



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

EPA Reg. Number:

100-1654

Date of Issuance:

2/13/20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

A22070 Fungicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Jordan Moseley
Regulatory Specialist, Lawn and Garden
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
PO 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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

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

Signature of Approving Official:

Lindsay Roe, Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

2/13/20

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

Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 100-1654."

3. Submit one copy of the revised 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 these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. 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 (2265/2) dated 11/19/2019
- Alternate CSF #1 (2266/2) dated 11/19/2019

The following alternate brand names have been added to the product record: Posterity XT, Posterity Peak, and Headway XT.

If you have any questions, please contact Lindsay Roe by phone at 703 347-0506, or via email at roe.lindsay@epa.gov; or Craig Reeves by phone at 703 347-0486, or via email at reeves.craig@epa.gov.

Enclosure

[Master Label]

PROPICONAZOLE	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
PYDIFLUMETOFEN	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE
AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

A22070 Fungicide

[Alternate Brand Names: Posterity® Peak, Posterity® XT, and Headway® XT]

Fungicide

An ADEPIDYN™ brand fungicide

For the prevention and control of dollar spot and other listed diseases of golf course turfgrass

Active Ingredients:

Pydiflumetofen*.....	1.0%
Azoxystrobin**.....	6.0%
Propiconazole***.....	10.1%
<hr/>	
Other Ingredients:	82.9%
Total:	100.00%

*CAS No. 1228284-64-7

**CAS No. 131860-33-8

***CAS No. 60207-90-1

A22070 Fungicide is formulated as a suspoemulsion (SE) and contains 0.09 lbs of pydiflumetofen, 0.52 lbs of azoxystrobin, and 0.87 lbs of propiconazole per gallon.

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.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.
See First Aid Statement inside booklet and on container label.

EPA Reg. No. 100-RALU
EPA Est.

Net Contents

[Batch Code: _____] (For nonrefillables only.)

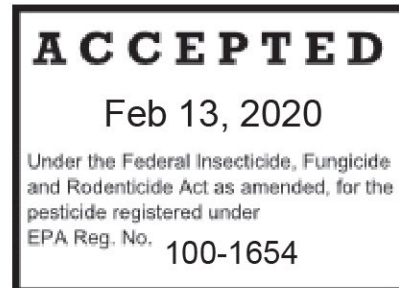


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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
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 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. • 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 to by mouth an unconscious person.
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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call 1-800-888-8372	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING

May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear appropriate protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Coveralls over a short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading or cleaning equipment
- In addition, mixers/loaders/applicators using mechanically pressurized handwands must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters

Respirator fit testing, medical qualification, and training

Using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change.

Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.

2.3 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.

2.4 Engineering Controls

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

2.5 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.

2.6 Environmental Hazards

Propiconazole is toxic to fish and shrimp. Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer. Pydiflumetofen is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and oysters and shrimp. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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 water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.6.1 Groundwater Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Pydiflumetofen has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. These chemicals may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

2.6.2 Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching surface water and a high potential for reaching aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of pydiflumetofen, propiconazole, and azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

2.7 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Notify state and/or Federal authorities and Syngenta immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

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

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

A22070 Fungicide is a combination of three broad-spectrum, preventative fungicides with systemic properties and is recommended for the prevention and control of many important turfgrass diseases. A22070 Fungicide may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered turf protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow. A22070 Fungicide is a member of Syngenta's Plant Performance™ product line that can improve plant vigor and quality. The additional benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology, which can vary according to plant species and growing environment.

3.1 Resistance Management

PROPICONAZOLE	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
PYDIFLUMETOFEN	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE
AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

For resistance management, please note that A22070 Fungicide contains a Group 7 (pydiflumetofen), a Group 3 (propiconazole), and a Group 11 (azoxystrobin) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to A22070 Fungicide and other Group 7, Group 3, and Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly on the same turf. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of A22070 Fungicide or other Group 7, Group 3, and Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, or extension specialist for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific plants and pathogens
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-796-4368. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

As part of a resistance management strategy, apply no more than 3 sequential applications to turfgrass. When applying for control of Gray Leaf Spot and Pythium diseases, do not apply more than 2 sequential applications.

Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

3.2 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

A22070 Fungicide applications should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy. Turf management practices that result in healthy, vigorous turf are the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices, such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management, should be combined with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Consult your local turf authority for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

A22070 Fungicide may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Refer to **Section 6.0** for rates and additional information.

4.2 Application Equipment

4.2.1 Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide uniform application and desired spray quality.
- Screens should be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.

4.2.2 Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 1. Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles
 2. Provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep tank-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.
- 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.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

- Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good coverage is essential for good disease control.
- Apply in sufficient water to provide good coverage. Typical application volumes range from 30 to 175 gallons of spray per acre.
- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Syngenta recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant that is approved for use in turfgrass.

4.4 Mixing Directions

- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray application equipment before using this product.
- Thoroughly 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.
- If spray-tank mixture is unsprayed for more than 18 hours (overnight), re-suspend product with agitation for 20 minutes

4.4.1 A22070 Fungicide 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 A22070 Fungicide to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.

- Begin application of the spray solution after A22070 Fungicide has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

4.4.2 Tank-Mix Precautions

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- Tank mixes of with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with A22070 Fungicide may result in tank mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.3** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.3 Tank-Mix Compatibility

A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank-mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants/additives, in order to ensure the compatibility of A22070 Fungicide with other products, adjuvants or fertilizers. The recommended procedure for conducting jar tank-mix compatibility tests is as follows:

Compatibility Test: Always perform a tank-mix compatibility test when mixing with new or unknown tank-mix partners before use. Use compatibility agents or buffering agents as per manufacturer label recommendations when using fertilizer suspensions as carrier. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gal/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the components. Perform tank-mix compatibility test as follows:

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 tsp or 1.2 ml of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (¼ tsp is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray solution). Close the lid, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing of the compatibility agent.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, follow the mixing order, add dry formulations (wetable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, and finally add adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, 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 0.5 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.

4. After adding all ingredients, close the jars 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 to the jar, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations, before addition to the jar. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not prepare the tank mix in the spray tank.

4.4.4 A22070 Fungicide In Tank Mixtures

- Add $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- Start the agitator before adding any tank-mix partners
- When using in a tank-mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below.
 1. Products packaged in water-soluble packaging
 2. Wettable powders
 3. Wettable granules (dry flowables)
 4. Liquid flowables (such as A22070 Fungicide)
 5. Capsule suspensions
 6. Soluble liquids
 7. Emulsifiable concentrates
 8. Surfactants / adjuvants.
- Allow each product to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water before adding the next product. Continue agitation while the next product is added.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after all products have completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

5.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
- **DO NOT** apply through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system.
- **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass by air
- **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass through irrigation systems (chemigation)
- **DO NOT** spray A22070 Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple, crabapple, or

flowering cherry trees. A22070 Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

- **DO NOT** use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply A22070 Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- **DO NOT** use this product in a greenhouse.
- **DO NOT** graze animals on treated areas.
- **DO NOT** feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to a non-target aquatic habitat.

5.2 Use Precautions

- This product is intended for use by professional applicators
- A22070 Fungicide has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as EC's. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have contributed to phytotoxicity.
- Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if the maximum amount of A22070 Fungicide has been used.
- If resistant isolates to Group 3, 7, or 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases.
- The shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.
- Allow sprays to completely dry prior to irrigating, unless otherwise specified in the Use Directions in **Section 6.0**.
- Apply after mowing OR allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
- AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

5.3 Spray Drift Management

ATTENTION

- THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.
- Do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area.
- The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift.
- DO NOT apply when the wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions.
- Do not apply at wind speeds below 3 mph.
- Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

5.3.1 Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground

5.3.2 Importance of Droplet Size

- An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

5.3.3 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 rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

5.3.4 Application Height

Applications must be made at the lowest height above the target area that still provides uniform coverage of the target. Making applications at the lowest yet effective height reduces exposure of droplets to wind.

5.3.5 Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

5.3.6 Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

5.3.7 Wind

Drift potential is lowest when wind speeds are 10 mph or less. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns.

AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

5.3.8 Temperature Inversions

- Applications must 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.

5.3.9 Non-Target Areas

Do not apply this pesticide when the product may drift to non-target areas (i.e., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops).

6.0 TURF USE DIRECTIONS

6.1 Golf Course Turfgrass

Turfgrass (including all cultivars, varieties, and or hybrids)			
Turfgrass for Golf Courses			
Target Pest	Use Rate fl oz/A (fl oz/1,000 sq ft)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum cereal</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Apply on a 14-28 day interval.	Use preventatively. Use in a program approach with fungicides containing chlorothalonil and acibenzolar-s-methyl (e.g. Daconil Action). Do not apply more than 2 consecutive applications of A22070 Fungicide.
Bentgrass Dead Spot (<i>Ophiosphaerella agrostis</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom	Use preventatively.

		development. Apply on a 14 day interval.	
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	32.7 – 65.3 (0.75 – 1.5)	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 day interval	Apply to higher cut turfgrass (fairways, tees, green surrounds, etc. above 0.375 inch in height)
Brown Patch <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and other <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. diseases, including Large Patch, Zoysia Patch,	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5-3)	For Brown Patch, apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. For Large Patch of all warm-season turfgrasses, make 1 or 2 applications in the fall prior to infection or when conditions are favorable for infection. For Zoysia Patch, make 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoysiagrass dormancy. Apply on a 14-28 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Brown Ring Patch (<i>Waitea circinata</i> var. <i>circinata</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply when conditions become favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14-28 day interval.	Use preventatively. Irrigate lightly after application.
Cool-Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	130.7 (3)	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make second application 28 days after the first.	Use preventatively.
Dichondra Rust (<i>Puccinia dichondrae</i>)	130.7 (3)	Apply when conditions become favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14-21 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Dollar Spot (<i>Clariireedia</i> spp. – formerly <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply when conditions become favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14-28 day interval.	Use preventatively. Apply the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or if longer intervals of control are

			desired.
Fairy Ring (<i>Lycoperdon</i> spp., <i>Agrocybe</i> <i>pediades</i> , <i>Bovista plumbea</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively or as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Reapplication after 14-28 days is recommended.	Apply in 2-4 gallons of water per 1,000 sq ft, add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray, and irrigate immediately after application with 1/8" to 1/4" of water.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Begin applications before disease is present and alternate with other fungicide chemistries that control gray leaf spot. Apply on a 14-28 day interval.	Use in a preventative disease control program.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula Blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i>)	130.7 (3)	Make two applications spaced 14-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover	Tank-mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as fungicides containing Chlorothalonil (e.g. Daconil Weatherstik) or Fludioxonil (e.g. Medallion® SC), may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 21 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Melting Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 21 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Microdochium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development.	Use preventatively.

		Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	
Mini Ring or Leaf & Sheath Spot (<i>R. zae</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Curative control may require several applications.
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i>)	130.7 (3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	130.7 (3)	Make two applications spaced 14-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover	Tank-mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as fungicides containing Chlorothalonil (e.g. Daconil Weatherstik) or Fludioxonil (e.g. Medallion® SC), may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	130.7 (3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 day interval.	Use preventatively. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Pythium Root Dysfunction (<i>Pythium volutum</i>)	130.7 (3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 21-28 day interval.	Use preventatively. Apply when mean daily soil temperatures are between 55 F and 70 F. Irrigate with 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water within 24 hours after application to facilitate movement into the root zone.

Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Use preventatively.
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i> or <i>Ophiosphaerella narmari</i> or <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>)	130.7 (3)	Begin applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. Apply the second application 28 days later.	Make two applications. Applying 1/8" to 1/4" of irrigation directly after application is recommended.
Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Initiate applications when soil temperatures reach 65°F at a 2 inch soil depth. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Use preventatively. Applying 1/4" of irrigation directly after application is recommended.
Take-all Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	130.7 (3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make two applications 21 days apart in the spring and two applications 21 days apart in the fall.	Use preventatively.
Take-all Root Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	65.3 – 130.7 (1.5 – 3)	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 28 day interval.	Use preventatively. Applying 1/8" to 1/4" of irrigation directly after application is recommended.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.1**.
- Do not make more than two sequential applications for control of Gray Leaf Spot.
- For all other diseases, do not make more than three sequential applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days

- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 392.1 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.276 lb ai pydiflumetofen/A/year, 1.59 lb ai azoxystrobin/A/year, and 2.67 lb ai propiconazole/A/year).
- DO NOT** apply more than 0.36 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 7.0 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products.
- 5) Do not make more than 3 applications at the maximum application rate per year.

6.1.1 A22070 Fungicide Rate Conversion Chart

Fl Oz Product per 1,000 Sq Ft	Pints Product per Acre	Gallons Product per Acre
0.75	2.0	0.26
1.0	2.7	0.34
1.5	4.0	0.51
2.0	5.4	0.68
2.5	6.8	0.85
3.0	8.2	1.02

6.1.2 Amount of Active Ingredient per Application Volume A22070 Fungicide

Fl Oz Product/A	Amount of Active Ingredient per Application Volume (lb ai/A)		
	Pydiflumetofen	Azoxystrobin	Propiconazole
32.7	0.023	0.13	0.22
65.3	0.046	0.265	0.44
130.7	0.09	0.53	0.89

6.1.3 Amount of A22070 Fungicide for Turf Applications per 100 Gallons

Spray volume: 2 gal/1,000 sq ft

A22070 Fungicide Use Rate	
(fl oz/1,000 sq ft)	(pints/100 gal)
0.75	2.3
1.0	3.1
1.5	4.7
2.0	6.2
2.5	7.8
3.0	9.4

Spray volume: 3 gal/1,000 sq ft

A22070 Fungicide Use Rate	
(fl oz/1,000 sq ft)	(pints/100 gal)
0.75	1.5
1.0	2.1
1.5	3.0
2.0	4.1
2.5	5.2
3.0	6.2

Spray volume: 4 gal/1,000 sq ft

A22070 Fungicide Use Rate	
(fl oz/1,000 sq ft)	(pints/100 gal)
0.75	1.15
1.0	1.55
1.5	2.25
2.0	3.1
2.5	3.9
3.0	4.65

7.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep this product in its tightly closed original container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, 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 of 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and 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.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 allowed by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse the 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 refiller. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment 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 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 allowed by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER

8.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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