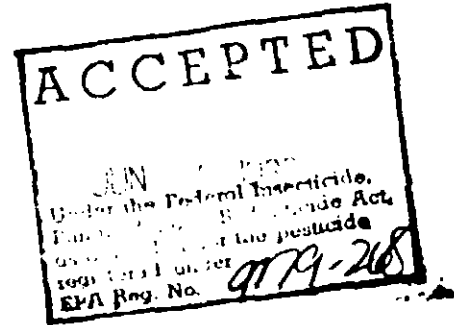


PM 21 9779-268

Riverside Trademark®

MANCOZINC 4L

Maneb With zinc added



ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Maneb (manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate).....37%  
(Total manganese as metallic 7.6%)

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 63%  
Total 100%

This product contains 4 pounds of maneb per gallon.

STOP-READ LABEL BEFORE USING.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION  
STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Induce vomiting. Contact your local poison control center, hospital, or physician.

IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash with soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Wash with large amounts of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

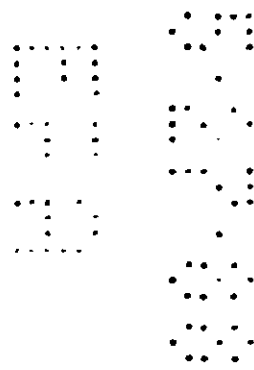
See additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on side panel.

EPA Reg. No. 9779-268

EPA Est. No.

Manufactured For  
RIVERSIDE/TERRA CORP.  
Terra Centre, 600 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51101  
Riverside Serves Agriculture. Agriculture Serves Everyone.

NET CONTENTS  
GALLONS



10/16

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
CAUTION  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

May cause irritation of eyes, nose, throat, and skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. In case of skin contact, remove with washing; for eyes, wash with copious amounts of water and get medical attention.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply where weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long-sleeved shirt and long-legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs), shoes and socks. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

NOTICE TO CROP OWNERS

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. In case of accidental exposure follow the information given under STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT and have exposed person(s) see a physician. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is a reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: CAUTION. Area treated with maneb on (date). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure, refer to the STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT on the label.

2/27/10

## APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Experiment Station 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.

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of MANCOZINC 4L for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until MANCOZINC 4L has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of MANCOZINC 4L for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that MANCOZINC 4L will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. MANCOZINC 4L can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until MANCOZINC 4L has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

### SAFETY DEVICES

(1) The systems designated above 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. (2) All pesticide injection pipelines 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. (4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

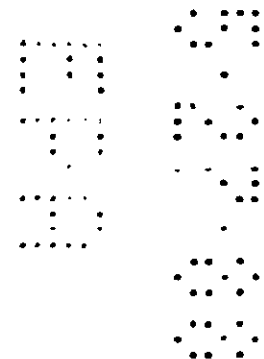
(5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. (6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump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

#### SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SOURCES

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.

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. 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.

For additional instructions on safety precautions, refer to statements (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES.



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**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**  
**DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.**  
**STORAGE**

Store in a dry location away from children, animals, foods, feeds, seeds, or other agricultural chemicals. Handle in accordance with information given under "Precautionary Statements." In the event of spillage or leakage, scrape up and dispose of in accordance with information given under DISPOSAL. Repackage and relabel useable product in a sound container. In case of fire or other emergency, report at once by toll-free telephone to 800-424-9300.

**DISPOSAL**

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

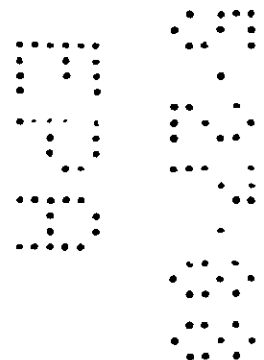
**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Plastic Containers-Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Metal Containers-Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Fill spray tank half full of water and add the required amount of MANCOZINC 4L with the agitator running. When a spreader sticker is needed, add the recommended amounts. The spray tank should be filled, keeping the agitator running until spraying is completed. Apply a sufficient volume of water to provide good coverage with available equipment in either dilute sprays or in concentrate ground or aerial sprays.

MANCOZINC 4L can be applied alone or with other pesticides in recommended spray schedules. See recommendations on this label and consult state extension specialists for further details on compatibility, timing and frequency of sprays, and dosage. Depending on severity of disease and type of spray equipment, use low or high rates. Any listed timing restrictions between last application and harvest should always be observed in order to avoid the possibility of residues in excess of the tolerances established.



## FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

**Almonds:** For brown rot (blossom and twig blight), leaf blight, scab and shot hole, use three pints per 100 gallons of water dilute (up to 1½ gallons per acre with concentrate sprays) applied in popcorn, full bloom and petal fall or every 7-10 days if bloom is staggered. Begin in dormant state for shot hole. Repeat application at 7-10 day intervals through petal fall. Do not apply later than 5 weeks after petal fall. If applied after petal fall, do not feed hulls to dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter.

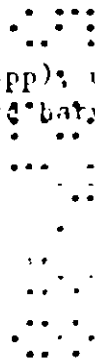
**Apples:** For apple scab, bitter rot, black rot, white rot, bullseye rot, fly speck, sooty blotch and cedar apple rust, use 2½-3 pints per 100 gallons of water dilute (up to 1 gallon per acre with concentrate sprays). Apply at 7-10 day intervals throughout the season. For scab, begin at green tip or delayed dormant stage, for cedar apple rust, at blossom time, for other diseases, at first cover. In Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, do not apply within 15 days of harvest. In other states, do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated areas.

**Apricots:** For brown rot, shot hole (fungus), and jacket rot, use 3 pints per 100 gallons of water dilute (up to 1½ gallons per acre with concentrate sprays). Apply at red bud, early bloom, full bloom and petal fall and at 7-14 day intervals as necessary up to 2 weeks before harvest. For green or jacket rot, apply at full bloom and petal fall. For shot hole, begin in dormant. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

**Bananas:** For Sigatoka (*Cercospora musae*), use 2 to 4 quarts per acre in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage with aerial application. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every two weeks or as required.

**Cranberries:** For fruit rots (Massachusetts), use 2 quarts per 100 gallons. Begin at midbloom. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals for 3 applications. For twig blight (*Lophodermium*), fruit rots (Washington and Oregon), use 1.6 quarts applied in 100 gallons of water per acre. Begin after blooming. Repeat between July 10 and 20, August 1 and 10, and August 10 and 25. For fruit rots (*Guignardia*, *Sporonema* and *Glomerella*) (New Jersey and Wisconsin), use 1.6 quarts per 100 gallons of water for uniform coverage. Begin after midbloom. Repeat 10-14 days later, 4 weeks after midbloom and 2 to 3 weeks later. Do not apply rates greater than 4.8 quarts per acre later than 4 weeks after midbloom. Applications of 4.8 quarts per acre or less may be made up to 30 days before harvest.

**Figs (Kadota):** For surface molds and rot (*Alternaria*, *Cladosporium* spp), use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Make one application 10-20 days before harvest. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.



Grapes: For black rot (bunch rot), apply 3-8 pints per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage starting just before bloom. Repeat just after bloom and again 10 days later. Do not apply later than 10 days after bloom.

Papayas: For Anthracnose and black spot, use 4 pints per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage, starting at fruit set. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals or at 7 day intervals under severe disease condition such as during wet weather. Direct spray to central column of tree to cover developing fruit.

Peaches, Nectarines: For brown rot and shot hole (peaches only-peach leaf curl and scab), use 3 pints per 100 gallons of water dilute (up to 1½ gallons per acre with concentrate sprays). For peach leaf curl and shot hole, apply dormant and popcorn spray. For brown rot blossom blight, use at pink bud and 25-75% of full bloom. For scab, use at pink bud, bloom, petal fall, shuck and cover sprays. For fruit brown rot, use 4 weeks before harvest or earlier if rot is found on green fruit and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as required. Do not use within 14 days of harvest for nectarines. Do not use within 2 days of harvest on peaches and if applied within 14 days of harvest, remove residue by brushing.

#### FIELD CROPS

Tobacco: For blue mold use 1-6 pints per 100 gallons of water. When plants are the size of a dime or when blue mold is first reported in the area, spray plant beds using 2½-5 gallons per 100 square yards depending on size of plants. Twice weekly repeat or if sprays are washed with rain, more often. Treatment should be continued until transplanting is complete using lower rates in early applications increasing to 6 pints as plant size increases.

Grasses for Seed: For leaf, stem and stripe rusts, use 3-4 pints per acre in 50-100 gallons of water beginning when rust pustules are first seen, repeating every 7-10 days until harvest or as long as rust threatens. Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed treated grass to livestock.

Sugar Beets: For leaf spot (Cercospora), apply 1.2-2.4 quarts per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals for 3-5 applications. If up to 1.6 quarts per acre are used and are not applied within 14 days of harvest, there is no restriction on feeding tops. If more than 1.6 quarts per acre are used, do not apply within 10 days of harvest and do not feed treated tops to livestock.

#### VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus: For rust, apply 2.4 quarts per 50-200 gallons per acre. Begin in established fields immediately after harvesting. Repeat at 10 day intervals as long as necessary. In young fields which will not be harvested, begin when disease appears and repeat at 10 day intervals. Post-harvest application only on established fields.

Beans (snap, string, or limas): For downy mildew, Anthracose and rust, use 3 pints per acre starting when plants are small. Repeat application at 5-7 day intervals. Do not apply within 4 days of harvest of succulent beans.

Cabbage, broccoli, Brussels sprout, cauliflower, kohlrabi: For Alternaria leaf spot and downy mildew, use 3 pints per 100 gallons of water and up to 150 gallons of spray solution per acre, starting 7-10 days after planting or earlier if disease is present. Repeat at 5-7 day intervals in plant beds and field. Under severe conditions, reduce spray interval to 3-5 days. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Cantaloupe, cassabas, crenshaws, honeydew melons, honey balls, muskmelons, Persian melons, and watermelons: For Anthracose, Cercospora leaf spot, downy mildew, and gummy stem blight, use 3 pints applied in sufficient water for uniform coverage starting at late bunching when vines begin to run or when disease first appears. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

Carrots: For Alternaria and Cercospora leaf spots, apply 3 pints. Begin when plants are 6 weeks old. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

Celery: For early and late blights, use 3 pints per acre beginning in plant beds as soon as plants emerge. Application should be repeated at 3-5 day intervals in plant bed and at 7 day intervals after setting plants in field. Do not apply to celery within 14 days of harvest. Remove excess residue by stripping, trimming, and washing.

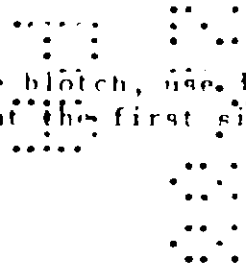
Corn (sweet): For Helminthosporium blight, use 3 pints per acre starting when plants are 6 inches high, repeating at 4-7 day intervals until harvest time. Do not feed treated forage to livestock.

Cucumbers: For Alternaria (Macrosporium) leaf spot, angular leaf spot, Anthracose, downy mildew, Pythium fruit rot, use 6 pints per acre in water sufficient for uniform coverage beginning when disease threatens or plants begin to run. Repeat at intervals of 7-10 days or at 3-5 day intervals under severe disease conditions. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

Eggplant: For Anthracose, early blight (Alternaria), Phomopsis blight or fruit rot, use 3 pints per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage beginning when fruit forms, repeating at 7-10 day intervals.

Endive, lettuce: For downy mildew, use 3 pints per acre in water sufficient for uniform coverage, beginning when disease appears and repeating at 7-10 day intervals under average conditions or 3-5 day intervals under severe conditions. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Remove residues from head lettuce by stripping and trimming and from leaf lettuce and endive by washing or any other means which is effective.

Onions: For Botrytis leaf blight, downy mildew, and purple blotch, use 5 pints per acre in water sufficient for uniform coverage. Begin at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.





Peppers: For Anthracose, Cercospora leaf spot (frog-eye spot), ripe rot, use 3 pints per acre in water sufficient for uniform coverage beginning when disease threatens and repeating at 7-10 day intervals.

Potatoes: For early and late blights, use 3 pints per acre in water sufficient to provide uniform coverage, starting when plants are 4-6 inches tall. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals under normal conditions; more often under severe late blight conditions throughout the season.

Potato tuber treatment: For Fusarium seed piece decay, use 1 quart per 10 \_\_\_\_\_ gallons dipping whole or cut tubers. Spread in cool place if held before planting. Seed piece treatment only. Do not use excess seed pieces for food or feed.

Pumpkins: For angular leaf spot and downy mildew, use 3 pints per 100 gallons or 2.4 quarts per acre in sufficient water for adequate coverage. Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

Spinach: For control of downy mildew (blue mold) and white rust, apply 3 pints when disease first appears. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Remove excessive residues by washing. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

Squash (summer and winter): For Anthracose and downy mildew, use 3 pints per acre in water sufficient to provide uniform coverage beginning when plants start to run. Every 7-10 days repeat. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

Tomatoes (greenhouse and field): For Cladosporium leaf mold, early and late blights, gray leaf spot (Stemphylium), Septoria leaf spot, use 3 pints per acre in water sufficient to provide uniform coverage, beginning at first fruit cluster and repeating at 7-10 day intervals. For Anthracose, use 2 quarts per acre. When bacterial spot is the primary disease, use in combination with tri-basic copper sulfate at recommended rates and begin applications when seedlings are 2 weeks old and continue in regular spray program as long as bacterial spot is evident. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

#### FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTALS

Mix with water at 1 to 400 (2 teaspoons per gallon or 1 pint per 50 gallons). Apply to cover all plant surfaces thoroughly.

Carnations, dahlias: For Alternaria leaf spot, Anthracose (carnations only), Botrytis blight, start application when new growth begins. Repeat weekly.

Dogwood: For Anthracose, start application when buds open, repeating when bracts fall, 4 weeks later, and in late summer.

Gladiolus: For Botrytis blight, Curvularia, and Stemphylium leaf spots, start application when flower spikes are developing. Repeat 2-3 times at weekly intervals.

Lilies: For Botrytis blight, start with new growth. Repeat weekly.

Pansies: For Anthracose, start application with new growth. Repeat weekly.

Peonies: For Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora blight, make application to foliage in early spring and early fall and at 7-10 day intervals during the growing season.

Roses: For black spot, Cercospora leaf spot (Texas), rust (California), make first application when first leaves start to unfold. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

Snap Dragons: For rust, start application with emergence. Repeat weekly.

Zinnias: For Alternaria leaf spot and leaf blights, start application with emergence. Repeat weekly.

#### CONIFERS

For needle diseases such as needle cast (Lophodermium pinastri) and brown spot (Scirrhia acicola), use 1.2 quarts per 100 gallons of water. Begin application in spring or early summer before infection occurs. Repeat after heavy rains and at two-week intervals as long as needed.

#### TURFS AND GRASSES

Turf grasses (nongrazed areas): Prescribed volume should be mixed with fungicide with water sufficient to cover 1,000 square feet. 5-10 gallons of water are usually necessary depending upon spray equipment used. Pets and children should be kept off treated areas until spray has dried thoroughly.

Brown patch: 4.8 fluid ounces. Start application at first sign of disease. Repeat application at 7-14 day intervals.

Dollar spot: 9.6-12.8 fluid ounces. Application same as for brown patch above.

Melting-out: 4.8-6.4 fluid ounces. Application same as for brown patch above.

Leaf, stem and stripe rusts: 2 fluid ounces. Start application when rust pustules are first seen. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed clippings to livestock.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.