

79676-36

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

EPA Reg. Number:
79676-36

Date of Issuance:
APR 18 2007

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: **Conditional**

Name of Pesticide Product:
CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Etigra
501 Cascade Pointe Lane, Suite103
Cary, NC 27513

c/o Michael Kellogg
Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
4110 135th St. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7) (A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA Section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for re-registration of your product under FIFRA section 4.
2. You must submit two copies of a final printed label within 45 days from the date of this notice which makes the following changes:
 - A. EPA registration number must read 79676-36.

Signature of Approving Official:

Cynthia Giles-Parker, Chief
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

APR 18 2007

3. The following label changes must be made:

- On page 2, in the Personal Protective Equipment section, add the following paragraph at the beginning of this section: "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.
- On page 2, in the Personal Protective Equipment section, add protective eyewear to the WPS uses and the Non WPS uses section.
- On page 2, in the Engineering Controls Statement section, second sentence, "(WPO)" should be changed to read "(WPS)."
- On page 2, in the Environmental Hazards section, place a line between each paragraph.
- On page 3, in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, item number 2, first bullet, the word "irritation" should be changed to "irritating."
- On page 4, in the General Use Precautions and Restrictions section, second bullet, second sentence, "(for ground applications of)" should read "(for ground applications) for".
- On page 4, the heading "Spray Drift Precautions" should read "Spray Drift Management".
- On page 4, there are sections that were omitted (Controlling Droplet Size (Aircraft), Nozzle Orientation, and Boom Height).
- On page 5, in the Application Instructions section, first paragraph, third line, should read "knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to".
- On page 5, in the Applications Instructions section, first paragraph, at the end of the fourth line add the word "any".
- On page 5, in the fourth and fifth bullet, replace the words " pesticide injection pipeline" with "system".
- On page 6, third paragraph, third sentence should read as follows: "When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas."

- The Chemigation Section was omitted
- On page 6, in the Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment section, the word "applicator" in the last sentence should be changed to "application".
- On page 13, the table for Tree and Orchard Crops should include the name of the crop.
- On page 13, in the instructions for Cherry leaf spot, etc., the second paragraph, first line should read as follows: " For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest make 1 application".
- On page 7, delete the following statement

"Application of this product to home lawns is prohibited."

- replace with the following statement

"This product must not be used on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e. elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, theme parks."

All references to use in these areas must be deleted from your label.

- The sodfarm rate must be limited to 13 pounds of active ingredient per acre, per year. Please add the following statement to your label "Do not use more than 13 pounds active ingredient, per acre, per year."

4. The product chemistry data have been reviewed and the findings are as follows:

- The product chemistry data submitted corresponding to guidelines 830 series Subgroup A and Subgroup B are acceptable, except for the guidelines 830.6317 (one year storage stability) and 830.6320 (corrosion characteristics).

- The proposed Confidential Statement of Formula for basic formulation (dated July 8, 2006 is acceptable.

- You must submit the results of studies for the guidelines 830.6317 (one year storage stability) and 8310.6320 (corrosion characteristics) within 15 months from the date of this letter. It is recommended that the observations must be made at 0, 3, 6, 9 and 12 month intervals, with the test substance stored in commercial container.

- You must submit a copy of the enforcement analytical method developed for this formulated product to the EPA Analytical Laboratory, 701 Mapes Road, Ft. Meade, Md 20755-5350.

- The six submitted acute toxicity studies have been reviewed and have been classified as acceptable. These studies adequately address the acute toxicity data requirements for the registration of this product.

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If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA Section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A copy of the label stamped "Accepted with comments" is enclosed for your records.

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CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide

Fungicide for Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	54.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	46.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 6.0 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon (720 grams per liter)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

EPA Reg. No. 79676-

EPA Est. No.

Manufactured for:
Etigra™
501 Cascade Pointe Lane, Suite 103
Cary, NC 27513
www.etigra.com

CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide contains chlorothalonil, the active ingredient used in Daconil Weather Stik®.

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
APR 18 2007**

Net Contents:

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

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

WPS Uses

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, agricultural plant uses are covered- must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material- Category A (e.g. barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks

Non-WPS Uses

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered – must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material- Category A (e.g. barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks

Follow 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 CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets 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 the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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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. DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, or pets 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 workers to enter treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 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, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

1. At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
2. Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
 - That residues in the treated area may be highly irritation to their eyes
 - That they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes
 - That if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and how to operate the eyeflush container.

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.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide may be used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals in golf courses, lawns around institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields. This product controls a broad spectrum of plant diseases when used according to label directions and is recommended for use in programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) that reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides including use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems.

CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide is also effective in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. With a multi-site mode of action, CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult your federal or state Cooperative

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Extension Service representatives, for guidance on the proper use of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions:

- *Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited.*
- **Agricultural Use Sites Only** (sod farms, farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses): This product must NOT be applied within 150 feet (for aerial applications) or 25 feet (for ground applications) of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body
- DO NOT combine CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.
- DO NOT combine CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide with DiPel or Latron B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some species on this label.
- The required amount of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Spray Drift Precautions

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.
- The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

[NOTE: This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable conditions (see Wind, Temperature).

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Pressure- Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles- Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

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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 potential.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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 give speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray 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 in a concentrated cloud. This can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation (Chemigation)

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 and shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise. If you have question about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

- 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 CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide 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.

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- Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. DG NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public area such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area toward the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in play indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color that sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER. This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

Use Precautions

- 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.
- Apply this product ONLY through motorized lateral move, center pivot, 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.
- On golf courses, do NOT apply CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide through sprinkler irrigation equipment.
- Non-uniform distribution of treated water may result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop.

Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

When injecting pesticides into these continuously moving systems, a positive displacement injection pump (either diaphragm or piston type) constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line must be used. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Mixing: Fill the injection chemical supply tank with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field and record the time required, the amount of water injected and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix the amount of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide recommended for the acreage to be covered into the same amount of water used during calibration.

Application: Apply by injecting into the system continuously for one revolution or run, maintaining continuous agitation in the chemical supply tank during the injection run. Shut off the injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate the irrigation system until all CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

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

An effective in-line venturi applicator unit constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides is preferred for applications using stationary systems; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Mixing: Determine the acreage covered by the sprinkler. Fill the injection chemical supply tank with water and adjust the flow to use the contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix the amount of

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CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide recommended for the acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during the previous calibration step.

Application: For amount of time established during calibration, operate the entire system at normal pressures as recommended by the manufacturer of the injection equipment used. Agitation during application is recommended. CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide may be injected as separate application or at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle. Stop the injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate the irrigation system until all of the CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

TURF

Golf Course Fairways, Sod Farms and Lawns around Institutional, Public, Commercial and Industrial Buildings and Turfgrass in Parks, Recreational Areas and Athletic Fields, and Ornamental Turfgrass

Use Precautions

- Application of this product to home lawns is prohibited.
- Do NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry.
- Do NOT make more than one application at a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Do NOT apply more than 15.1 pints / acre (5.5 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) in a single application (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per application).
- Do NOT apply more than 34.7 pints/acre (12.7 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (26 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Minimum retreatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 7 days.
- Minimum retreatment interval for single application rates greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 14 days.
- Sodfarm turf treated with Chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and harvested.

Application instructions

Begin applications of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide in 30 - 40 gallons of water per acre when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications for as long as these conditions persist. For severe disease conditions, use the highest rate and shortest interval listed in the table below. CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Golf Course Tees and Greens

Use Precautions - Tees

- Do NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry.
- Do NOT make more than two applications at a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Do NOT apply more than 15.1 pints / acre (5.5 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) in a single application (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per application).
- Do NOT apply more than 69.3 pints / acre (25.4 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (52 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Minimum retreatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 7 days.

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- The minimum retreatment interval after an application of a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.). 14 days.

Use Precautions - Greens

- Do NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry.
- Do NOT make more than two applications at a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Do NOT apply more than 15.1 pints / acre (5.5 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft) in a single application (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per application).
- Do NOT apply more than 97.3 pints / acre (35.7 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (73 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Minimum retreatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 7 days.
- Minimum retreatment interval after an application of a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 14 days.

Application Instructions

Apply CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide in a sufficient amount of water to provide complete coverage (90 to 450 gallons per acre). Refer to the table below for recommended rates and timing, and for severe disease conditions use the highest rate and shortest interval listed. CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

PRE-DISEASE Application Timing and Rates -

Disease	Application Interval (Days)	Application Rate		
		Fl. Oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Pints per Acre	Lbs. A.I. per Acre
Dollar Spot	7 - 10	1.0 - 2.0	2.8 - 5.0	2.1 - 4.1
	7 - 21	2.0 - 3.6	5.5 - 9.75	4.1 - 7.3
Leafspot Melting-Out Brown Blight	7 - 10	2.0	5.5	4.1
	7 - 21	2.0 - 3.6	5.5 - 9.75	4.1 - 7.3
Brown Patch	7 - 14	2.0 - 3.6	5.5 - 9.75	4.1 - 7.3
Grey Leafspot	7 - 10	2.0 - 3.6	5.5 - 9.75	4.1 - 7.3
Red Thread	7 - 10	2.0 - 3.6	5.5 - 9.75	4.1 - 7.3
	14	3.6 - 5.5	9.9 - 15.1	7.4 - 11.3
Anthracnose	7 - 14	3.0 - 3.6	8.3 - 9.75	4.1 - 7.3
	14	3.6 - 5.5	9.9 - 15.1	7.4 - 11.3
Copper Spot	14	4.0 - 5.5	11 - 15.1	8.25 - 11.3
Stem Rust (bluegrass)	14	4.0 - 5.5	11 - 15.1	8.25 - 11.3
Dichondra: Leafspot (CA Only)	14	4.0 - 5.5	11 - 15.1	8.25 - 11.3
Gray Snow Mold	30	5.5	15.1	11.3
Fusarium (Geotrichia) Patch	21 - 28	5.5	15.1	11.3
Algae	7 - 14	2.0 - 3.6	5.5 - 9.75	4.1 - 7.3

POST-DISEASE Application Timing and Rates -

Disease	Application Interval (Days)	Application Rate		
		Fl. Oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Pints per Acre	Lbs. A.I. per Acre
Dollar Spot Leafspot Melting-Out Brown Blight Brown Patch Grey Leafspot	14	4.0 - 5.5	11.0 - 15.1	8.25 - 11.3
Red Thread Copper Spot	14	5.5	15.1	11.3

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Stem Rust (bluegrass)				
Dichondra Lealspot (CA Only)				
Algae	7 - 14 14	2.0 - 3.6 4.0 - 5.5	5.5 - 9.75 11.0 - 15.1	4.1 - 7.3 8.25 - 11.3

NOTE: The lower rate listed is not effective on intensively mowed turf sites such as golf course tees and greens.

Disease Specific Instructions:

Gray Snow Mold (*Typhula spp.*) - Make a single application in the fall before snow cover using 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre) in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 - 10 gallons per 1000 sq ft).

Golf Course Tees and Greens ONLY: A second application at a rate of 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) may be applied one month after the first application, if winter snow cover is absent or intermittent.

Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch - Where pink snow mold (*Gerlachia* or *Fusarium* patch) is likely to occur, apply 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide tank mixed with products containing 88 oz. a.i. per acre (2 oz. a.i. per 1000 sq. ft.) of iprodione. Be sure to read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients.

Control of Fusarium patch ONLY: In late autumn, apply 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre) in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter. For Fusarium patch on golf course tees and greens ONLY: Make a second application of 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) 21 to 28 days after the first application if conditions are favorable for *Fusarium* patch.

Algae: Apply 5.5 - 9.75 pints per acre (2.0 - 3.6 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.) (4.1 - 7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre) on a 7 - 14 day schedule. For severe infestations use the 9.75 pints per acre (3.6 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.) rate and apply on a 7 day schedule. In situations where algae is well established, dry out the afflicted area and then spike or verticut to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with a CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide application at a rate of 11 - 15.1 pints per acre (4.0 - 5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) For algae on golf course tees and greens ONLY: A second application at a rate of 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) may be made 14 days after the first application.

Several applications of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide on a 7 - 14 day interval at a rate of 5.5 - 9.75 pints per acre (2.0 - 3.6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) (4.1 - 7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre) may be necessary for turfgrass recovery following applications at the 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) rate. When conditions are favorable for algae, a preventive spray program using CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide will prevent a recurrence of the algae.

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ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

When conditions are favorable for disease development, apply CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide as a spray to the point of runoff to dry or nearly dry foliage and flowers at a rate of 1 3/8 pints (1.0 lb. a.i) per 100 gallons of water unless otherwise directed in the tables below. Repeat applications at 7 - 14 day intervals until conditions for disease development are no longer favorable. If conditions favor development of severe disease infestation (generally wet and / or cloudy weather), apply CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide at 7 day intervals. CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide may be used in greenhouses (see Use Precaution for greenhouse applications below).

Use Precautions

- Do NOT eat any fruit or other structures from plants treated with CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide.
- When applying CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide in greenhouses, do NOT use mistblowers or high pressure spray equipment.
- Do NOT combine CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.
- Do NOT apply CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera. Multiple applications to these species will cause phytotoxic responses.
- Do NOT apply more than 48.5 pints of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide (36.4 lbs. a.i./acre) per growing season to field grown ornamentals.
- Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and / or fruit.

Refer to the following table for a list of ornamentals recommended for treatment with CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide. The numbers in parenthesis refer to the fungal diseases controlled for that ornamental. The ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide when applied at the recommended rates. Prior to commercial use, users should test for possible phytotoxic responses by applying the recommended rate to a small sample of ornamental plants.

Broadleaf Shrubs and Trees	Flowering Plants and Bulbs	Foliage Plants [†]
Andromeda (Piens) (1,4)	Arabian violet	Aglaonema (1)
Ash (Fraxinus) (1)	Begonia (1)	Areca palm (1)
Aspen (1)	Camellia (2)	Artemesia (1)
Azalea (1,2,4)	Carnation (1,2)	Boston Fern (1)
Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1)	Chrysanthemum (1,2)	Dumbcane (Dffenbachia) (1)
Cherry-Laurel (1)	Crocus (1)	Dracaena (1)
Crabapple (1,6,8)	Daffodil (1)	Fatsia (Aralia) (1)
Dogwood (1)	Daisy (1)	Ficus (1)
Eucalyptus (3)	Geranium (1,6)	Florida Ruffie Fern (1)
Euonymus (1)	Gladiolus (1,2)	Leatherleaf Fern (1)
Firethorn (Pyracantha) (1)	Hollyhock (6)	Lipstick Plant (1)
Flowering Almond (1,2)	Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6)	Ming aralia (1)
Flowering Cherry (1,2)	Iris (1,2)	Oyster plant (Rhoeo) (1)
Flowering Peach (1,2)	Lily (1)	Pachysandra ^c (1)
Flowering Plum (1,2)	Marigold (1)	Parlor palm (Chamaedorea) (1)
Flowering Quince (1,2)	Narcissus (1)	Peperomia (1)
Holly (1)	Pansy (1)	Philodendron (1,4)
Lilac (5)	Petunia (1,4)	Prayer Plant (Maranta) (1)
Magnolia (1)	Phlox (1)	Syngonium (1)
Maple (1)	Poinsettia ^a (1)	Zebra Plant (Aphelandra) (1)
Mountain laurel (1)	Rose ^b (1)	
Oak (red group only) (1,7)	Statice (1)	
Oregon-Grape (Mahonia) (6)	Tulip (1)	
Photinia (1)	Zinnia (1,5)	
Poplar (1)		
Privet (Ligustrum) (1)		

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Broadleaf Shrubs and Trees	Flowering Plants and Bulbs	Foliage Plants ¹
Rhododendron (1,2,4) Sant Cherry (1,2) Sequoia (1) Spiraea (1) Sycamore Planetree (1) Viburnum (5) Walnut (Juglans) (1) Hawthorn (1,6)		

- ¹ When only 1 flower is unacceptable, avoid applications during bloom period
- Because phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts, discontinue applications prior to bract formation
- Use 1 pint CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide per 100 gallons of water.
- Use 2½ pints of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide (2.1 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

Diseases Controlled with CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide

1 - Leafspots / Foliar Blights	
Actinopelte leafspot	Fabraea (Entomosporium) leafspot
Alternaria leafspot/leaf blight	Fusarium leafspot
Anthrachnose leaf blotch, spot	Gloeosporium black leafspot
Anthrachnose (Discula) blight	Ink spot (Drechslera)
Ascochyta blight	Marssonina Leafspot
Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) leafspot	Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight
Black spot on roses	Mycosphaerella Ray Blight
Botrytis leafspot, leaf blight	Myrothecium leafspot, brown rot
Cephalosporium leafspot	Nematostoma leaf blight
Cercospora leafspot	Phyllosticta leafspot
Cercosporidium leafspot	Ramularia leafspot
Con. nespora leafspot	Rhizoctonia web blight
Coryneum blight (shot-hole)	Septoria leafspot
Curvularia leafspot	Sphaeropsis leafspot
Cylindrosporium leafspot	Stagonospora leaf scorch
Dactylaria leafspot	Tan leaf spot (curvularia)
Didymellina leafspot	Volutella leaf blight
Drechslera leafspot	
2 - Flower Spots / Blights	
Botrytis flower spot, flower blight	Ovulinia flower blight
Curvularia flower spot	Sclerotinia flower blight
Monilinia blossom blight	
3 - Cylindrocladium Stem Canker	
4 - Phytophthora Leaf Blight, Dieback	
5 - Powdery Mildews	
Erysiphe Cichoracearum	Microphaera spp.
6 - Rusts	
Gymnosporangium spp.	Puccinia spp.
Pucciniastrum hydrangeae	
7 - Taphrina Blister	
8 - Rusts	

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The following table lists ornamental plant species that have been tested with the recommended rates of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide and have not exhibited phytotoxicity:

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Aechmea	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Golden Pothos, Scindapsus
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	<i>Episcia cupreata</i>	Flame violet
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Birdnest Fern	<i>Fittonia</i> spp.	Silver-nerve plant
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber Daisy
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	<i>Gynura sarmentosa</i>	Purple Passion Vine
<i>Calathea makoyana</i>	Peacock plant	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Calistephus chinensis</i>	Aster	<i>Hoya</i> spp.	Wax plant
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal plum	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>Clerodendron thomsonae</i>	Bleeding heart	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Codiaeum</i> spp.	Croton	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	Impatiens
<i>Cordylone terminalis</i>	Ti Plant	<i>Pilea cadierei</i>	Aluminum plant
<i>Crassula argentea</i>	Jade plant	<i>Platynerium</i> spp.	Staghorn fern
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Holly Leaf Fern	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> "Hahnii"	Birdsnest Sansevieria
<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	Venus Fly Trap	<i>Tolmeia menziesii</i>	Piggy-back plant
<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	False Aralia	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Spineless Yucca
		<i>Zygocactus truncatus</i>	Christmas cactus

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS

Apply CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide using properly calibrated equipment and in sufficient water to obtain uniform tree canopy coverage. Because ground applications generally provide better tree canopy coverage, applications using ground equipment are recommended. If applications using ground equipment are not feasible, CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide may be applied by aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre. When treating non-bearing or immature trees or when using concentrated sprays, the lower recommended rate of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide may be used.

Use Precautions

- Do NOT apply more than 22 pints of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide (16.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Do NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
- Minimum re-treatment interval for established trees: 21 days.
- Minimum re-treatment interval in nursery beds: 7 days.

Application Instructions

The following spray volumes in gallons of spray per acre are recommended:

Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune, Tart Cherry: 20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)

Sweet Cherry: 20 (concentrate) to 400 (full dilute)

Conifers -

Forest Stands: 10 - 20 (concentrate) from aircraft only. No dilute volume for this application.

Christmas Trees: 10 - 50 (concentrate) using aircraft or ground equipment to 100 (dilute).

Nursery Beds: 5 - 10 (concentrate) using ground equipment only to 100 (dilute).

Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune:

- Do NOT apply more than 20.5 pints of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide (15.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season.
- The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.

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Disease	Application Rate		Instructions
	Pints (Lbs. AI) per Acre	Pints (Lbs. AI) per 100 gal.	
Leaf Curl Coryneum blight (shothole)	3 1/8 - 4 1/8 (2.3 - 3.1)	1 - 1 3/8 (0.75 - 1.0)	<p>For best results when treating for both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration for uniform coverage.</p> <p>When conditions favor intense disease infestation, use the higher rate listed and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter prior to budswell.</p> <p>When controlling leaf curl, if it is not practical to apply at leaf fall CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide may be applied at any time prior to budswell the following spring.</p> <p>When treating Coryneum blight (shothole), make additional applications at budbreak in order to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.</p>
Lacy (Russet) Scab (Plum, Prune)	3 1/8 - 4 1/8 (2.3 - 3.1)	1 - 1 3/8 (0.75 - 1.0)	<p>Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) followed by a second application at full bloom. An additional application may be made at petal fall if weather conditions favor disease development.</p>
Cherry Leaf Spot Peach Scab Apricot Scab Nectarine Scab Black Knot (Cherry/Plum)	3 1/8 - 4 1/8 (2.3 - 3.1)	1 - 1 3/8 (0.75 - 1.0)	<p>In addition to the bloom application listed above, make an additional application at shuck split; however, do NOT apply CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide after shuck split and before harvest. Use a different fungicide registered for this use if additional disease control is needed prior to harvest.</p> <p>For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, apply to foliage within 7 days of fruit harvest. In orchards with a history of severe leaf spot, make a second application 10 -14 days after the first application.</p>

¹ For tree and orchard crops, the volumetric rates listed must be used only with the full dilute spray volume specified on this label.

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Conifers – Pine, Spruce:

- Do NOT apply more than 22 pints of CTN E-Pro 720 Fungicide (16.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season
- The minimum retreatment interval for nursery beds is 7 days
- The minimum retreatment interval for established trees is 21 days.

Disease	Application Rate		Instructions
	Pints (Lbs. AI) per Acre	Pints (Lbs. AI) per 100 gal. [†]	
Swiss Needlecast	2 3/4 - 5 1/2 (2.1 - 4.125)	2 3/4 - 5 1/2 (2.1 - 4.125)	In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 - 2 inches in length
Scleroderris Canker (pines) Swiss Needlecast	1 1/2 - 2 3/4 pts. (1.125 - 2.1)	1 1/2 - 2 3/4 (1.125 - 2.1)	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 - 2 inches long. Make additional applications at 3 - 4 week intervals until conditions do not promote disease development. When applying to nursery beds: Apply the highest rate listed on 3- week schedule.
Sirococus Tipe Blight	2 - 3 1/2 (1.125 - 2.1)	2 - 3 1/2 (1.125 - 2.1)	
Rhizosphaera Needlecast (spruce) Scirrhia Brown Spot (pines)	5 1/2 (4.125)	5 1/2 (4.125)	
Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium Needlecasts (pine)	2 3/4 - 5 1/2 (2.1 - 4.125)	2 3/4 - 5 1/2 (2.1 - 4.125)	Apply prior to budbreak in early spring with repeat applications at approximately 6 - 8 week intervals until the end of spore release in late fall. Applications may be suspended during periods of drought and then resumed upon the next occurrence of needle wetness. During periods of frequent rainfall and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest), apply monthly.
Rhabdocline Needlecast (Douglas-fir)	1 1/2 - 2 3/4 (1.125 - 2.1)	1 1/2 - 2 3/4 (1.125 - 2.1)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 - 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
Botrytis Seeding Blight Phoma Twig Blight	1 1/2 - 2 3/4 (1.124 - 2.1)	1 1/2 - 2 3/4 (1.125 - 2.1)	Apply to nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when conditions (cool, moist) promote disease development. Make additional applications at 7 - 14 day intervals for as long as conditions favorable for disease exist.
Autoecious Needle Rust (Weir's Cushion) (spruce)	5 1/2 pts. (4.125)	5 1/2 pts. (4.125)	Make initial application when 10% of buds have broken, followed by two additional applications at 7-10 day intervals.

[†] For tree and orchard crops, the volumetric rates listed must be used only with the full dilute spray volume specified on this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a dry place. Protect from excessive heat. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

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PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent), and 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.

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