior efficacy.

STONE FRUITS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|--|---------------------|--|
| Stone fruit such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, prunus hybrids (such as pluot, aprium, plumcot) and others | Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| Cherries (Sweet & Tart) | Powdery Mildew (Podosphaera clandestina) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at early popcorn stage, or first sign of disease |
| | Blossom Blight & Fruit Rot (Monilinia spp.) | 24 to 64 | Blossom Blight Control: Apply between early popcorn and petal fall. Complete fungicide coverage must be maintained throughout the bloom period. Fruit Rot Control: Depending on disease pressure, applications can also be directed to the fruit during the cover spray period. |
| | Leaf Spot (Blumeriella jaapii) | 24 to 64 | Applications made to control powdery mildew will suppress the development of leaf spot. Tank mix with other products registered for leaf spot control for optimum control. |
| <p>As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated.</p> <p>RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze on treated orchard ground cover.</p> | | | |

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES (CROP SUBGROUP 9)

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| Cucurbit Vegetables such as cucumber, squash (all types), cantaloupe, muskmelon, watermelon, and other melons (including those grown for seed production) | Powdery mildew (Erisyphe and Sphaerotheca spp.); Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora spp.) | 24 to 64 | Begin applications at the start of vining or at first indication of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. | | | |

GRAPES

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|--|---------------------|--|
| <p>Grapes such as wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins</p> | <p>Powdery mildew (Erysiphe (formerly Uncinula) necator); Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola)</p> | <p>24 to 64</p> | <p>Start protectant applications before bloom and continue on a 7 to 14-day interval. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated.</p> <p>Select spray volume, nozzle adjustments and ground speed to ensure complete coverage of fruit clusters and foliage. Use a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre for early season applications.</p> <p>When applied on a powdery mildew spray schedule ZAYIN® will enhance the activity of registered fungicides used for the control of Botrytis bunch rot. Applications must be made on a 7-14 day spray schedule for suppression of Botrytis bunch rot.</p> |
| <p>RESTRICTIONS: For suppression of Botrytis bunch rot. Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. Do not apply by air.</p> | | | |

TREE NUTS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts | Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>) | 24 to 64 | Apply at budbreak (when the first green tissue is visible) as a preventative spray. ZAYIN® may be applied as a tank mix or alternated with all fungicides as a resistance management strategy. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| | Powdery Mildew | 24 to 64 | |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze on treated orchard ground cover. | | | |

FRUITING VEGETABLES

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Fruiting vegetables such as tomato, pepper, eggplant, tomatillo, okra, and others (including those grown for seed production) | Powdery Mildew (<i>Leveillula, Oidiopsis, Erysiphe, and Sphaerotheca spp.</i>) | 24 to 64 | ZAYIN® may be applied as a tank mix or alternated with all fungicides as a resistance management strategy. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze on treated orchard ground cover. | | | |

HEAD AND STEM BRASSICA (CROP SUBGROUP 5A)

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| Head & Stem Brassicas: Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese (gai lon) Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese (napa) Cauliflower Cavalo broccolo Kohlrabi Mustard, Chinese (gai choy) | Powdery Mildew (Erysiphe polygoni) Black Spot/Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria spp.) | 24 to 64 | Begin applications at the first indication of disease. Use the higher specified rate when disease pressure is high. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| <p>RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.</p> | | | |

BRASSICA LEAFY GREENS (CROP SUBGROUP 5B)

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Brassica leafy vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, brussel sprouts, kohlrabi and other cole crops, mustard and collard greens, kale, bok choy and related crops (including those grown for seed production) | Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.); Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. | | | |

HOPS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|--|---------------------|---|
| Hops | Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>); Downy mildew | 24 to 64 | Begin applications prior to disease development or at the first indication of the disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated areas, and do not harvest crops grown in treated areas for silage or for hay. | | | |

LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT BRASSICA VEGETABLES)

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| Leafy vegetables (except brassica vegetables) such as head and leaf lettuce, celery, spinach, radicchio, arugula, watercress, and others, including those grown for seed production | Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i> , <i>Peronospora</i> spp.); Powdery mildew (<i>Golovinomyces</i> (<i>Erysiphe</i>) <i>cichoracearum</i>) | 24 to 64 | Begin applications prior to disease development or at the first indication of the disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including day of harvest. | | | |

TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT, INEDIBLE PEEL

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Tropical and subtropical fruit, (inedible peel) such as avocado, mango, papaya, pineapple, banana, plantain, and others | Downy Blight (<i>Phytophthora litchi</i>) | 24 to 64 | Apply prior to disease development or at the first indication of the disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Application can be made up to and including day of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze on treated orchard ground cover. | | | |

STRAWBERRY

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Strawberry | Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.) | 24 to 64 | <p>Begin applications at first indication of disease. Repeat applications can be made at no less than 7 day intervals while conditions favor disease development. Protection of leaves before bloom will reduce in-season disease pressure and result in greater control of flower and fruit infections.</p> <p>Apply with dilute or concentrate ground equipment or by air.</p> <p>Use higher specified application rates on more susceptible varieties and/or under higher disease pressure.</p> <p>As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated.</p> |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

BERRIES

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| <p>Berries such as blueberry, blackberry, raspberry, loganberry, huckleberry, kiwifruit, gooseberry, elderberry, cranberry (non-flooded fields), currant, and other berries. Excludes strawberries.</p> | <p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>); Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera macularis</i>)</p> | <p>24 to 64</p> | <p>Begin applications at first indication of disease. Repeat applications can be made at no less than 7 day intervals while conditions favor disease development. Protection of leaves before bloom will reduce in-season disease pressure and result in greater control of flower and fruit infections.</p> <p>Apply with dilute or concentrate ground equipment or by air.</p> <p>Use higher specified application rates on more susceptible varieties and/or under higher disease pressure.</p> <p>As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated.</p> |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

BULB VEGETABLES

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Bulb vegetables such as onions, garlic, shallot, and others (including those grown for seed production) | Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.); Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED)

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Succulent and dried beans and peas such as green, snap, shell, and Lima bean, garbanzo bean, chickpea, soybean, dry bean, pea, split pea, lentil, and other legumes (including those grown for seed production) | Powdery mildew (Microsphaera diffusa) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

ROOT, TUBER, AND CORM VEGETABLES

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Root, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beet, ginger, radish, horseradish, ginseng, turnip, and other root, tuber and corm crops (including those grown for seed production) | Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.); Downey Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. | | | |

OTHER VEGETABLES

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Other vegetables such as asparagus, peanut | White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. | | | |

CITRUS FRUIT

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Citrus Fruit such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (Mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus | Greasy spot (Mycosphaerella citri) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

POMEGRANATES

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Pomegranates | Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

HERBS AND SPICES

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|---|------------------------|--|
| Herbs and Spices such as basil, thyme, coriander, dill, cilantro, parsley, mint, and others. | Powdery Mildew (Oidium spp. and others); Downy Mildew (Peronospora Spp. and others) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

COFFEE

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--------|---|------------------------|--|
| Coffee | Coffee berry disease (Colletotrichum coffeanum) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

TOBACCO

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Tobacco | Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. | | | |

CORN

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|--------------|---------------------|--|
| Corn including field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, silage corn, seed corn, and other corn crops including field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, silage corn, seed corn, and other corn crops | Downy mildew | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |
| RESTRICTIONS: Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest. | | | |

CEREAL GRAINS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Cereal grains such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, and other cereal grain crops (including those grown for seed) | Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

OILSEED CROPS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Oilseed crops such as canola, castor, coconut, cotton, flax, oil palm, olive, peanut, rapeseed, safflower, sesame, sunflower, soybeans, and other oilseed crops, including those grown for seed production | White mold/Stem rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum); Downy Mildew (Peronospora mansherica) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

MINT

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Mint | Powdery Mildew (Erysiphe) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

SUGAR BEETS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Sugar beets including crops grown for seed production | Powdery Mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

HEMP

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|------|---|---------------------|--|
| Hemp | Powdery mildew (Leveillula and Sphaerotheca spp.); White leaf spot (Phomopsis ganjae) | 24 to 64 | Begin application at the first sign of disease. As a stand alone GroPro suggests applications to be kept inside a 7-14 day spray window. Repeat sprays as needed in a tank mix or stand alone until disease pressure is eliminated. |

RESTRICTIONS:

Applications can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

SPRAY DRIFT

SENSITIVE AREAS: Apply ANY fungicide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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 formulation.

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

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 environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions on the following pages).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

- 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 air stream 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.

BOOM LENGTH: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements). For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

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: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

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, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 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: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

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: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

Do not make applications 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 USE DIRECTIONS

Apply specified rate per acre according to the instructions below unless specified differently in the SELECTED CROPS section.

CHEMIGATION GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Apply this product only through a drip system or sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, hand move, flood (basin), furrow, border or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. 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.
5. 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 REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO 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 REQUIREMENTS FOR SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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 filled with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOOD (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION

1. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
2. The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. 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.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. 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.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

- e. 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.
- f. 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.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

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. 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.
3. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
4. 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.
5. 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL TYPES OF CHEMIGATION

1. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
2. Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions. Product can be applied continuously or at any time during the water application.
3. Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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CAUTION

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

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FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Geraniol.....16.70%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:*83.30%

TOTAL:..... 100.00%

*Water

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION



*Causes serious eye damage

*Causes skin irritation

*May cause an allergic skin reaction

ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE
When Used as Directed

How can we help?

1-833-476-7761

MANUFACTURED BY:

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900 128th Street West

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Phone: 1-833-476-7761

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