



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

100-1771

Date of Issuance:

8/22/2025

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration

☐ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Sprexima

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
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 Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his or her 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 the 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 or registration review of your product when EPA requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Gina Burnett, Senior Regulatory Advisor
Biochemical Pesticide Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:

8/22/2025

2. Make the following labeling change before you release this product for shipment:
 - Revise EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 100-1771."
3. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling for the record before you release this product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following acceptable Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF):

- Basic CSF dated 03/04/2025

If you have any questions, please contact Cecilia Kujawa via email at kujawa.cecilia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Gina Burnett, Senior Regulatory Advisor
Biochemical Pesticide Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Bracketed text [] is optional

Sprexima®

[OMRI Listed™] 

ACCEPTED

08/22/2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 100-1771

Bio-fungicide against *Botrytis* spp., *Monilinia* spp.[*], *Penicillium* spp.[*], *Erwinia* spp.[*], *Mucor* spp.[*] and Grape sour rot [*] [*Not Registered for Use By California]

For control of diseases of ornamental plants; ornamental bulb, corm and tuber crops; cut flowers; conifers; Christmas trees; listed small fruit, fruit and nut trees; and listed vegetable plants grown for retail sales to consumers.

For application to field- and container grown plants produced in greenhouses and nurseries (including shade houses, lath houses and other outdoor growing structures), evergreen (including conifer) and deciduous tree nurseries, Christmas tree farms and ornamental grasses.

Active Ingredients:

Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain LAS02*96.1%

Other Ingredients:3.9%

Total:**100.0%**

*Contains a minimum of 1.0×10^{10} CFU/g of product

Formulation: Water dispersible granules (WG)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est.

Net Contents

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

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
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 by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible• Call a poison control center or doctor for 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
SYNGENTA 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

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist and avoid contact with eyes or clothing. 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof or Chemical-resistant Gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers/Loaders and applicators must wear:

- 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 an HE filter.

Repeated exposures to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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

2.3 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 170.607(d), (e), and (f)), 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 break-down.

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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.

2.5 Environmental Hazards

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. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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 DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR WEED CONTROL, AND/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 this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of four (4) hours.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

For early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof or chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sprexima® is a bio-fungicide that acts preventively. Its active ingredient (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02) acts by spatial and nutritive competition against plant pathogens (*Botrytis* spp., *Monilinia* spp., *Penicillium* spp., *Erwinia* spp., *Mucor* spp. and grape sour rot). It is able to rapidly colonize the treated surface (fruits, flowers, stems and wounded parts) and thus to compete with plant pathogens to prevent these from growing on fruits, flowers, stems or wounded parts.

3.1.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Integrate Sprexima into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever fungicide use is necessary.

Follow practices known to reduce disease development. Consult local agricultural authorities for specific IPM strategies developed for your crop(s) and location.

Be sure use of this product conforms to resistance management strategies, which may include rotating and/or tank-mixing with other products with different modes of action.

3.1.2 Mixing Instructions

Partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation to provide moderate circulation before adding Sprexima. Add the required amount of Sprexima for the area treated to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain circulation while loading and spraying. Do not mix more Sprexima than can be used in 24 hours.

Always ensure the sprayer is clean according to standard cleaning procedures, in good working order and calibrated accurately to the sprayer manufacturer recommendations.

3.1.3 Tank Mixing

Do not combine SPREXIMA in the spray tank with other pesticides, surfactants, adjuvants, or fertilizers if there has been no previous experience or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your use conditions. Follow the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

To ensure compatibility of tank-mix combinations, they must be evaluated prior to use. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let this mixture stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Test the mix on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of the application.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Sprexima can be applied as a foliar spray to field and greenhouse crops. Apply Sprexima as a preventive treatment before infection.

Complete spray application coverage is required to protect leaves, flowers, fruits, and bunches. Repeat application every 7 to 14 days throughout periods of disease occurrence. In the event of rain, reapply Sprexima right afterward to prevent disease recontamination of the crop.

Apply Sprexima after leaf stripping, picking or pruning in fruit, vegetable and greenhouse production to protect plant wounds. Pre-harvest application timing allows post-harvest disease control.

For improved performance, use Sprexima in a rotational program with other registered fungicides.

Sprexima has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations, is not feasible. Prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity.

Apply using conventional spray equipment to the point of saturation, using a sufficient volume of mixture to ensure complete coverage of vegetation without run-off. The amount of spray solution necessary will depend on the type of crop. Full canopy coverage is required with the recommended range of 40-150 gallons of spray per acre. Some crops and/or canopy coverage might require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre. If possible, apply the product on both faces of the leaves and preferably early in the morning. Avoid application during periods of hot temperatures and low relative humidity. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. These conditions can negatively impact the performance of Sprexima. In case of strong rains (rain fastness risk) during the period of 48 hour after treatment, repeat the application.

5.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply to through any type of irrigation systems (chemigation).
- **DO NOT** apply through cold fogger equipment
- **DO NOT** apply through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system

5.2 Use Precautions

- Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of Sprexima has been used.
- The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

5.3 Spray Drift Management

5.3.1 Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

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 favorable environmental conditions.

5.3.3 Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** – Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

5.3.4 Controlling Droplet Size – Aerial

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage. Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. 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 lowest drift.

5.3.5 Boom Height – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

5.3.6 Boom Height – Aerial Boom

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

5.3.7 Boom Width– Aerial

For aerial applications, the boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotary blade. Use upwind swath displacement and apply only when wind speed is 3-10 mph as measured by an anemometer. Use medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles. If application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

5.3.8 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.

5.3.9 Temperature and Humidity

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

5.3.10 Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

5.3.11 Wind

Drift potential increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

5.3.12 Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

6.0 USE DIRECTIONS

6.1 Target Diseases and Application Rates

Thoroughly cover plant foliage with spray solution. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 days.

CROPS	TARGET DISEASES	APPLICATION RATE
Grapevine and Table grapes	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. Sour rot[*]	2.5 lb/acre
Berries and Small Fruits [Crop Group 13-07] [*]: Amur River Grape[*], Aronia berry[*], Bayberry[*], Bearberry[*], Bilberry[*], Blackberry[*], Blueberry[*], Highbush & Lowbush[*], Buffalo Currant[*], Buffaloberry[*], Che[*], Chilean Guava[*], Chokecherry[*], Cloudberry[*], Cranberry[*], Currant (black & red) [*], Elderberry[*], European Barberry[*], Gooseberry[*], Highbush Cranberry[*], Honeysuckle (edible) [*], Huckleberry[*], Jostaberry[*], Juneberry[*], Kiwifruit[*], Fuzzy[*], Lingonberry[*], Maypop[*], Mountain Pepper Berries[*], Mulberry[*], Native Currant[*], Partridgeberry[*], Phalsa[*], Pincherry[*], Raspberry (black and red) [*], Riberry[*], Salal[*], Schisandra Berry[*], Sea Buckthorn[*], Serviceberry[*], Strawberry[*], Wild Raspberry[*], and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.[*] <i>Monilinia</i> spp.[*]	2.5 lb/acre
Cucurbit Vegetables [Crop Group 9] [*]: Chayote[*], Chinese Waxgourd[*], Citron Melon[*], Cucumber[*], Gherkin (<i>Cucumis anguria</i>) [*], Gourd (edible) [*], Momordica spp. (includes Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, Chinese Cucumber) [*], Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>) (includes True Cantaloupe, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melon, Honey Balls, Mango Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon and Snake Melon) [*], Pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita</i> spp.) [*], Squash[*], Summer[*], Squash (winter) [*], Watermelon (includes hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i>) [*] and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.[*]	2.5 lb/acre
Fruiting Vegetables Except Cucurbits [Crop Group 8-10] [*]: 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[*], Tomato[*], Tree Tomato[*] and cultivars varieties and/or hybrids of these[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.[*]	2.5 lb/acre
Leafy Vegetables [Crop Group 4-16] [*]: Amaranth[*], Arugula[*], Cardoon[*], Celery[*], Celery (Chinese)[*], Celtuce[*], Chervil[*], Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved & garland)[*], Corn salad[*], Cress (garden & upland) [*], Dandelion[*], Dock[*], Endive[*], Fennel (Florence) [*], Lettuce (head and leaf) [*], Orach[*], Parsley[*], Purslane (garden & winter) [*], Radicchio[*], Rhubarb[*], Spinach[*], Spinach (New Zealand & Vine) [*], and Swiss Chard[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.[*]	2.5 lb/acre

Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables [Crop Group 5] [*]: Broccoli[*], Chinese Broccoli[*], Broccoli Raab[*], Brussel Sprouts[*], Cabbage[*], Chinese Cabbage (bok choy and napa) [*], Chinese Mustard Cabbage[*], Cauliflower[*], Cavalo Broccolo[*], Collards[*], Kale[*], Kohlrabi[*], Mizuna[*], Mustard Greens[*], Mustard Spinach[*], Rape Greens[*]	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.[*]	2.5 lb/acre
Bulb Vegetables [Crop Group 3-07] [*]: Chive (fresh leaves) [*], Chinese Chive (fresh leaves) [*], Daylily (bulb) [*], Elegans Hosta[*], Fritillaria (bulb) [*], Fritillaria (leaves)[*], Garlic (bulb) [*], Garlic (great headed, bulb) [*], Garlic (Serpent, bulb) [*], Kurrat[*], Lady's Leek[*], Leek <i>Allium porrum</i> [*], Leek (wild) [*], Lily (bulb) [*], Onion (Beltsville bunching) [*], Onion (bulb) [*], Onion (Chinese, bulb) [*], Onion (fresh) [*], Onion (green) [*], Onion (Macrostem) [*], Onion (pearl) [*], Onion (potato, bulb) [*], Onion (tree, tops) [*], Onion (Welsh) [*], Shallot (bulb) [*], Shallot (fresh leaves) [*], and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these[*]	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.[*]	2.5 lb/acre
Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) [Crop Group 6] [*]: Bean[*], Broad Bean (fava bean) [*], Chickpea[*], Guar[*], Jackbean[*], Lablab Bean[*], Lentil[*], Pea[*], Pigeon Pea[*], Soybean[*], Sword Bean[*] and other legume vegetables[*]	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Herbs and Spices [Crop Group 19] [*]: Allspice[*], Angelica[*], Anise[*], Star Anise[*], Annatto[*], Balm[*], Basil[*], Borage[*], Burnet[*], Chamomile[*], Caper Buds[*], Caraway[*], Black Caraway[*], Cardamom[*], Cassia Bark[*], Cassia Buds[*], Catnip[*], Celery Seed[*], Chervil[*], Chive[*], Chinese Chive[*], Cinnamon[*], Clary[*], Clove Buds[*], Coriander[*], Costmary[*], Cilantro[*], Cumin[*], Curry[*], Dillweed[*], Dill[*], Fennel[*], Florence Fennel[*], Fenugreek[*], Grains of Paradise[*], Horehound[*], Hyssop[*], Juniper Berry[*], Lavender[*], Lemongrass[*], Lovage[*], Macel[*], Marigold[*], Majoram[*], Mustard (seed) [*], Nasturtium[*], Nutmeg[*], Parsley (dried) [*], Pennyroyal[*], Black Pepper[*], White Pepper[*], Poppy (seed) [*], Rosemary[*], Rue[*], Saffron[*], Sage[*], Savory (summer and winter) [*], Sweet Bay[*], Tansy[*], Tarragon[*], Thyme[*], Vanilla[*], Wintergreen[*], Woodruff[*], Wormwood[*]	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Pome Fruits [Crop Group 11] [*]: Apple[*], Azarole[*], Crabapple[*], Loquat[*], Mayhaw[*], Medlar[*], Pear[*], Pear (Asian) [*], Quince[*], Quince (Chinese) [*], Quince (Japanese) [*], Tejocote[*], and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*] <i>Monilinia</i> spp.[*] <i>Penicillium</i> spp.[*] <i>Erwinia</i> spp. [*] <i>Mucor</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Stone Fruits [Crop Group 12-12] [*]: Apricot[*], Apricot (Japanese) [*], Capulin[*], Cherry (black) [*], Cherry (Nanking) [*], Cherry (sweet) [*], Cherry (tart) [*], Jujube (Chinese) [*], Nectarine[*], Peach[*], Plum[*], Plum (American) [*], Plum (beach) [*], Plum (Canada) [*], Plum (cherry) [*], Plum (Chickasaw) [*], Plum (Damson) [*], Plum (Japanese) [*], Plum (Klamath) [*], Plum (Prune) [*], Plumcot[*], Sloe[*], and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*] <i>Monilinia</i> spp.[*]	2.5 lb/acre

Tree Nut [Crop Group 14-12] [*]: African nut-tree[*], Almond[*], Beechnut[*], Brazil nut[*], Brazilian pine[*], Bunya[*], Bur oak[*], Butternut[*], Cajou nut[*], Candlenut[*], Cashew[*], Chestnut[*], Chinquapin[*], Coconut[*], Dika Nut[*], Ginkgo[*], Guiana Chestnut[*], Hazelnut[*], Heartnut[*], Hickory Nut[*], Japanese Horse-Chestnut[*], Macadamia Nut[*], Mongongo Nut[*], Monkey-Pot[*], Monkey Puzzle Nut[*], Okari Nut[*], Pachira Nut[*], Peach Palm Nut[*], Pecan[*], Pequi[*], Pili Nut[*], Pine Nut[*], Pistachio[*], Sapucaia Nut[*], Tropical Almond[*], Walnut (black) [*], Walnut (English) [*], Yellowhorn[*], and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*] <i>Monilinia</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Ornamental Plants[*]: Flowering Plants[*], Tropical Plants[*], Annuals[*], Perennials[*], Bedding Plant[*], Potted Flowers[*], Foliage Plant[*], Shrubs[*], Bulb Crops[*]	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Root and Tuber Vegetables [Crop Group 1] [*]: Arracacha[*], Arrowroot[*], Artichoke[*], Chinese & Jerusalem[*], Beet (garden & sugar) [*], Burdock (edible) [*], Canna (edible) [*], Carrot[*], Cassava[*], Celeriac[*], Chayote[*], Chervil (turnip-rooted) [*], Chicory[*], Chufa[*], Dasheen[*], Ginger[*], Ginseng[*], Horseradish[*], Leren[*], Parsaly (turnip-rooted) [*], Parsnip[*], Potato[*], Radish[*], Oriental Radish[*], Rutabaga[*], Salsify[*], Salsify (black & Spanish) [*], Skirret[*], Sweet Potato[*], Tanier[*], Turmeric[*], Turnip[*], Yam Bean[*], Yam (true) [*], and other root and tuber vegetables[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Edible Peel Group [Crop Group 23] [*]: Date[*], Fig[*], Guava[*], Olive[*]	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel Group [Crop Group 24] [*]: Atemoya or Sugar Apple[*], Avocado[*], Banana[*] or Pomegranate[*], Dragon Fruit[*], Lychee[*], Passionfruit[*], Pineapple[*], and Prickly Pear (fruit) [*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Citrus Fruit Group [Crop Group 10-10] [*]: Australian Desert Lime[*], Australian Finger Lime[*], Brown River Finger Lime[*], Calamondin[*], Citron[*], Citrus hybrids[*], Grapefruit[*], Japanese Summer Grapefruit[*], Kumquat[*], Lemon[*], Lime[*], Mediterranean Mandarin[*], Mount While Lime[*], New Guinea Wild Lime[*], Orange (sour and sweet) [*], Pummelo[*], Russell River Lime[*], Satsuma Mandarin[*], Sweet Lime[*], Tachibana Orange[*], Tahiti Lime[*], Tangelo[*], Tangerine[*], Tangor[*], Trifoliate Orange[*], Uniq fruit[*] and other citrus fruits[*].	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*] <i>Monilinia</i> spp. [*] <i>Penicillium</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Hemp[*]	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre
Hops[*]	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. [*]	2.5 lb/acre

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7.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original container in a cool, dry place. Prevent exposure to moisture. Keep container tightly closed and out of reach of children.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

8.0 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.

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

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