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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Lesley P. Czochor, Ph. D. Senior Product Registration Manager, DuPont Crop Protection Stine-Haskell Research Center PO Box 30 Newark, DE 19714-0030

JUL 3 1 2007

Dear Dr. Czochor:

SUBJECT:

DuPont [™] Manzate ® Flowable

EPA Registration Number 352-706 Your Submission dated July 19, 2007

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section (3) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) is acceptable.

The Agency acknowledges the primary name of this product to be "DuPont [™] Manzate ® Flowable".

Please submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions, please contact Lisa Jones of my team at (703) 308-9424 or by e-mail at jones.lisa@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Mary L. Waller

Product Manager (21)

Fungicide Branch

Registration Division (7505P)

Mary L. Waller

Enclosure: Stamped Label

| CONCURRENCES | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| SYMBOL < | 7505C | | | | | | |
| SURNAME < | Lisa Jones | | | | | | |
| DATE < | Jul 31, 2007 | | | | | | |

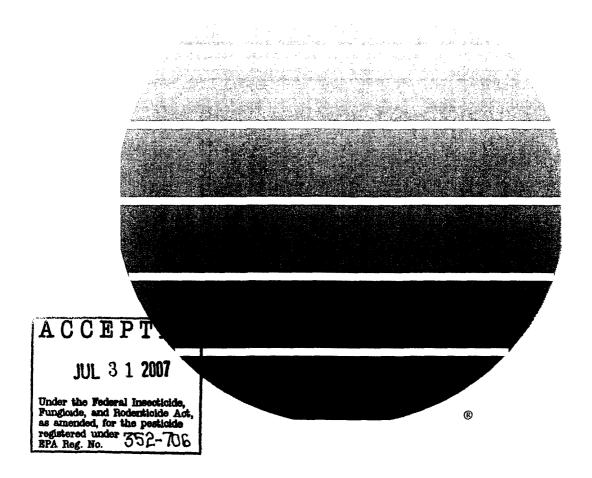
EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY



DuPont[™] Manzate[®] Flowable

fungicide



"...... A Growing Partnership With Nature"



DuPont[™] Manzate[®] Flowable

fungicide

Flowable

| Active Ingredients | | By Weight |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| A coordination product of zinc ion | 1 | |
| and manganese ethylenebisdithioc | arbamate | 37.0% |
| in which the ingredients are | | |
| Manganese ⁺⁺ | 7.4% | |
| Zinc** | 0.9% | |
| Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion | | |
| $(C_4H_6N_2S_4)^-$ | 28.7% | |
| Inert Ingredients | | 63.0% |
| TOTAL | | 100.0% |
| Contains 4.0 Pounds Active Ingredien | t Per Gallon | |

| EPA Reg. No. 332-700 | • |
|----------------------|---|
| EPA Est. No | _ |
| Net Contents: | |

CAUTION FIRST AID

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 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 eye. 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 do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637. See Label for Additional Precautions and Directions for Use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Causes moderate eye irritation.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or faceshield

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or faceshield
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:

During aerial application, human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seed. Do not contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwaters.

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.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or faceshield

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Commercial seed treatments and professional applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), and municipal lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont. User assumes all risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

DuPont™ MANZATE® Flowable, containing mancozeb, is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment) - Apply MANZATE® Flowable at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage, use 20 to 100 gallons per acre for ground equipment and no less than 2 gallons per acre for aircraft. Add MANZATE® Flowable slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. A spreader-sticker spray adjuvant may be used with this product if needed; contact your local product distributor or DuPont representative for specific recommendations.

RESTRICTIONS

Foliar Applications

Where EBDC Products Used Allow the Same Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient (maneb, mancozeb or metiram) is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed any one of the specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

Where EBDC Products Used Allow Different Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

SEED TREATMENT

In addition to the maximum number of foliar applications permitted by the formula stated above, a single application for seed treatment may be made on crops which have registered seed treatment uses.

CHEMIGATION

Apply MANZATE® Flowable Fungicide only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply MANZATE® Flowable 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, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other 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.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- 2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- 3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- 8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
- 9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of DuPontTM MANZATE® Flowable as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems inject MANZATE® Flowable 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 MANZATE® Flowable 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.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all MANZATE® Flowable is flushed from system.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 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.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 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.
- 8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
- 9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of MANZATE® Flowable as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems inject MANZATE® Flowable 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 MANZATE® Flowable 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 MANZATE® Flowable is flushed from system.

| CROP Apple | DISEASES CONTROLLED (See Pomefruit) | RATE OF DUPONT TM MANZATE® FLOWABLE PER APPLICATION QTS/ACRE | TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use) | RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | Cercospora Leaf Spot, Rust | 1.6 | 10-day intervals. Four applications are usually | Apply only on asparagus ferns after spears have been harvested. Do not apply within 180 days of harvest in all states except CA and AZ (120 days). Do not apply more than 6.4 qts (6.4 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Asparagus Crown (Planting Stock) | Crown Rot | 0.8/100 gals | Dip clean, loosely packed crowns into continuously agitated fungicide suspension for 5 minutes. Drain and plant as soon as possible. | Wash dirty crowns before dip treatment. Replace suspension in clean tank when discolored by soil. |
| Banana (Including Plantain) | Sigatoka | 1.6-2.4 | Apply when leaves first appear and repeat every 14 to 21 days or as required. Use sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. | Do not apply more than 24 qts (24 lbs active) per acre per growing cycle. Minimum preharvest interval 0 days. |
| Barley, Oat, Rye, Wheat (Including Triticale) | Helminthosporium Leaf Spot, Leaf Rust, Septoria Glume Blotch, Septoria Leaf Spot, Tan Spot | 1.6 | Start application at onset of disease or when plants are in the tillering to jointing stage and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. | Do not make more than three applications during the season. Do not apply more than 4.8 qts (4.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not apply within 26 days of harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated areas prior to harvest. |
| Caprifig (Non-Food Use) | Endosepsis (Fusarium), Mold | 3.2/100 gals | Prepare mamme figs by making a shallow cut through the eye and then hand dividing to avoid wasp injury. Submerge mamme figs in the continuously agitated suspension for at least 15 minutes. Drain before placement in trees. | Use fresh dipping suspension after treating 4 to 5 batches of figs. |
| Corn (Sweet Corn for Fresh Use or Processing; Popcorn; and Sweet Corn for Seed Production, including Hybrid Seed) (Field and Field Corn for Hybrid Seed Production) | Common Rust, Helminthosporium Leaf Blight, Gray Leaf Spot | 1.2 | Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Start applications when disease first appears and repeat at 4- to 7-day intervals. | Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 18 qts (18 lbs active) per acre per crop east of the Mississippi and AR and LA. Do not apply more than 6 qts (6 lbs active) per acre per crop west of the Mississippi except AR and LA. Do not feed treated forage to livestock. Do not apply within 40 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 12 qts (12 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated forage to livestock. |
| Cranberry | Fruit Rot | 2.4-4.8 | Start applications at mid- bloom and repeat at 7- to 10- day intervals. | Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 14.4 qts (14.4 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Cucumber | Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Scab | 1.6-2.4 | Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 19.2 qts (19.2 lbs active) per acre per crop. |
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| CROP | DISEASES CONTROLLED | RATE OF DUPONT TM MANZATE® FLOWABLE PER APPLICATION QTS/ACRE | TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use) | RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Fennel | Early Blight, Late Blight | 1.6 | emergence. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 12.8 qts (12.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not graze livestock in treated areas. |
| Grape (East of the Rocky Mountains) | Black Rot, Bunch Rot, Deadarm, Downy Mildew | 1.2-3.2 | provide thorough coverage | Do not apply within 66 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 19.2 qts (19.2 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Grape (West of the Rocky Mountains) | Black Rot, Bunch Rot, Deadarm, Downy Mildew | 1.2-2 | starting when new shoots are | Do not apply within 66 days of harvest except in CA where no application can be made after bloom. Do not apply more than 6 qts (6 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Melon Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw, Honeydew, Watermelon | Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot | 1.6-2.4 | fungicides is suggested. Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. Some varieties are sensitive to MANZATE® Flowable fungicide. Consult State Cooperative Extension Service Specialist prior to use. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 19.2 qts (19.2 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Oat | (See Barley) | 2.1 | | |
| Onion (Dry Bulb), Garlic, Shallot | Botrytis Leaf Blight, Downy Mildew, Neck Rot, Purple Blotch | 2.4 | Follow a protective spray schedule starting when diseases are first reported in the area and repeat at 7-day intervals throughout the season. | Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not apply to exposed bulbs. Do not apply more than 24 qts (24 lbs active) per acre per crop. |
| | Smut | 2.4 | Apply 2.4 qts per acre as a furrow drench at time of planting onion seeds. Use 75 to 125 gallons of water per acre. | Do not use more than 2.4 qts active per acre (29,000 linear feet of furrow) with an 18 inch row spacing. |
| Papaya | Anthracnose (Colletotricum), Phytophthora Fruit Rot, Black Spot (Cercospora) | 1.6-2.0 (minimum 50 gals per acre) | Begin at flowering; treat central column crown, blossom area and developing fruit. Repeat at 14- to 21-day intervals. | Do not use more than 28 qts (28 lbs active) per acre per crop. Minimum pre-harvest interval 0 days. |
| Peanut | Ascochyta Web Blotch Cercospora Leaf Spot, Rust | 0.8-1.6 | Start application when disease first appears or is reported in area. Repeat sprays at 7-to 14-day intervals. Reduce sprays to a 7-day interval during humid weather. | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not use more than 12.8 qts (12.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated vines to livestock. |
| | | | numia weather. | |

| Quince Greek Consult state Consult Sta | | | | | | <u> </u> |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| A maximum per acre user rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays. Use 50 gal minimum per acre. Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust for variable tree size. Potato Early Blight, Late Blight, Black Dot Disease Suppression: Botrytis Disease Suppression: Disease Suppression: Potato Fusarium Decay, (Seedpiece Treatment) Sequesh Common Seab Dip whole or cut potato tubers in q MANZATE® Flowable frugicide per 50 gallons of water. Place treat minimum care at intervals of 5- to 10-days or 0.4 qt per acre per crop. Do not use within 3 days of harvest in quantification and intervals of 5- to 10-days or 0.4 qt per acre at intervals. Potato (Seedpiece Treatment) Dip whole or cut potato tubers in quantification within 14 days of harvest in quantification within 14 days of harvest in quantification within 14 days of harvest in the tool-leading the district of the per acre per crop. Squash Downy Mildew 1.6-2.4 Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7- to 10-day inte | Pear Pom Appl Pear, Crab | e Fruit le, , papple, | (See Pomefruit) Rusts, Scab, | DUPONTTM MANZATE® FLOWABLE PER APPLICATION QTS/ACRE 4.8 Maximum per acre use rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays. Use 50 gal minimum per acre. Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust | (Also refer to Directions for Use) Pre-Bloom/Bloom Use: Begin application at 1/4 to 1/2 inch green tip and continue on a 7- to 10-day schedule through bloom. Use either the "Pre-Bloom/Bloom" or "Extended Application" schedule. DO NOT COMBINE OR INTEGRATE THE TWO | Do not apply more than 4.8 qts (4.8 lbs active) per acre per application. Do not apply after bloom. Do not apply more than 19.2 qts (19.2 lbs active) per acre per year. Do not graze livestock in treated areas. It is recommended that this product be used in an Integrated Pest Management Program. |
| Late Blight, Black Dot Spread treated seed pieces in a coll place if held before planting. Downy Mildew Squash, Including Edible Gourd) Cercospora Leaf Spot Sugar Beet Cercospora Leaf Spot Sugar Beet Cercospora Leaf Spot Seed some Sugar Beet Sugar Beet Sugar Beet Sugar Beet Sugar Beat Sugar Beet Sugar Beat Sugar Beat Sugar Beat Su | | | | 2.4 Maximum per acre use rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays. Use 50 gal minimum per acre. Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust for variable tree size. | Schedule or for Use in Tank Mixtures: For implementation of IPM programs, applications based on tree-row volume, or for use as a resistance management tool; begin applications at 1/4 to 1/2 inch green tip and continue applications on a 7- to 10-day schedule through the second cover spray. Use either the "Pre-Bloom/ Bloom" or "Extended Application" schedule. DO NOT COMBINE OR INTEGRATE THE TWO TREATMENT SCHEDULES | active) per acre per application. Do not apply within 77 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 16.8 qts (16.8 lbs active) per acre per year. Do not graze livestock in treated areas. It is recommended that this product be used in an Integrated Pest Management Program. |
| Potato (Seedpiece Treatment) Fusarium Decay, Seedborne Treatment Potato (Seedpiece Treatment) Fusarium Decay, Seedborne Treatment Potato (Seedpiece Treatment) Potato (Seedpiece Spread treated seedpieces in a cool place if held before planting. Potato (Summer Squash, Including (Summer Squash, Including (Summer Squash, Including (Seedpiece) Potato (Seedpiece) | Pota | ito | Late Blight, Black Dot Disease Suppression: | 0.4-1.6 | are 4 to 6 inches high by applying 1 qt (1 lb active) per acre. As the vines increase in size, apply 1 to 1.6 qts per acre at intervals of 5- to 10-days or 0.4 qt per acre at 3 to | active) per acre per crop. Do not use within 3 days of harvest in CT, DE, FL, MA, ME, MI, NH, NY, OH, PA, RI, VT, WI, and within 14 days elsewhere. Vine-kill should occur 14 days before harvest. It is recommended that this product be used in an Integrated Pest |
| Squash (Summer Squash, Including Edible Gourd) Sugar Beet Cercospora Leaf Spot Cercospora Leaf Spot Squash (Summer Squash, Including Edible Gourd) Sugar Beet Cercospora Leaf Spot Sugar Beet Cercospora Leaf Spot Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. Sugar Beet Cercospora Leaf Spot 1.2-1.6 Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Threatens. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 11.2 qts (11.2 lb active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to | (See | edpiece | Seedborne | 1 per 50 gal | in 1 qt MANZATE® Flowable fungicide per 50 gallons of water. Place treated tubers in a clean con- tainer following treatment and plant as soon as possible. Spread treated seedpieces in a cool place if held before | Do not use treated seed potatoes for food |
| threatens. Repeat at 7- to 10- day intervals. Do not apply more than 11.2 qts (11.2 lb active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to | (Sur Squa Inch Edit | mmer ash, uding ble | Downy Mildew | 1.6-2.4 | Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and | Do not apply more than 19.2 qts (19.2 lbs |
| | Sug | ar Beet | Cercospora Leaf Spot | 1.2-1.6 | Begin when disease first threatens. Repeat at 7- to 10- | Do not apply more than 11.2 qts (11.2 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to |

| CROP Tomato | DISEASES CONTROLLED Anthracnose, | RATE OF DUPONT TM MANZATE® FLOWABLE PER APPLICATION QTS/ACRE 0.6-1.2 | TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use) Start application when | RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| (East of the Mississippi River) | Early Blight, Gray Leaf Spot, Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot | | | Do not apply more than 16.8 qts (16.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. |
| | | 1.2-2.4 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. | |
| | Bacterial Speck and Spot | 1.2-2.4 | are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 16.8 qts (16.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. Use a full rate of a fixed copper fungicide in a tank mix combination with a half to full rate of MANZATE® Flowable. Follow the application interval recommended on the copper fungicide label. |
| Tomato (West of the Mississippi River) | Anthracnose, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Spot, Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot | 0.6-0.8 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 3- to 7-day intervals throughout the season. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 6.4 qts (6.4 lbs active) per acre per crop. |
| | | 1.2-1.6 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. | |
| | Bacterial Speck and Spot | 1.2-1.6 | are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 6.4 qts (6.4 lbs active) per acre per crop. Use a full rate of a fixed copper fungicide in a tank mix combination with a half to full rate of MANZATE® Flowable. Follow the application interval recommended on the copper fungicide label. |
| Watermelon | (See Melon) | | | |
| Wheat (Including Triticale) | (See Barley) | | | |

FLOWERS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTALS

NOT INTENDED FOR USE ON FRUIT TREES BY HOMEOWNERS. TREATED PLANTS MUST NOT BE USED FOR FOOD OR FEED PURPOSES.

Plant sensitivities to DuPontTM MANZATE® Flowable have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, phototoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test each one for sensitivity to MANZATE® Flowable. Neither the manufacturer or seller has determined whether or not MANZATE® Flowable can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if MANZATE® Flowable can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use. Use MANZATE® Flowable in commercial greenhouses and nurseries for control of fungal diseases of flowers, foliage and ornamentals.

Aerial Application: For aerial applications made to field-planted ornamentals, apply 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre; a minimum rate of 5 gals of spray per acre should be used during aerial applications.

Application of Dilute Sprays: Apply as thorough coverage spray using using 0.8 quarts to 1.6 quarts per acre (0.8 to 1.6 lbs active ingredient) per 100 gals of water or per acre (see table below). Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. MANZATE® Flowable may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as a maintenance spray. Use higher rate and shorter intervals during periods of excessive wetness and rapid plant growth.

| Label Use Rate quarts per acre | Fluid ounces (fl. oz.) of MANZATE® Flowable required to make the following spray volume: 10 gal 5 gal 2 gal 1 gal | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|--|
| or quarts per 100 gals | | | | | |
| 0.8 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | |
| 1.0 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | |
| 1.6 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | |

MANZATE® Flowable is recommended for use on certain flower, foliage and ornamental plants listed in the table below for control of the following diseases and pathogens:

| PLANT PATHOG | EN | CON | NTR(|)LL | ÆD: |
|--------------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|
|--------------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|

Abutilon Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Puccinia

African violet Alternaria, Botrytis

Ageratum Alternaria, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sclerotium

Aglaonema Alternaria

Almond, ornamental Botrytis, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Monilinia

Alyssum Microsphaera alni

Andromeda Exobasidium, Rhytisma, Venturia
Anthurium Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium

Apple Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium,

Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monilinia,

Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Venturia

Arborvitae Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Coryneum, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella,

Pestalotia

Ash Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis

Ash, Mountain Gymnosporangium

Aster Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta,

Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces

Aucuba japonica Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta

Azalea Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Ovulinia

Baby's Breath Botrytis, Rhizoctonia
Basswood Cercospora, Phyllosticta

Begonia Botrytis, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia

Birch Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Melampsoridium, Taphrina

Bougainvillea Colletotrichum
Boxwood Fusarium, Volutella

Buckeye Cercospora, Glomerella, Guignardia, Monchaetia, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina

Buffalo berry Cylindrosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria

Catalpa Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia

Camellia Botrytis, Cercospora, Elsinoe, Exobasidium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis,

Phyllosticta

Carnation Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Helminthosporium,

Septoria, Stemphylium, Uromyces

Cedar Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium

Cherry, ornamental Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coccomyces, Coryneum, Fusicladium,

Monilinia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina

Chinese evergreen Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium

Christmas cactus Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis

Chrysanthemum Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium,

Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stemphylium

Cockscomb (Celosia) Alternaria, Cercospora

Coleus Alternaria, Botrytis, Phyllosticta

Columbine Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria

Coryline Cercospora

Cotoneaster Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Venturia

Crabapple Gymnosporangium, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia

Crape myrtle Cercospora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta

Croton Gloeosporium

Cuphea (Mexican heather) Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia

Cyclamen Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia

Cypress Coryneum, Fusarium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Monchaetia, Pestalotia,

Phomopsis

Dahlia Alternaria, Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia

Daisy Botrytis, Cercospora, Whetzelia
Daisy, Shasta Cylindrosporium, Septoria, Fusarium
Daisy, Transvall Alternaria, Botrytis, Gloeosporium

Daylily Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia
Delphinium Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Diaporthe, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia,

Ascochyta, Bollytis, Cercospora, Diaportne, Fusarium, Fnynosticia, Fuccinia,

Ramularia, Septoria, Volutella

Dieffenbachia Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Leptosphaeria

Dogwood Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Elsinoe, Phyllosticta, Septoria

Dracaena Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta

Dusty Miller Fusarium, Puccinia

Elm Botryosphaeria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Coryneum, Cylindrosporium, Fusarium,

Gloeosporium, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia,

Sphaeropsis, Taphrina

Euonymus Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Ramularia, Septoria,

Whetzelinia

Fatsia Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta

Fern Botrytis, Cercospora, Curvularia, Cylindrosporium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Taphrina Ficus Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum,

Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Stemphylium

Fir (Abies) Cephalosporium, Lophodermium, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Sphaeropsis

Fir, Douglas Phaeocryptopus
Fir, Frasier Phaeocryptopus

Firethorn Fusicladium, Rhizoctonia

Fittonia Rhizoctonia

Four-o'clock Cercospora, Rhizoctonia
Fuchsia Botrytis, Phomopsis, Septoria
Garden Balsam Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora

Gardenia Alternaria, Botrytis, Diaporthe, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta,

Rhizoctonia

Geranium Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium,

Helminthosporium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces, Venturia

Gladiolus* Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Curvularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium

Gloxinia Botrytis, Colletotrichum

Gold Dust Tree Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta

Gomphrena Cercospora

Gypsophila Botrytis, Rhizoctonia

Hawthorn Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Monilinia,

Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia

Hemlock, Eastern (Tsuga) Botrytis, Cylindrosporium, Melampsora, Rhizoctonia

Hibiscus Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta

Hickory Cercospora, Cladosporium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia,

Phyllosticta, Septoria

Holly Phyllosticta

Hollyhock Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Puccinia, Septoria Honeysuckle Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Herpobasidium, Phyllosticta

Horse Chestnut See Buckeye

Hydrangea Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria

Impatiens Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria

Indian Hawthorn Entomosporium

Iris Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Kabatiella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia,

Rhizoctonia

Ivy Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia,

Sphaeropsis

Jade plant Gloeosporium, Phomopsis

Juniper Cercospora, Coryneum, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis,

Stigmina

Kalanchoe Cercospora, Stemphylium

Larkspur See Delphinium

Laurel, Cherry Alternaria, Cercospora, Coccomyces, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Septoria

Laurel, Mountain Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhytisma, Septoria

Lavender, Cotton Septoria

Lilac Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cylindrocladium, Gloeosporium

Lily Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Puccinia, Ramularia,

Rhizoctonia

Lirope Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Leptothyrium Lobelia Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria

Loquat Colletotrichum, Fusicladium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria

Magnolia Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Rhizoctonia

Mahonia Cercospora, Cylindrocladium, Gloeosporium, Leptosphaeria, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta,

Puccinia

Maple Alternaria, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Fusarium, Marssonina, Monochaetia, Phomopsis,

Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina, Venturia

Myrtle Cercospora, Glomerella, Pestalotia

Narcissus Botrytis, Sclerotinia

Nasturtium Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia

Nannyberry Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis,

Phyllosticta, Ramularia

Nephathytis Cephalosporium

Nicotiana Alternaria Nierembergia Botrytis

Oak Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cronartium, Elsinoe, Fusarium,

Gloeosporium, Gnomonia, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia

Orchid Cercospora, Fusicladium, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria

Osmanthus Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta

Palm, Areca Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Septoria Palm, Arenga Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmina

Palm, Cabbage Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Stigmina

Palm, Coconut Pestalotia

Palm, Date Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia

Palm, King Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis

Palm, Phoenix Alternaria, Cercospora, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmina

Palm, Queen Glomerella, Septoria

Palm, Royal Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium

Palm, Washington Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmina Pansy Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Peronospora, Phyllosticta,

Ramularia, Rhizoctonia

Peach Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Fusarium, Glomerella, Monilinia,

Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina

Pear Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium,

Glomerella, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella,

Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Venturia

Peony Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria

Peperomia Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia

Periwinkle Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia,

Rhizoctonia, Septoria

Petunia Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Stemphylium

Philodendron Gloeosporium, Colletotrichum

Phlox Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia,

Septoria, Stemphylium, Volutella

Photinia Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia,

Phyllosticta, Septoria

Pieris Alternaria, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Rhytisma

Pilea Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta

Pine, Norfolk Island Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Cronartium, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Lophodermium,

Pestalotia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus

Pine Alternaria, Botrytis, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia,

Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus

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Pittosporium Alternaria, Cercospora, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia,

Septoria

Plane tree Cercospora, Gnomonia, Phyllosticta, Septoria

Plum, ornamental Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coccomyces, Coryneum, Monilinia, Phyllosticta,

Taphrina

Poinsettia** Botrytis, Cercospora, Fusarium, Uromyces

Poplar Cercospora, Ciborinia, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Marssonina,

Melampsora, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stigmina, Taphrina, Venturia

Portulaca Rhizoctonia
Pothos Rhizoctonia

Prayer plant Alternaria, Drechslera, Glomerella, Puccinia

Primrose Alternaria, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Mycosphaerella, Puccinia, Ramularia, Uromyces

Privet Cercospora, Glomerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia

Protea Botrytis

Pyracantha Botrytis, Cercospora, Diplodia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Sphaeropsis

Quince, flowering Cercospora, Fabraea, Gymnosporangium, Septobasidium

Red cedar, western (Thuja) Keithia (or Didymascella)

Red tip See Photinia

Redwood, Sequoia Botrytis, Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis

Rhododendron Alternaria, Cercospora, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Guignardia,

Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria,

Venturia

Rose Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botryosphaeria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium,

Cylindrocladium, Diplocarpon, Elsinoe, Gloeosporium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria

Rosemary Rhizoctonia

Russian olive Cercospora, Colletotrichum

Sage Cercospora, Peronospora, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia

Salvia Cercospora, Puccinia

Santolina Botrytis

Senecio Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria

Schefflera Alternaria

Snakeplant Fusarium, Gloeosporium

Snapdragon Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Drechslera, Fusarium,

Helminthosporium, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia

Spathiphyllum Alternaria
Spindletree See Euonymus
Spirea Cylindrosporium

Spruce Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Lophodermium, Rhizoctonia

Spurge Cercospora, Melampsora, Puccinia

Statice Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Rhizoctonia, Uromyces

Strawflower Fusarium

Sumac Cercospora, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina

Sunflower, ornamental Alternaria, Puccinia

Syngonium Cephalosporium, Erwinia, Fusarium

Tulip Botrytis
Venus flytrap Colletotrichum

Verbena Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia,

Septoria, Stemphylium

| Viburnum | Botrytis, Cercospora, | Cladosporium, | Helminthosporium, | Monochaetia, | Phomopsis, |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
|----------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|

Ramularia

Walnut

Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cylindrocladium, Cylindrosporium, Gnomonia

Willow

Ascochyta, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Cylindrosporium, Fusicladium, Gloeosporium,

Marssonina, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhytisma, Septoria,

Taphrina, Venturia

Wisteria

Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia

Yucca

Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia

Zebra plant

Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum

Zinnia

Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia

This product is not recommended for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

^{*}Do not exced 0.6 quarts per 100 gallons on flower spikes.

^{**}Do not exceed 1.2 quarts per 100 gallons.

GRASSES: SODFARMS, TURF AND LAWN USE

For use on golf courses, industrial and commercial lawns, and other similar nonresidential areas. Applications must be done by a professional applicator. Not for homeowner use.

| by a professional applicat | OI. 140t IOI HOIHEOWHEL | 450. | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| CROP | DISEASE/ PEST | APPLICATION RATE | APPLICATION TIMING/ INTERVAL | COMMENTS |
| Sod farm (WPS use): see Agricultural Use Requirements Box | Algae | 10 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Begin when algae begins to appear/7 days. | Do not use on grasses grown for seed. |
| | Copper Spot, Fusarium Blight, (F. roseum), Red Thread, Slime Molds, | 7-10 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Begin when grass greens up in spring/7-14 days. | Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses. |
| | | 10-14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Use during favorable disease conditions/7 days. | Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock. |
| Lawn Grasses (Non-WPS uses): see Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box | Gray Leaf Spot* (Pyricularia grisea) | 9-14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Begin at first sign of disease; apply at 5 day intervals or more often during favorable disease conditions. | |
| Examples include golf | Dollar Spot (Sclerotina) | 10-14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Begin when grass greens up in spring/7-14 days. | · |
| courses and professional application to industrial | | 14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Use during favorable disease conditions/7 days. | |
| (office park) and municipal lawns | Pink (Fusarium) Snow Mold | 10-14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | During winter / 14-42 days. Apply before first snowfall. | |
| | Leaf Spot | 5-7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Begin when disease appears. | |
| | (Helminthosporium spp.) Rhizoctonia Brown Patch | 10-14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Use during favorable disease conditions/3-5 days. | |
| | Pythium Blight | 14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Begin at first sign of disease/5 days or more often during favorable disease conditions. | |
| | Leaf Rust, Stem Rust, Stripe Rust | 5-7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. | Begin when disease first appears/7-10 days. | |

^{*}Except CA

SEED TREATMENTS For Commercial Seed Treatment Only

A single application for commercial seed treatment may be made on crops which have registered EBDC seed treatment uses.

For seed treatment, a dye must be added to the treating slurry so that an unnatural color will distinguish the seed as treated. For commercial seed treatments, seeds should be clean and well-cured prior to treatment. Apply to dry seed with conventional slurry or mist seed treating equipment. Refer to the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box for commercial treatments.

LABEL TREATED SEED: "Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes. This seed treated with DuPontTM MANZATE® Flowable fungicide."

| CROP | DISEASES | SEED TREATMENT RATE- APPLY AS A SLURRY FLUID OZ./BU. | | FLUID | OZS./100 LBS. |
|---|---|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | CA | All States Except CA | CA | All states except CA |
| Barley | Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Fake Loose Smut, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights | 2.2 | 2-3.2 | 4.5 | 4.3-6.7 |
| Corn | Damping-Off, Seed Rot, Seedling Blights | 2.5 | 2.4-4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3-8.6 |
| Cotton Acid Delinted | Damping-Off, Seedling Blights | Do Not Use | Do Not Use | 5.1 | 4.8-5.1 |
| Cotton Reginned | Damping-Off, Seedling Blights | Do Not Use | Do Not Use | 10.1 | 9.5-10.1 |
| Flax | Seed Decay, Seedling Blights, Damping-Off | 3.4 | 3.2-6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7-11.3 |
| Oat | Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Decay, Smuts | 2.2 | 2-3.2 | 6.7 | 6.4-10 |
| Peanut (Shelled) | Damping-Off, Seed Rots, Seedling Blights | Do Not Use | 3.2-6.4 | Do Not Use | 12.8-25.6 |
| Rice Achyla, Other Soil and Seedborne Fungi Causing Seed Rot and Reduced Seedling Vigor | | Do Not Use | Do Not Use | 3.4-6.7 (of dry rice seed) (2.1-4.2 qts/ton of seed) Apply before, during or after soaking in water. | |
| Rye | Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights | 2.2 | 2-3.2 | 4.0 | 3.7-5.7 |
| Safflower | Puccinia carthami (Which Causes Foot-and-Rot Disease and Foliage Rust Disease) | Do Not Use | Do Not Use | 3.4 | 3.2-3.4 |
| Sorghum | Covered Kernel Smut, Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Rots | 2.5 | 2.4-4 | 5.1 | 4.3-7.2 |
| Tomato | Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Rots | Do Not Use | Do Not Use | 13.5 | 12.8-13.5 |
| Wheat (including Triticale) | Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights | 2.2 | 2-3.2 | 3.7 | 3.5-5.2 |

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Important—Keep in a cool place but not below 32° F. Temperature extremes will affect quality of DuPontTM MANZATE® Flowable. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL DIRECTIONS FOR LARGE CONTAINERS:

CONTAINER REFILLING AND DISPOSAL (For containers up to 250 gal.): This is a refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than MANZATE® Flowable. Reseal and return the container to any authorized DuPont refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR BULK

CONTAINERS: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINÉR FOR ÂNY OTHER PURPOSE. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

ATTENTION: This product contains mancozeb and ETU, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer in laboratory animals. ETU is also known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm in laboratory animals.

The DuPont Oval Logo; DuPont™ and MANZATE® are trademarks or registered trademarks of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

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LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this 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.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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