U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
100-1591	9/7/16

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Orondis® Opti

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Heidi B. Irrig
Regulatory Residue Manager
410 Swing Road, P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:	**Date:**
Tony Kish, Product Manager 22 Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	9/7/16

EPA Form 8570-6

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:

    a. Chlorothalonil GDCI-081901-1301 at this weblink: https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0840-0026

    You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 100-1591."

4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 10/26/2015
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 01/06/2016

If you have any questions, please contact Kiryssa Kasprzyk by phone at (703) 347-8429, or via email at kasprzyk.kiryssa@epa.gov.

Enclosure

[Master Label]

GROUP M5 U15 FUNGICIDES

Orondis® Opti

ACCEPTED
09/07/2016
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 100-1591

Fungicide

Active Ingredients:	
Chlorothalonil* (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	33.2%
Oxathiapiprolin**:	0.5%
Other Ingredients:	66.3%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS No. 1897-45-6

**CAS No. 1003318-67-9

Orondis® Opti is formulated as a suspension concentrate and contains 3.32 lb of chlorothalonil and 0.05 lb of oxathiapiprolin per gallon (400 g/L chlorothalonil and 6 g/L oxathiapiprolin).

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.
See First Aid statement visible on the container.
[First Aid Statement must also be on the non-detachable container label]

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. No.

SCP

Net Contents

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• 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. • 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 mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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 swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

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.

If in eyes, the upper and lower lids should be retracted and irrigated, and any particulate matter should be carefully removed from the conjunctival fornix. Irrigation should be continued until the conjunctival sac is neutral on pH testing with universal indicator paper. Fluroscein staining is required to reveal the extent of corneal or conjunctival epithelial loss. Topical antibiotic ointments are indicated when corneal epithelial damage is identified. Use of steroid eye drops is not advocated unless expressly requested by an ophthalmologist.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal)
Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident)
Call

1-800-888-8372

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER/PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear, such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe spray mist. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

2.1.1 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Protective eyewear
- NIOSH-approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge with a combination R or P filter, with NIOSH approval number prefix TC –84A, or a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridge and combination HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C, or a NIOSH approved gas mask with an organic vapor canister with NIOSH approval number prefix TC –14G
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Shoes and socks

2.1.2 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

2.2 Environmental Hazards

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

2.2.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

2.2.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product 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.

2.3 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use with or store near any oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

Attention: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Orondis Opti must be used only in accordance with instructions and recommendations on this label, or in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registration, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers, other persons, or pets, 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.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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 the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- protective eyewear
- coveralls
- shoes and socks
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: Chlorothalonil in this product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 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.

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read all label directions before use. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

- Orondis Opti is a suspension concentrate containing chlorothalonil and oxathiapiprolin for use by foliar application for the control or suppression of the diseases listed on this label.
- Orondis Opti can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.
- See **Section 7.0** for specific crop/disease directions for use.

3.0.1 MODE OF ACTION

Chlorothalonil, one of the active ingredients in Orondis Opti, has a multi-site mode of action, which may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Oxathiapiprolin, the other active ingredient in Orondis Opti, acts as an oxysterol-binding protein modulator in fungal cells.

3.0.2 CROP PHYTOTOXICITY

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

3.1 Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM)

Syngenta recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. Orondis Opti may be used as part of an IPM program, which can include the use of disease-resistant crop varieties, biological control products, cultural practices, and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides and prevent economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when disease forecasting models reach locally determined action levels. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine the appropriate management, cultural practice and treatment threshold levels for the specific crop, geography and diseases.

3.2 Resistance Management

GROUP	M5	U15	FUNGICIDES

Orondis Opti contains the active ingredients chlorothalonil and oxathiapiprolin. Chlorothalonil is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases.

Chlorothalonil 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. Chlorothalonil, with a multi-site mode of action, may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides.

Oxathiapiprolin has been assigned Group U15 by the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC). Oxathiapiprolin modulates an oxysterol-binding protein (OSBP) in fungal cells. Repeated use of products for control of specific plant pathogens may lead to selection of resistant strains of fungi and result in a reduction of disease control. A disease management program for Orondis Opti that includes rotation with fungicides with a different mode of action is essential to reduce the risk of fungicide resistance development.

As part of a resistance management strategy:

- Do not tank-mix Orondis Opti with any fungicide for which resistance to the target disease has developed.
- Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not precede foliar applications of Orondis Opti with soil applications of other oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
- Different application methods of oxathiapiprolin-containing products (foliar and soil) must not be combined when protecting a crop during a growing season.
- When three or more fungicide applications are made, use Orondis Opti (or other oxathiapiprolin-containing products) in no more than 33% of the total foliar fungicide applications per year per crop.
- For guidance on a particular crop and disease control situation, consult your state extension specialist for official state recommendations.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

4.1.1 FOLIAR APPLICATION (INCLUDING GROUND APPLICATION, AERIAL APPLICATION AND CHEMIGATION)

Apply Orondis Opti at rates specified in **Section 7.0**. Where permitted, applications can

be made by ground, by air, and via chemigation as specified. Refer to **Section 4.5** for details of application by chemigation.

4.2 Application Equipment

4.2.1 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind.
- It is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

4.2.2 AIR-ASSISTED (AIR-BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

- Air-assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result.
- It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.
- **Note:** Air-assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air-assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

4.2.3 SPRAY TANK CLEAN-OUT

- Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.
- Drain application equipment. Thoroughly rinse and flush all application equipment with clean water.
- Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

See **Section 7.0** for application volume information.

- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.
- For aerial application, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise on this label.
- For ground application, apply in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise on this label.
- Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur.

4.4 Mixing Directions

4.4.1 ORONDIS OPTI ALONE

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 - 2/3 full of water
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Orondis Opti, continuing agitation until the product is completely dispersed.
3. Continue filling the tank, with agitation. Spray immediately after preparation, continuing agitation during spraying.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- **Do not** combine Orondis Opti with Dipel®, Latron B-1956® or Latron AG-98® as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label.
-
- Follow the most restrictive labeling and precautions of all products used in tank mixtures.
- Apply at least the minimum labeled rate of each fungicide in the tank mix.
- The crop safety of all tank mixtures with Orondis Opti, which may include physically compatible pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and/or additives, has not been tested.
- When using a tank mixture with Orondis Opti, it is important to understand crop safety.
- To test for crop safety prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this label and the tank-mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.
- Some materials, including oils, surfactants, adjuvants, and pesticide formulations, when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures, may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissue, and increase potential for crop injury.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY TEST

Orondis Opti is physically compatible with many commonly used fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, biological control products, liquid fertilizers, non-ionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation.

A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank-mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants/additives, in order to ensure the compatibility of Orondis Opti with other tank-mixed pesticide, adjuvant or fertilizer partners. The recommended procedure for conducting jar tank-mix compatibility tests is as follows:

Compatibility Test: Since pesticides, adjuvants and fertilizers can vary in quality, always **check tank-mix compatibility with tank-mixed partners before use**. Be especially careful when using **complete** suspension or fluid fertilizers as carriers, as

serious compatibility problems are more likely to occur with these products. Commercial application equipment may improve tank-mix compatibility in some instances. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the components. Check tank-mix compatibility using this procedure:

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (either the water or liquid fertilizer to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add ¼ teaspoon or 1.2 mL of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (¼ teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray solution). Close the lid, invert the jar, then shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, add them separately with dry formulations (wettable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, and finally adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, then shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner for this test, is as follows:

   Dry formulations: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.

   Liquid formulations: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 1/2 teaspoon or 2.5 mL to each jar.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, then invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) Pre-slurry dry formulations in water before addition, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations, before addition to the tank-mixture. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not use the tank-mixture.

4.4.4 ORONDIS OPTI IN TANK MIXTURES

- Consult a Syngenta representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning tank mixtures.
- When using in a tank mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.
  1. Water-soluble bag (WSB)
  2. Water-soluble granules (SG)
  3. Water-dispersible granules (WG)
  4. Wettable powders (WP)
  5. Water-based suspension concentrates (SC) (Orondis Opti)
  6. Capsule suspension (CS)
  7. Suspo emulsion (SE)

8. Oil dispersion (OD)
9. Emulsion in water (EW)
10. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
11. Water-soluble concentrates (SL)
12. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils
13. Soluble fertilizers
14. Drift retardants

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

Orondis Opti may be used with adjuvants, for example, nonionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils, and blends at typical agricultural use rates for these adjuvants.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR OVERHEAD IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution.
- Do not use end guns because of non-uniform application.
- Apply this product only through center-pivot, solid-set, hand-move, or moving-wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or chemigation experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned and flushed with clean water prior to use.
- 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.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained in the tank during the entire application period.
- Orondis Opti has not been sufficiently tested via irrigation systems to determine product efficacy.
- Best performance via irrigation is 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water per acre.

Center-Pivot Irrigation

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.

- Determine the time required to apply ⅛-½ inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer. When applying Orondis Opti through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of Orondis Opti required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Orondis Opti and sufficient water to the solution tank to meet the injection time requirements.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the Orondis Opti solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the Orondis Opti solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid-Set, Hand-Move, and Moving-Wheel Irrigation

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying Orondis Opti through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of Orondis Opti required needed to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Orondis Opti into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Orondis Opti solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

4.5.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR 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 back flow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back towards the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will

stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

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

4.5.3 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering device, 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. 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.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Orondis Opti fungicide as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems, inject Orondis Opti for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of Orondis Opti needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems, inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving

systems, inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Orondis is flushed from system.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Orondis Opti.

Crop, Crop Group, or Subgroup	Plant-back Interval
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Subgroup 1C)	0 days
Bulb Vegetables (Group 3-07)	
Leafy Greens (Subgroup 4A)	
Brassica, Head and Stem (Subgroup 5A)	
Peas, Edible-Podded	
Peas, Succulent Shelled	
Fruiting Vegetables (Group 8-10)	
Cucurbit Vegetables (Group 9)	
Strawberries	
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)	
Oilseed (Group 20)	
Ginseng	
Tobacco	
Cereals (Group 15,16)	30 days
Grass animal feeds (Group 17)	
Legume Vegetables, except succulent shelled and edible-podded peas	180 days
Non-grass Animal feed (Group 18)	
Peanuts	
All other crops not listed	

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

See **Section 7.0** for crop-specific restrictions and precautions.

6.1 Use Restrictions

- **Do not** use for residential applications. Use this product only for commercial and farm applications.
- **Do not** use on greenhouse-grown crops
- Orondis Opti must be used only in accordance with this label.
- **Do not** formulate this product into other end-use products.

6.2 Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

6.2.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives.
- The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage.
- Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.
- A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provides a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

6.2.2 AERIAL APPLICATION SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- This product must not be applied within 150 feet of marine/estuarine water bodies for aerial applications, unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.
- The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.
  1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ 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.
- **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.
- **Number of Nozzles –** Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation –** Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure –**Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types

such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

- **Boom Length –** Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **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. Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

  Swath Adjustment - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. 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.).

6.2.3 GROUND APPLICATION SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- This product must not be applied within 25 feet of marine/estuarine water bodies for ground applications, unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.
- **Nozzle Type –** Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure –** The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size –** Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
- **Application Height –** Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

6.2.4 WIND

- Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction.
- Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed.
- AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
- Local terrain can also influence wind patterns.
- Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

6.2.5 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

- Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential.
- Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

6.2.6 SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud.
- Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.
- Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

6.2.7 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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

6.2.8 DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

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

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin **Gourd, edible** Hyotan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra ***Momordica* spp.** Balsam apple Balsam pear Bittermelon Chinese cucumber	**Muskmelon** Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Golden pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon True cantaloupe Pumpkin	**Squash, summer** Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini **Squash, winter** Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Watermelon

Target Disease	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf blight (*A. cucumerina*) Alternaria leaf spot (*A. alternata*) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (*C. citrullina*) Downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*) Gummy stem blight/vine decline (*Didymella bryoniae*) Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca* only) Scab (*Cladosporium cucumerinum*) Target spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*)	1.7 – 2.5	Begin foliar applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.	Apply by ground, air or chemigation. Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Use the higher rates when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties. Under strong disease pressure and for enhanced efficacy against leaf spots and other non-Oomycete diseases listed, add Bravo Weather Stik at 1 pt/A. For conventional ground application, apply at least 15 gallons per acre, increasing the spray volume as the plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of the foliage. For air-assisted ground application, apply at least 10 gallons per acre. For aerial application, apply at least 5 gallons per acre.
Resistance Management:			

- Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not follow soil applications of other oxathiapiprolin-containing products with foliar applications of Orondis Opti.
- When 3 or more fungicide applications are made, use Orondis Opti (or other oxathiapiprolin-containing products) for no more than 33% of the total foliar fungicide applications, or a maximum of 4 applications per crop, whichever is fewer.
- On multiple crops in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year.

Precautions:

- Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. Do not apply Orondis Opti to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present:
  - Intense heat and sunlight
  - Drought conditions
  - Poor vine canopy
  - Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn
- Do not combine Orondis Opti with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pt/A/application
3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 10 pt/A/year
   a. **Do not** apply more than 0.125 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
   b. **Do not** apply more than 15.75 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products.
5) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.2 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10 (except Tomato)

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
African eggplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry	Groundcherry Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea eggplant Pepino Pepper, bell	Pepper, non-bell Roselle Scarlet eggplant Sunberry Tomatillo

Target Disease	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Botrytis leaf mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Buckeye rot (*Phytophthora parasitica*) Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.) Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) Pepper downy mildew (*Peronospora tabacina*) Phytophthora blight (*Phytophthora capsici*) Phytophthora blight (foliar) Powdery mildew (*Leveillula taurica*)	1.7 – 2.5	Begin foliar applications when disease is expected. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals.	Apply by ground, air or chemigation. Use the higher rates when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties. Under strong disease pressure and for enhanced efficacy against leaf spots and other non-Oomycete diseases listed, add Bravo Weather Stik at 1 pt/A. For conventional ground application, apply at least 15 gallons per acre, increasing the spray volume as the plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of the foliage. For air-assisted ground application, apply at least 10 gallons per acre. For aerial application, apply at least 5 gallons per acre. Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.

Resistance Management:

- Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not follow soil applications of other oxathiapiprolin-containing products with foliar applications of Orondis Opti.
- When 3 or more fungicide applications are made, use Orondis Opti (or other oxathiapiprolin-containing products) for no more than 33% of the total foliar fungicide applications, or a maximum of 4 applications per crop, whichever is fewer.
- On multiple crops in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.

2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pt/A/application
3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 10 pt/A/year
   a. **Do not** apply more than 0.125 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
   b. **Do not** apply more than 15.75 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products.
5) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 3 days

7.3 Tomato

Target Disease	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
FOLIAGE Buckeye rot (*Phytophthora parasitica*) Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) Gray leaf mold (*Fulvia fulva*; *Cladosporium* spp.) Gray leaf spot (*Stemphyllium botryosum*) Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) Pepper Downy Mildew (*Peronospora tabacina*) Phytophthora Blight (*Phytophthora capsici*) Septoria leaf spot (*S. lycopersici*) Target spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*)	1.7 – 2.5	Begin foliar applications when dew or rain occurs and disease threatens. Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval for foliage diseases.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. Use the higher rates when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. Under strong disease pressure, for enhanced efficacy against leaf spots and other non-Oomycete diseases listed, and for control of symptoms on fruit, add Bravo Weather Stik at 1 pt/A. For conventional ground application, apply at least 15 gallons per acre, increasing the spray volume as the plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of the foliage. For air-assisted ground application, apply at least 10 gallons per acre. For aerial application, apply at least 5 gallons per acre. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage.
FRUIT Alternaria fruit rot (black mold (*A. alternata*) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Botrytis gray mold (*B. cinerea*) Late blight fruit rot (*P. infestans*) Rhizoctonia fruit rot (*R. solani*)	1.7 – 2.5	For fruit diseases, begin at fruit set and apply on a 7- to 14-day interval.	

Resistance Management:

- Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not follow soil applications of other oxathiapiprolin-containing products with foliar applications of Orondis Opti.
- When 3 or more fungicide applications are made, use Orondis Opti (or other oxathiapiprolin-containing products) for no more than 33% of the total foliar fungicide applications, or a maximum of

4 applications per crop, whichever is fewer.
- On multiple crops in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pt/A/application
3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 10 pt/A/year
   a. **Do not** apply more than 0.125 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
   b. **Do not** apply more than 15 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products.
5) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage
Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

Pesticide Disposal
Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 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 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, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a

mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]
Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

9.0 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, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by 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. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) 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 (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, 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.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, 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 PERMITTED BY 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.

10.0 APPENDIX

10.1 Orondis Opti Use Summary Table

IMPORTANT: The table below is a summary of the Crop Use Directions for Orondis Opti. However, it is important for the user to read and follow the complete instructions contained within this label.

Crop or Crop Group or subgroup with examples	Maximum Rate per Application (pt/A)	Minimum Application Interval (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI days)	Maximum Rate per Year (pt/A)
Cucurbit vegetables (Crop Group 9): cucumber, cantaloupe, watermelon, squash	2.5	7	0	10
Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-10) (except tomato): eggplant, bell pepper, tomatillo	2.5	7	3	10
Tomato	2.5	7	0	10

* Not for use in California

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

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

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