



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Dr. Ruhi Rezaaiyan
Senior Regulatory Product Manager
Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419-8300

NOV 06 2007

Subject: Tilt Bravo® SE Label Amendment
EPA Reg. No. 100-1192
Your Submission of February 16, 2007

Dear Dr. Rezaaiyan:

The labeling referred to in the submission cited, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If you have any questions, please contact me at 703-308-9443 (kish.tony@epa.gov) or Bob Tomerlin of my staff at 703-305-0598 (tommerlin.bob@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

*Janet Whitehurst
for*

Tony Kish
Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

Tilt Bravo® SE

Fungicide

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases

Active Ingredient:

Propiconazole (CAS No. 60207-90-1).....	2.9%
Chlorothalonil (CAS No. 1897-45-6).....	38.5%
<u>Other Ingredients:</u>	<u>58.6%</u>
Total:	100.0%

Tilt Bravo SE contains 0.3 lb a.i. propiconazole and 4.0 lb a.i. chlorothalonil per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

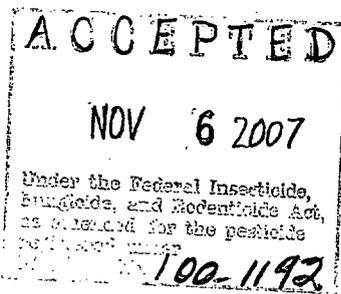
DANGER/PELIGRO

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.)

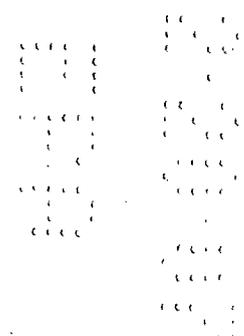
See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1192
EPA Est. 50534-TX-001

2.5 gallons
Net Contents



FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
<p>Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.</p>	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p>	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call 1-800-888-8372</p>	



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**DANGER/PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eye wear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses). Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material - Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

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

User Safety Recommendations**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Propiconazole is toxic to fish and chlorothalonil is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Chlorothalonil is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, INC. or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

It is the intention of SYNGENTA and Seller that in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material - Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 24 hours, for the next 6 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

(1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.

(2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:

- that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
- that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes
- that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water
- how to operate the eyeflush container

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter area until sprays have dried.

[MOVED STORAGE AND DISPOSAL TO END OF LABEL.]

GENERAL INFORMATION

Tilt Bravo SE is a combination of systemic and contact fungicides that provides broad-spectrum control of many important plant diseases.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management

Tilt Bravo SE is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Tilt Bravo SE is recommended for use in programs which are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Resistance Management

Tilt Bravo SE is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Some other fungicides which are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site mode of fungicidal action. Tilt Bravo SE, with a multi-site mode of action, may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your federal or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Tilt Bravo SE in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not use in greenhouses.

Rotational Crops: To avoid illegal residues, do not plant any other crop intended for food, grazing, or any component of animal feed or bedding within 105 days of Tilt Bravo SE application to the preceding crop, unless the second crop is one of the following: barley, celery, grasses grown for seed, rice, rye, or wheat.

Spray Drift Management

This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial applications) or 25 feet (for ground applications) of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

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 applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 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 should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supercede the mandatory label requirements.]

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, Temperature).

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 the 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 3/4 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 ft. 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 downward. Therefore, on the upwind 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

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10mph. 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.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Tilt Bravo SE at rates and timings as described in this label.

Spray Equipment

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate sprayer before use.

Use a pump with capacity to: (1) maintain at least 35-40 psi at nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient **continuous** agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension - this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute. Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation. Do not air sparge.

Tilt Bravo SE is a suspoemulsion concentrate. It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on suction side of pump should be *16-mesh or coarser*. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state and local agricultural recommendations.

Spraying/Mixing

Tilt Bravo SE may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conducive to disease exist.

For ground applications, apply Tilt Bravo SE in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial applications, apply Tilt Bravo SE in a minimum of five gallons of water per acre.

Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to sit overnight. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitate the spray solution before and during application. Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Alone: Add $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the Tilt Bravo SE to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the spray solution after the Tilt Bravo SE has completely dispersed into the water. Maintain continuous agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

Tilt Bravo SE + Tank Mixtures: Consult your dealer or Syngenta sales representative for information concerning compatibility with other tank mix partners. NOTE: When using Tilt Bravo SE in mixture, any product in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank prior to adding Tilt Bravo SE. Allow water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the mixture product to completely disperse before adding Tilt Bravo SE to the tank.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. Again, if tank mixing with any product packaged in water-soluble packets, add this product first with the agitator running. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse in the mix water. In general, additional tank mix partners should be added in the following order: wettable powders, dry flowable formulations, liquid flowable formulations, and emulsifiable concentrations. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Maintain agitation while adding the rest of the water, while adding the other tank mix partners and throughout the mixing and spraying operation.

Important: Do not combine Tilt Bravo SE with DiPel[®], Latron B-1956[®], or Latron AG-98[®] as phytotoxicity may result.

Directions for Use Through Chemigation Systems – Apply Tilt Bravo SE only to crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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 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.

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.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. 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.

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.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow 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 flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
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.

Posting Requirements

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2½ inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Pints Product/A	Remarks
Celery	Early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>)	2.25 to 3.0	Apply on a 7-day schedule beginning at first appearance of disease. Under higher disease pressure, use the higher rate. Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. May be applied by ground, aerial, or chemigation.

Do not apply more than 12 pts./A of Tilt Bravo SE per season.
 Do not apply more than 18.0 lbs. a.i. chlorothalonil per acre per year.
 Do not apply more than 0.45 lbs. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.
 Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Corn Sweet corn (includes seed production) Field Corn (grown for seed)	Northern corn leaf blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern corn leaf spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Southern corn leaf blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) also known as Helminthosporium leaf blights	1.5 to 3.0	For leaf blights, apply Tilt Bravo SE when disease first appears. Continue on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Tilt Bravo SE may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.
	Rusts (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>) Gray leafspot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>) Eye spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>)	2.25 to 3.0	Apply Tilt Bravo SE when disease first appears. If conditions favorable for disease persist, continue to apply on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Tilt Bravo SE may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.

Do not apply more than 12 pts./A of Tilt Bravo SE per season.
 Do not apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. chlorothalonil per acre per year.
 Do not apply more than 0.45 lbs. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.
 Do not apply to sweet corn within 14 days of harvest.
 Do not apply to field corn grown for seed within 30 days of harvest.
 Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed.
 Do not apply after silking to field corn grown for seed.
 Do not allow livestock to graze on treated fields.
 Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Pints Product/A	Remarks
Grasses Grown for Seed (NE, OR, WA, ID, MN only) Perennial Ryegrass Fescues Bluegrass Orchardgrass Wheatgrass	Rusts (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe spp.</i>) Selenophoma stem eyespot Leaf Spots (<i>Septoria spp.</i> , <i>Bipolaris spp.</i> , <i>Drechslera spp.</i>)	1.5 to 2.25	Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 14-21 day intervals. Use the higher rate and shorter intervals under conditions of high pressure. Apply in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre for ground application, or in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre for aerial application. Tilt Bravo SE may also be applied through chemigation equipment.

Do not apply more than 9 pts./A of Tilt Bravo SE per season.
 Do not apply more than 4.5 lbs. a.i. chlorothalonil per acre per year.
 Do not apply more than 0.9 lbs. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.
 Do not feed hay cut within 20 days of the last application.
 Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.

Peanuts	Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)	1.5 to 2.25	Begin applications 30-40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease. Continue applications on a 14-day schedule. Use the higher use rate under the following conditions: foliar disease present, conditions highly favorable for diseases, or delayed application timing (40-45 days). Check with local extension/forecasting systems to determine if an extended interval up to 21 days is suitable for your area. Tilt Bravo SE may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.
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Do not apply more than 12 pts./A of Tilt Bravo SE per season.
 Do not apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. chlorothalonil per acre per year.
 Do not apply more than 0.45 lbs. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.
 Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
 Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
 Do not feed hay or threshings from treated field to livestock.

Tilt Bravo SE Rate Conversion Table

Pints/A	lbs. a.i./A propiconazole	lbs. a.i./A chlorothalonil	Treated acres/ Gal. Product
1.5	0.056	0.75	5.3
2.0	0.075	1.0	4
2.25	0.084	1.12	3.6
2.5	0.094	1.25	3.2
3.0	0.113	1.5	2.7

TURFGRASS AND DICHONDRA DISEASE CONTROL

1. USE TILT BRAVO SE IN A PREVENTATIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM.
2. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage (30 to 40 gallons of water per acre).
3. Apply by ground or hand-held applicators only.
4. Apply after mowing **OR** allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
5. For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
6. For control of soil-borne diseases, Tilt Bravo SE can be watered in after application.
7. Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
8. For optimum turf quality and disease control, use Tilt Bravo SE in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
9. Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based on data obtained with no additives.
10. Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.

Turfgrass - Specific Diseases, Rates, and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.	Pints per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	Instructions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	4.5-5.5	12.5-15	7-14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. When disease pressure is high, use higher rates of Tilt Bravo SE and shorter intervals. For broad spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
	5.5-8.5	15-23	14-28 days	
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	3-5.5	8.2-15	7-14 days	Begin applications in May or June before disease is present.
	5.5-8.5	15-23	14-28 days	Under conditions of high temperatures and high humidity, use the higher rates of Tilt Bravo SE and shorter intervals.

Disease	Fl. Oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.	Pints per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	Instructions
Copper Spot (<i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>)	5.5-8.5	15-23	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	1.5-3	4-8.2	7-10 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	3-5.5	8.2-15	14-21 days	
	5.5-8.5	15-23	14-28 days	
Fusarium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	8.5	23	14-28 days Fall-Early Spring	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. A second application may be required.
Gray Leafspot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	3-5.5	8.2-15	7-14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	5.5-8.5	15-23	14-21 days	
Melting Out Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp.) (<i>Drechslera</i> spp.)	3-5.5	8.2-15	7-14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	5.5-8.5	15-23	14-21 days	
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	4.5-8.5	12.5-23	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If disease is present, use 8.5 fl. oz. of Tilt Bravo SE per 1,000 sq. ft.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>) Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	3-5.5	8.2-15	7-14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	5.5-8.5	15-23	14-21 days	
Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)	4.5-8.5	12.5-23	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If disease is present, use 8.5 fl. oz. of Tilt Bravo SE per 1,000 sq. ft.
Snowmold Gray (<i>Typhula</i> spp.) Pink (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	5.5	15	14 days	Apply in the late fall before snow cover in enough carrier to obtain adequate coverage (2-8 gallons per 100 sq. ft.). Do not apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, tank mix with the label rate of another snow mold registered fungicide label rates. The 5.5 fl. oz. rate can be repeated once at 14 days. Make only one application at rates above 6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. Tees and greens: if snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, you may make a second application.
	8.5	23	28 days Late Fall	
Stem Rust (Bluegrass) (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)	3-5.5	8.2-15	7-14 days	Apply in early fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	5.5-8.5	15-23	14 days	

Disease	Fl. Oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.	Pints per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	Instructions
Stripe Smut (<i>Ustilago striiformis</i>) (<i>Urocystis agropyri</i>)	4.5-8.5	12.5-23	Fall or Spring	Apply once in the fall after grass becomes dormant or in the early spring before grass starts to grow.
Summer Patch Poa Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	8.5	23	14 days	Apply Tilt Bravo SE beginning in April. Use the 8.5 fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 14-day schedule.
Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	8.5	23	14 days Spring and Fall	Apply Tilt Bravo SE to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make 1-2 fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop to 55° F, and 1-2 spring applications in April and May, depending on local recommendations.

Dichondra - Specific Disease, Rate, and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.	Pints Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	Instructions
Dichondra Rust (<i>Puccinia dichondrae</i>)	5.5-8.5	15-23	14-21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Dichondra Leaf Spot	4.5-5.5	12.5-15		

Other Pests - Rate, and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.	Pints Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	Instructions
Algae	3-5.5	8.2-15	7-14 days	Apply preventively when conditions are favorable for development.
	5.5-8.5	15-23	14-28 days	

Tilt Bravo SE Rate Conversion Table

Fl. Oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.	Pints/A	lbs. a.i./A propiconazole	lbs. a.i./A chlorothalonil	Treated acres/ Gal. Product
1.5	4	0.15	2	2
3	8.2	0.3	4.25	1
4.5	12.5	0.47	6.25	0.7
5.5	15	0.56	7.5	0.5
7	19	0.7	9.5	0.4
8.5	23	0.86	11.5	0.35

Establishment of Cool Season Turfgrass

Tilt Bravo SE provides control of many diseases of turf, and its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, Tilt Bravo SE will improve the rate of establishment when it is applied to cool season grass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 4.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. at the 2 to 3-leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth:

Sod: Apply 4.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. 2-6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

Turf Restrictions

- Bermudagrass can be sensitive to Tilt Bravo SE. Do not exceed 6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. every 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass. In FL, do not apply Tilt Bravo SE to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90°F.
- Do not graze animals on treated areas. Do not feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.
- For rates **up to and including** 5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. (15 pts./acre),
 - The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days.
- For rates **greater than** 5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. (15 pts./acre),
 - The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days.
 - Limit of two applications per year on Tees and Greens.
 - Limit of one application per year on All Other Turf.
- Maximum single application rate of Tilt Bravo SE: 8.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft (23 pts./acre).
- Maximum amount of Tilt Bravo SE per growing season:

	Fl. Oz./ 1,000 sq. ft.	Pts./acre	Lbs. a.i./A propiconazole	Lbs. a.i./A chlorothalonil
Greens	53	146	5.5	73
Tees	38	104	3.9	52
All Other Turf	19	52	2.0	26

- Do not use Tilt Bravo SE on fine fescue turf due to the potential for phytotoxicity or turfgrass injury.
- Do not water for 24 hours after treatment.

- Use of this product on home lawns (turf) is prohibited.
- Sod farm turf treated with Tilt Bravo SE prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and harvested.

Disease Control in Nurseries (Field) and Landscape Plantings

1. **USE TILT BRAVO SE IN A PREVENTATIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM.** To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number following the plant species refers to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The letter following the disease refers to the application regime in Table 3.
2. Allow spray to dry before overhead irrigation is applied.
3. Optimum benefit of Tilt Bravo SE is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

General Recommendations

Tilt Bravo SE may be used for control of diseases of ornamental plant species (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

Apply by ground or hand-held applicators only. For general disease control in landscapes, apply 26-35 fl. oz./100 gals water every 21 days. For best control, begin Tilt Bravo SE applications before disease development.

Plant Safety

- Before using Tilt Bravo SE on ornamentals, test Tilt Bravo SE on a small scale basis
- Do not apply Tilt Bravo SE to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, geraniums, variegated or green Pittosporum, or Schefflera.
- Applications of Tilt Bravo SE may result in injury to buds, blooms or tender new growth. Avoid applications during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable.
- Addition of surfactants, wetters, spreader-sticker or other pesticides or fertilizers should be tested on a small scale basis.

Restrictions

- Do not use in greenhouses.
- Do not use mistblowers, high pressure spray equipment, cold fog, or other fogging application equipment when making applications of Tilt Bravo SE.
- For use on non-bearing fruits and nuts only (no harvestable fruits within 12 months).
- Refer to Tilt Bravo SE Rate Conversion Table for maximum gallons per acre.

Table 1.

Ornamental Plant Species	Disease*
Herbaceous Ornamental	
Calendula	4a
Carnation	5e
Chrysanthemum	2a
Delphinium	4a
Gomphrena	3 ^a
Iris	5d
Marigold	3a
Monarda	4c
Phlox	4c
Sweet William (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>)	3i
Zinnia	4c
Woody Ornamental	
Amelanchier	4d
Ash	4c
Azalea	2c, 4b
Crabapple	3b 3l, 4c, 5a
Crape Myrtle	4a
Dogwood	3f, 4c
Hawthorn	5a
Lilac	4c
Oaks	3k
Poplars	5b
Pyracantha	3j
Red Tip Photinia	3g
Rhododendron	2c
Roses (Outdoor Use Only)	3e, 5b
A maximum of 9.0 gallons of Tilt Bravo SE may be applied/acre/crop/year. Do not apply more than 36.0 lbs. a.i. chlorothalonil per acre per year. Do not apply more than 7.00 lbs. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year	
Pines	
Pines	1a,1b
A maximum of 4.1 gallons of Tilt Bravo SE may be applied/acre/crop/year. Do not apply more than 16.5 lbs. a.i. Chlorothalonil per acre per year. Do not apply more than 7.00 lbs. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year	
Non-bearing Fruits and Nuts (Nurseries and Landscape Plantings)	
Apple	3l, 4d, 5a
Apricot	2b
Cherry	2b, 3c
Nectarine	2b
Peach	2b
Plum	2b
Walnut	3h
A maximum of 3.8 gallons of Tilt Bravo SE may be applied/acre/crop/year. Do not apply more than 15.5 lbs. a.i. chlorothalonil per acre per year. Do not apply more than 7.0 lbs. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year	

*Numbers refer to diseases controlled in Table 2.

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to Tilt Bravo SE has been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species listed on this label. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Tilt Bravo SE. Neither the Manufacturer nor the Seller has determined whether or not Tilt Bravo SE can be used safely on ornamental plants not specified on this label. The professional user should determine if Tilt Bravo SE can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, test the recommended rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

Table 2.

Disease/Pathogen		Application Regime*
1. Conifer Blights		
1a	<i>Sirococcus strobolinus</i> (Tip Blight)	C
1b	<i>Sphaeropsis sapinea</i> (Diplodia Tip Blight)	B
2. Flower Blight		
2a	<i>Ascochyta chrysanthemi</i> (Ray Blight)	B
2b	<i>Monilinia</i> spp.	A
2c	<i>Ovulinia</i> spp.	B
3. Leaf Blights/Spots		
3a	<i>Alternaria</i> spp.	B
3b	<i>Cladosporium</i> spp. (Scab)	B
3c	<i>Coccomyces hiemalis</i>	A
3d	<i>Collectrichum</i> spp.	B
3e	<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> (Blackspot)	B
3f	<i>Discula</i> spp. (Anthracnose)	A
3g	<i>Fabraea maculata</i> (syn. <i>Entomosporium maculata</i>)	B
3h	<i>Gnomonia leptostyla</i> (Anthracnose)	B
3i	<i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i>	B
3j	<i>Spilocaea pyracanthae</i>	B
3k	<i>Tubakia dryina</i>	C
3l	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i> (Scab)	A
4. Powdery Mildew		
4a	<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.	B
4b	<i>Microsphaera</i> spp.	B
4c	<i>Oidium</i> spp.	B
4d	<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.	B
5. Rust		
5a	<i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i>	A
5b	<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>	C
5c	<i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	B
5d	<i>Puccinia</i> spp.	B
5e	<i>Uromyces dianthi</i>	B

*Letters refer to application regimes in Table 3.

Table 3.

Application Regime	Directions
A	Mix 9-17 fl. oz. (0.6-1.1 pts.) of Tilt Bravo SE in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-21 days during the period of primary infection. For dogwoods, apply the 9-17 fl. oz. rate every 14 days, or apply 35 fl. oz. of Tilt Bravo SE every 28 days.
B	Mix 22-35 fl. oz. (1.4-2.2 pts.) of Tilt Bravo SE in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply as needed, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For blackspot, apply with a registered contact fungicide labeled for blackspot. For Calendula, apply every 30 days. For Diplodia tip blight, make 3 applications every 14 days prior to major period of infection. For juniper Phomopsis blight, make first application as soon as junipers start to grow, and repeat the applications every 14-21 days during periods of active growth.
C	Mix 69 fl. oz. (4.3 pts.) of Tilt Bravo SE in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-28 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not make more than 3 applications. For Douglas fir needle rust, apply once in May. For tip blight, initial application is in mid-late winter, and apply 3 times every 60 days.

Tilt Bravo SE Rate Conversion Table

Fl. oz./ 100 gallons	Pints/ 100 gallons	lbs. a.i. propiconazole/ 100 gallons	lbs. a.i. chlorothalonil/ 100 gallons	Maximum Gallons/ acre
9	0.6	0.02	0.28	600
17	1.1	0.04	0.53	600
22	1.4	0.05	0.69	450
35	2.2	0.08	1.1	280
69	4.3	0.16	2.2	140

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original containers only. 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.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

(For Plastic Containers)**Container Disposal**

Triple rinse (or equivalent); then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by alternative methods allowed by state and local authorities.

(For Bulk and Minibulk Containers)**Container Disposal**

Reseal container and offer for reconditioning, or triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or clean in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Container Precautions: Before refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage, such as cracks, punctures, bulges, dents, abrasions and damaged or worn threads on closure devices.

REFILL ONLY WITH TILT BRAVO SE. The contents of this container cannot be completely removed by cleaning. Refilling with materials other than Tilt Bravo SE will result in contamination and may weaken container. After filling and before transporting, check for leaks. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking container.

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

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.
Greensboro, North Carolina 27409
www.syngenta-us.com

BASE LABEL

Tilt Bravo® SE

Fungicide

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of peanuts

Active Ingredient:	
Propiconazole (CAS No. 60207-90-1).....	2.9%
Chlorothalonil (CAS No. 1897-45-6).....	38.5%
<u>Other Ingredients:</u>	<u>58.6%</u>
Total:	100.0%

Tilt Bravo SE contains 0.3 lb a.i. propiconazole and 4.0 lb a.i. chlorothalonil per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

DANGER/PELIGRO

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 additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1192

EPA Est. No.

2.5 gallons
Net Contents

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
<p>Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.</p>	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p>	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call 1-800-888-8372</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**DANGER/PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material - Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

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

User Safety Recommendations**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Propiconazole is toxic to fish and chlorothalonil is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Chlorothalonil is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original containers only. 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.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

Container Disposal

Triple rinse (or equivalent); then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by alternative methods allowed by state and local authorities.

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

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