

71711-14

10/14/2014

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

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OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Julie Kozlowski
Regulatory Affairs Specialist
Nichino America
4550 New Linden Hill Rd., Suite 501
Wilmington, DE 19808

OCT 14 2014

Subject: Label Amendment – update to label per flutolanil risk assessment; label review manual; and adding already approved new use
Product Name: Moncut 70DF
EPA Registration Number: 71711-14
Application Date: 8/15/14
Decision Number: 494846

Dear Ms. Kozlowski:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). If you have any questions, please contact Heather Garvie by phone at 703-308-0034, or via email at garvie.heather@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shaja B. Joyner".

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure: Stamped label "Accepted"

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NICHINO
AMERICA®

GROUP **7** FUNGICIDE

Moncut®
FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% By Wt.
Flutolanil: Benzamide, N-[3-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-	70.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	30.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.70 lbs. flutolanil per pound of product

EPA Reg. No. 71711-14
EPA Est. No.

Alternate Brand Name: Moncut 70-DF

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If 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 further treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-348-5832 for emergency medical treatment information. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.</p>	

Net Contents: _____

ACCEPTED

OCT 14 2014

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg No. **71711-14**

Formulated and Packaged in U.S.A. for
Nichino America Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808
888-740-7700

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof or chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, or Viton®

User Safety Requirements

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside, then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, except when applying over rice crops: 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.

Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water.

This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of flutolanil from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in the State of Arkansas:

The use of Moncut (flutolanil) on rice is restricted to protect the endangered fat pocketbook pearly mussel (*Potamilus capax*) and its habitat. Use is prohibited in the following areas of Arkansas:

Mississippi County: Within the basin that drains directly into the Right Hand Chute of Little River, south of Big Lake National Refuge.

Poinsett County: Between Crowley's Ridge and the levee east of the Right Hand Chute of Little River and the St. Francis Floodway. Use is also prohibited west of Rt. 140 and north of Rt. 63 at the SIPHON near Marked Tree, except that the prohibited area does not include the area bounded by Arkansas Highway 373 on the west, Highway 63 on the east, and Highway 14 on the south.

Cross, St. Francis, and Lee Counties: Between Crowley's Ridge and the levee east of the Right Hand Chute of Little River and the St. Francis Floodway as far south as the confluence of L'Anguille River (Lee County).

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.

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

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
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof or chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, or Viton

USE INFORMATION

Moncut is a systemic fungicide for control of White mold [Southern stem rot, Southern blight] (*Sclerotium rolfsii*), and the limb/pod rot complex (*Rhizoctonia solani*), in peanuts*; Sheath blight (*Rhizoctonia solani*) in rice*; Black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and Powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*), in potatoes; and wirestem (*Rhizoctonia solani*) in brassica (cole) leafy vegetables.

Moncut is not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

(*not for use on peanuts and rice in California)

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredient in Moncut fungicide is flutolanil and belongs to the succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor class (FRAC Group 7). Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Such strategies may include rotating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. Nichino America, Inc. encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Shake well before using. Read and follow all label directions for each tank mix product prior to any tank mixing with Moncut fungicide. This product can be mixed with other registered pesticides for use on labeled crops or sites, in accordance with the most restrictive use directions and precautions. No labeled dose rate should be exceeded.

Moncut fungicide is physically and biologically compatible with many registered pesticides, fertilizers or micronutrients. Contact your supplier for advice when considering mixing Moncut fungicide with other pesticides, fertilizers, or micronutrients. If you have no experience with the combination you are considering, you should conduct a test to determine physical compatibility. To determine physical compatibility, add the recommended proportions of each chemical with the same proportion of water, as will be present in the chemical supply tank, into a suitable container, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for five minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be readily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

Moncut Fungicide Alone: Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with ¾ of the amount of water needed for the intended application and then turn on agitation. Pour recommended amount of product on the surface of water in the spray tank. Add the remaining water volume to the spray tank with agitation running. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load.

Moncut Fungicide in Tank Mixtures: Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with ¾ of the amount of water needed for the intended application and turn on agitation. If using a buffering agent, add after filling the tank with ¾ amount of water. Add the recommended amount of tankmix products in the following order while maintaining agitation:

- 1) products in water-soluble packets
- 2) wettable powders
- 3) water-dispersible granulars and/or soluble powders (including Moncut fungicide)
- 4) flowable liquids
- 5) emulsifiable concentrates
- 6) adjuvants and/or oils
- 7) remaining amount of water to achieve the desired level

Always follow the labeled mixing instructions of any partner products. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not use oil as carrier or add other additives to the finished spray.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

Crop	Rotational/Plantback Interval
Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables Cotton Peanuts* Potatoes Rice* Soybeans Turnip greens	0 days following application
Wheat	30 days following application
Leafy vegetables (such as lettuce, spinach or celery) Small grain crops other than wheat (such as barley, rye or oats)	150 days following application
Corn (such as field, sweet or popcorn) Sorghum	240 days following application
All other crops	365 days following application

(*not for use on peanuts and rice in California)

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoid spray drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift onto nontarget areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to adjacent crops and vegetation. To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet size will also reduce spray drift.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Droplet size, boom height, and wind speed are the primary factors determining drift. The specific application conditions required for the use of this product are described below.

Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

Volume

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

Number of Nozzles

Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation

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.

Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Height and Length – Ground and Aircraft

Boom Height (ground): Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Boom Height (aircraft): Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Boom Length (aircraft): The minimum boom length should not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wing length; using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters, the minimum boom length should not exceed $\frac{9}{10}$ of the rotary blade to prevent droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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).

Shielded Sprayers

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

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR MONCUT FUNGICIDE

Peanut (Not for Use in California)		
Disease	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
White mold [Southern stem rot, Southern blight] (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.84 to 1.36 lb. product/acre broadcast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Begin applications approximately 45 to 60 days after planting depending on disease development. Initial application may be prior to or at first sign of disease. • Make sequential applications as needed at 21 to 30 day intervals, depending on severity of disease. • Use higher rate in fields where known heavy infestations of white mold or limb/pod rot may have occurred. In such situations, sequential applications will provide more effective control than a single application. • Do not apply more than 2.71 lbs. product (1.90 lbs. a.i.) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 40 days
Limb/Pod rot complex (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.43 to 0.69 lb. product/acre broadcast (0.30 to 0.48 lb. a.i./acre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Begin applications approximately 45 to 60 days after planting depending on disease development. Initial application may be prior to or at first sign of disease. • Make sequential applications as needed at 10 to 14 day intervals. • Use higher rate in fields where known heavy infestations of white mold or limb/pod rot may have occurred. In such situations, sequential applications will provide more effective control than a single application. • Do not apply more than 2.71 lbs. product (1.90 lbs. a.i.) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 40 days

Moncut may be applied to peanuts through chemigation.

Chemigation Application:

1. Determine the size of the area to be treated.
2. Determine the time required to apply $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as recommended by the equipment manufacturer.
3. Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
4. Determine the amount of Moncut required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
5. Add the required amount of Moncut to the solution tank with sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements.
6. Make certain the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the Moncut solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
7. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the entire injection period.
8. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Moncut solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). 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 Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Do not apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. '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 per year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject this product into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. 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. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

This product may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move, and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment:

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment:

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive displacement pump can also be used. Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30 to 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this product plus water in the injection tank is equal to the 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. Agitation is recommended. This product 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 this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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Peanut (in-furrow use only)														
Disease	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use												
Limb/pod rot complex (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	1.1 lbs. product/acre (0.77 lb. a.i./acre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as an in-furrow spray using a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. • Do not apply more than 1.1 lbs. product (0.77 lb. a.i.) per acre (see chart below) in-furrow. • Direct spray uniformly over the seed, bottom, and walls of the seed furrow and soil that is used to cover the seed in a 4 to 8 inch band prior to covering with soil. • Do not apply more than a combined total of 2.86 lbs. product (2.00 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season for all application types. 												
In-Furrow Application Rates 1.1 lb. rate per acre														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Row Spacing</th> <th>Ounces Product/1000 Row Ft.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>40" Row</td> <td>1.31 oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>38" Row</td> <td>1.24 oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36" Row</td> <td>1.18 oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>32" Row</td> <td>1.11 oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30" Row</td> <td>1.04 oz.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Row Spacing	Ounces Product/1000 Row Ft.	40" Row	1.31 oz.	38" Row	1.24 oz.	36" Row	1.18 oz.	32" Row	1.11 oz.	30" Row	1.04 oz.	
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30" Row	1.04 oz.													

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Rice		
Disease	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
Sheath blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	1.4 lbs. product/acre (0.98 lb. a.i./acre)	<p>One Application Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Apply 7 to 14 days after panicle differentiation. • Do not apply more than 1.4 lbs. product (0.98 lb. a.i.) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 30 days, or beyond 75% heading development stage, whichever occurs first.
	0.7 lb. product/acre (0.49 lb. a.i./acre)	<p>Two Application Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Apply 7 to 14 days after panicle differentiation and follow with a second application 10 to 14 days later • Do not apply more than 1.4 lbs. product (0.98 lb. a.i.) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 30 days, or beyond 75% heading development stage, whichever occurs first.
<p>This pesticide is toxic to shrimp. Do not apply this product within three miles of any estuarine/marine waterways or watershed.</p> <p>Flooded fields may be used for aquaculture of crayfish only following rice harvest.</p>		

Potato (In-furrow Use Only)		
Disease	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
Black scurf (<i>rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.71 to 1.1 lbs. product/acre (see reference chart below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as an in-furrow spray using a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. • Apply between 0.71 to 1.1 lbs. product (0.50 to 0.77 lb. a.i.) per acre (see chart below). • Direct spray uniformly over the seed pieces, bottom, and walls of the seed furrow and soil that is used to cover the seed pieces in a 4 to 8 inch band prior to covering with soil. • Use the higher rate where disease pressure is expected to be severe, or if field has a history of <i>Rhizoctonia</i> infestation. • Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
Powdery Scab* (<i>Spongospora subterranea</i>)	(0.50 to 0.77 lb. a.i./acre)	
*suppression only		
In-Furrow Application Rates		
Row Spacing	0.71 lb./acre Ounces Product / 1000 Row Ft.	1.1 lbs./acre Ounces Product / 1000 Row Ft.
40" Row	0.87 oz	1.31 oz
38" Row	0.83 oz	1.24 oz
36" Row	0.79 oz	1.18 oz
34" Row	0.74 oz	1.11 oz
32" Row	0.70 oz	1.04 oz

<p>Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5) broccoli; broccoli, Chinese (gai lon); broccoli raab (rapini); Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese (bok choy); cabbage, Chinese (napa); cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy); cauliflower; cavalo broccolo; collards; kale; kohlrabi; mizuna; mustard greens; mustard spinach; rape greens</p>		
<p>Turnip Greens</p>		
Disease	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
<p>Wirestem (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>1.1 lbs. product/acre (0.77 lb. a.i./acre)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If transplanted, apply in a narrow band directed at plant bases immediately after transplanting in 30 to 50 gallons per acre. • Apply to the row at planting, as an in-furrow or directed spray at the base of transplants. • Apply using a minimum of 3 gallons of spray volume per acre. • Do not make more than 1 application per season. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 45 days if applied as soil drench at planting

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container, and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable paper and plastic bag

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of NAI is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, NAI disclaims any liability whatsoever for incidental or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, liability arising out of breach of contract, express or implied warranty (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT THE ELECTION OF NICHINO AMERICA, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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Viton is a registered trademark of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

Moncut is a trademark of Nichino America, Inc.

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Appendix

Text that may be included on the container label or promotional information supporting this product:

For Use on Brassica (cole) Leafy Vegetables, Peanuts*, Rice*, Potatoes, and Turnip Greens
(*Not for Use on Peanuts and Rice in California)