



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

83529-301

Date of Issuance:

8/5/26

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration
☐ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Sharda Metconazole 7.4% +
Pyraclostrobin 12% EC

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sharda USA LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

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 under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Kristy Crews, Ph.D., Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:

8/5/26

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 83529-301."
3. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The alternate brand name "Dawn" has been added to the product record.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 07/02/2024

If you have any questions, please contact Thomas Harty at 202-566-0394 or at harty.thomas@epa.gov.

Enclosure- Stamped Label

[MASTER LABEL]

METCONAZOLE	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC

ABN: Dawn

For use in disease control and plant health in the following crops: barley, corn, cotton, oats, rye, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, triticale, and wheat

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

WT. BY %

Metconazole*: 5-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-2,2-dimethyl-1 - (1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol.....7.4%

Pyraclostrobin**: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1Hpyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-methyl ester).....12%

OTHER INGREDIENTS***:80.6%

TOTAL: **100.0%**

*Contains 0.67 pound of metconazole per U.S. gallon.

**Contains 1.083 pounds of pyraclostrobin per U.S. gallon

***Contains petroleum distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you **DO NOT** understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. DO NOT give any liquids to the person . 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 IN EYES:	- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. - Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing. - Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	- Move person to fresh air. - If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. - Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	- Take off contaminated clothing - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillates – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements], [Directions For Use], and [Storage and Disposal].]

Manufactured for:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

ACCEPTED

08/05/2026

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under

EPA Reg. No. **83529-301**

EPA Reg No. 83529-XXX
EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

Net Contents: _____ Gals. [L.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. May be fatal if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. 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)

Follow 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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- Protective eyewear,
- Socks,
- Chemical-resistant footwear,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, or Viton $\geq$ 14 mils, and
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 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.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Users should 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 birds, mammals, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **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 wash water or rinsate.

DO NOT discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA. This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. **DO NOT** apply this product if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Pollinating Insect Hazards

This product is moderately toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product if bees or other pollinating insects are visiting the treatment area. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

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 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 including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of boscalid and pyraclostrobin 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. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/> or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

DO NOT use this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours following application.

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,
- Protective eyewear,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, or Viton $\geq$ 14 mils, and
- Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC is a broad-spectrum fungicide containing two active ingredients, metconazole and pyraclostrobin. **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** provides systemic, curative and long-lasting residual control of target plant diseases. To maximize disease control, apply **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and use in a rotation program with other fungicides.

Preventative applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** optimize disease control resulting in improved plant health. The increase in plant health comes from the combined effect of disease control (including fungal diseases listed in Crop-specific directions), improved growth efficiency and improved stress tolerance. Overall increased plant health may result in an improvement in crop growth and crop quality as well as increased crop yields.

Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production.

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Sprayer Preparation

The chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Directions for Use

- Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation

system.

- Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product-water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop.
- **DO NOT** exceed ½ inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or noncontinuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15 to 30 minutes of each set, allowing sufficient time for all of the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 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.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Directions for Use – Public Water Systems

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow 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 pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 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.
- 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use instructions in the disease-specific use directions (see **Crop-Specific Use Directions** section) in this label.

Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC may be applied by ground sprayer, aerial equipment, or through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Equipment should be checked frequently for calibration. Under low-level disease conditions, use minimum application rates. For severe or threatening disease conditions, use maximum application rates and shortened intervals.

Ground Application

Apply **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** at ≥ 5 gallons/acre. Thorough coverage of foliage, blooms, and fruit is required for optimum disease control. The use of a nonionic surfactant at the lowest labeled rate may be used to improve spray coverage. Refer to the adjuvant product label for specific use directions. For ground application to corn, refer to the **Adjuvant or Crop Oil Use Limitations on Corn** section of this label. **DO NOT** use adjuvants that contain methylated seed oil, crop oil concentrate, or crop oil with emulsifier properties.

Ground Application – Instructions for Directed or Banded Sprays

The application rates shown in the following tables pertain to both aerial and ground (broadcast) methods of application. **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** may also be applied as a directed or banded spray over the rows or plant beds with alleys or row middles left unsprayed. For such uses, reduce the labeled **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** rate in proportion to the area actually sprayed. This adjustment is necessary to avoid applying the product at use rates higher than permitted according to the label directions.

Use the following formula to determine the broadcast equivalent rate for applying directed or banded sprays:

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} \text{Sprayed Bed Width} & + & \text{Unsprayed Row Middles} & = & \text{Total Row Width} \\ \hline \frac{\text{Sprayed Bed Width (Inches)}}{\text{Total Row Width (Inches)}} & \times & \frac{\text{Broadcast Rate}}{\text{Treated Acres}} & = & \frac{\text{Band Rate}}{\text{Field Acre}} \end{array}$$

Calculation Example

A directed spray application will be made to 45" plant beds that are separated by 15" of unsprayed row middles:

$$45'' \text{ Sprayed Bed Width} + 15'' \text{ Unsprayed Row Middles} = 60'' \text{ Total Row Width}$$

The calculations to determine the appropriate equivalent rate of product to use for this situation based on a label broadcast rate of 12 fl. oz./acre follows:

$$\frac{45'' \text{ Sprayed Bed Width}}{60'' \text{ Total Row Width}} \times \frac{12 \text{ fl. oz. Sharda Metconazole 7.4\% + Pyraclostrobin 12\% EC}}{\text{Treated Acres}} = \frac{9 \text{ fl. oz. Sharda Metconazole 7.4\% + Pyraclostrobin 12\% EC}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

Aerial Application

For Aerial application in New York State, **DO NOT** apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fishponds).

DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift from target area. **DO NOT** use less than 2 gallons per acre (gpa) spray volume on barley, oats, rye, soybean, and sugarcane. **DO NOT** use less than 5 gallons per acre spray volume on cotton and sugar beets.

Aerial applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** can be made to corn, triticale, and wheat in water volumes of 1 or more gallons per acre (gpa) of spray solution. A combination of spray nozzles and appropriate pressure should be selected to provide ASABE Standard S571.1 droplet size category of fine ($D_{V0.5}$ of $\geq 180 \mu\text{m}$) or coarser than fine. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath needs to be displaced downwind. The applicator should compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft. Aerial applicator needs to leave at least half swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated area.

For all aerial application volumes (gpa), the use of a nonionic surfactant at the lowest labeled rate may be used to improve spray coverage. Refer to the adjuvant product label for specific use directions. Refer to the **Adjuvant or Crop Oil Use Limitations on Corn** section of this label. **DO NOT** use adjuvants that contain methylated seed oil, crop oil concentrate, or crop oil with emulsifier properties. Select spray nozzles, pumping pressure, and sprayer height to provide medium-to-fine spray droplets that penetrate throughout the crop canopy. Spray calibration must be conducted to confirm spray droplet sizes. Continue to monitor spray application (including weather conditions) to assure proper droplet size and canopy penetration.

Aerial Application Method and Equipment

The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to endangered species, unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur. **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. 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 to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the fixed wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Adjuvant or Crop Oil Use Limitations on Corn

Adjuvant crop damage can occur when an adjuvant or crop oil is used after the V8 stage and before the VT stage (the VT stage is defined as when the tassel's last branch is completely visible outside the whorl). If an adjuvant or crop oil is used after the V8 stage and before the VT stage, the grower and user are responsible for contacting the adjuvant source (adjuvant distributor, retailer, or manufacturer) for advice and confirmation that the adjuvant has been tested and proven to be safe for application from V8 to VT corn stage. Refer to adjuvant and/or crop oil labels for specific use directions and restrictions. Always follow the most restrictive label. Another fungicide or an insecticide may be included in the tank mix if needed and labeled for use on corn. Refer to the tank mix pesticide product labels for specific use directions and restrictions. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

ADDITIVES AND TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC**. However, under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants with **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** may cause an adverse crop response. The addition of a nitrogen-based fertilizer may result in some crop leaf burn from the fertilizer. The addition of an emulsifiable concentrate (EC)-based insecticide may result in some crop leaf burn.

DO NOT tank mix with products containing a prohibition against tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive labeling requirements of any tank mix product.

Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC can be tank mixed with most labeled fungicides. However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which this product has been tested for. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** with other products. Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives), test the combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

MIXING ORDER

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank $\frac{3}{4}$ full of clean water.
2. **Agitation** - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA Bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-dispersible Products** – (such as, **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC**, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. **Water-soluble Products**
7. **Emulsifiable Concentrates** (or oil concentrates when applicable)
8. **Water-soluble Additives** (such as ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) when applicable)
9. **Remaining Quantity of Water**

Make sure that each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application. See **Crop-specific Use Directions** section of this label for more details.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft (note to registrants: remove if aerial application is prohibited on product labels)

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Sensitive Areas

Only apply the pesticide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. bodies of water or nontarget crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the

field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use $\frac{3}{4}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC contains both a Group 3 (sterol biosynthesis inhibitor) and Group 11 (quinone outside inhibitor) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** and other Group 3 and/or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** or other Group 3 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Sharda USA, LLC at www.shardausa.com. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** use less than 5 gallons per acre (gpa) spray volume for ground applications.
- For aerial applications, **DO NOT** use less than 2 gallons per acre (gpa) spray volume on barley, oats, rye, soybean, and sugarcane.
- **DO NOT** use less than 5 gallons per acre (gpa) spray volume on cotton and sugar beets.
- **DO NOT** use less than 1 gallon per acre (gpa) on corn, triticale, and wheat.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum product rate (fl. oz./A) per year (season), the maximum product rate per application, or the total number of applications of per year (season) as stated in **Table 1** and **Crop-Specific Use Directions**. Preharvest interval (PHI) restrictions are also included in those sections of the label.
- **DO NOT** apply more than the maximum annual use rate of a.i./acre or fl. oz. of product/acre for each specific crop from any combination of products containing pyraclostrobin or metconazole. To determine lbs. of pyraclostrobin per acre, divide fl. oz. of product/acre by 128, then multiply by 1.083. To determine lbs. of metconazole per acre, divide fl. oz. of product/acre by 128, then multiply by 0.67.
- **DO NOT** use **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** in greenhouse or transplant production.
- Feeding restrictions – See **Crop-Specific Use Directions**.
- For aerial application in New York State, **DO NOT** apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to: lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fishponds).

Rotational Crop Restrictions

- Crops listed on this label (barley, corn, cotton, oats, rye, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, triticale, and wheat) plus canola, peanuts, and tuberous and corm vegetables subgroup 1C may be planted immediately following the last application.
- Dry beans, sorghum, and sunflower may be planted with a plant back interval (PBI) of 0-day.
- 30-day plant back interval for leafy vegetables and Brassica leafy vegetables and 120-day plant back interval for all other crops not listed on this label.

Table 1. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations Overview

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)	Maximum Product Rate per Application (fl. oz./A)	Maximum Number of Sequential Applications	Maximum Product Rate per Year (fl. oz./A)
Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale and Wheat	Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Zadok's 59 or Feekes 10.5)	9 fl. oz./A (0.041 lb. metconazole/A and 0.068 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	2	18 fl. oz./A (0.082 lb. metconazole/A and 0.136 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)
Corn (all types)	*	13 fl. oz./A (0.059 lb. metconazole/A and 0.098 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	2	51 fl. oz./A (0.232 lb. metconazole/A and 0.385 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)
Cotton[**]	30	8.5 fl. oz./A (0.038 lb. metconazole/A and 0.064 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	2	26 fl. oz./A (0.118 lb. metconazole/A and 0.196 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)
Soybeans	30	9 fl. oz./A (0.041 lb. metconazole/A and 0.068 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	3	27 fl. oz./A (0.123 lb. metconazole/A and 0.204 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)
Sugar beets (roots and tops)	14	10 fl. oz./A (0.046 lb. metconazole/A and 0.076 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	3	30 fl. oz./A (0.138 lb. metconazole/A and 0.228 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)
Sugarcane	14	15.5 fl. oz./A (0.079 lb. metconazole/A and 0.127 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	2	62 fl. oz./A (0.285 lb. metconazole/A and 0.471 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)
*See CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS section of this label. [**Not Registered for Use By California.]				

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, and Wheat

Target Disease	Single Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Maximum Applications per Year	Maximum Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	PHI (days)
Black point Kernel blight, Smudge (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> , <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.) Leaf blotch (<i>Pyrenophora</i> spp.) Net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Septoria leaf and glume blotch (<i>Septoria</i> spp., <i>Stagonospora</i>)	7 to 9 fl. oz./A (0.032 to 0.041 lb. metconazole/A and 0.053 to 0.068 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	2	18 fl. oz./A (0.082 lb. metconazole/A and 0.136 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Zadok's 59 or Feekes 10.5)

spp.) Spot blotch (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Tan spot Yellow leaf spot (<i>Pyrenophora trichostoma</i>)				
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Application Directions

For optimal disease control, begin applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** prior to disease development. To maximize yields in cereals, it is important to protect the flag leaf. For diseases other than head scab (*Fusarium* head blight), apply **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** immediately after flag leaf emergence for optimum results.

Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Rates up to 9 fl. oz./A (0.041 lb. metconazole/A and 0.068 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A) of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** may be used under severe disease pressure.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 regular season spray when an early season spray is applied to barley, triticale, and wheat.
- The maximum product rate per year is 18 fl. oz./A (0.082 lb. metconazole/A and 0.136 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A) for all applications (early and/or regular sprays).
- **DO NOT** harvest barley hay within 14 days of last application.
- To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** or other Group 3/Group 11 fungicides per year.
- See the **Early Season Spray Application Directions** section following for Early Season Disease Control in barley, triticale, and wheat.
- The minimum retreatment interval is 6 days after the first application.

Early Season Spray Application Directions - Barley, Triticale, and Wheat

Target Disease	Single Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Maximum Applications per Year	Maximum Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	PHI (days)
Septoria leaf blotch (<i>Septoria</i> spp.) Spot blotch (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Tan spot Yellow leaf spot (<i>Pyrenophora trichostoma</i>)	6 to 9 fl. oz./A (0.027 to 0.041 lb. metconazole/A and 0.045 to 0.068 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	1	9 fl. oz./A (0.041 lb. metconazole/A and 0.068 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Zadok's 59 or Feekes 10.5)
Suppression Only: Leaf blotch (<i>Pyrenophora</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)				

Application Directions

Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz./A of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** either in combination with an herbicide application or when conditions favor disease development prior to flag leaf emergence. When the early season application is used, a second **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** application (6 to 9 fl. oz./A (0.027 to 0.041 lb. metconazole/A and 0.045 to 0.068 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)) may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf. Environmental conditions and disease pressure at the time of flag leaf emergence are factors to determine the **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** rate for the second application.

Crop Tolerance

Under certain environmental conditions, **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** demonstrates some phytotoxicity when mixed with EC formulated herbicides or insecticides and/or fertilizers. The possibility of phytotoxicity increases if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions that persist for several days following application. **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** applications with bromoxynil containing products can result in phytotoxicity if applied under cool, wet conditions.

Specific Use Requirements

Apply **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** plus herbicide/insecticide tank mixes by air in a minimum of 5 gallons per

acre (gpa) total spray volume. If applied by ground, apply a minimum of 10 gpa. Lower gpa applications can increase the risk of phytotoxicity. **DO NOT** use adjuvants that contain methylated seed oil, crop oil concentrate or crop oil with emulsifier properties. **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** if the final spray solution contains fertilizer at a concentration greater than 20% on a v/v basis. **DO NOT** use early season **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** applications in bromoxynil based herbicide tank mixes in barley.

Restrictions:

- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 6 days.
- The combination of an early season spray plus a second regular season application after flag leaf emergence must not exceed 18 fl. oz./A (0.082 lb. metconazole/A and 0.136 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A) per year.
- Early season disease control is not registered for use in California.

Corn (field corn, popcorn, sweet corn, seed production corn)

Target Disease	Single Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Maximum Applications per Season	Maximum Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	PHI (days)
Gray leaf spot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>) Northern corn leaf blight (<i>Exserohilum turcicum</i>) Northern corn leaf spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Physoderma brown spot (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Southern corn leaf blight (<i>Bipolaris maydis</i>) Southern Rust (<i>Puccinia polyspora</i>) Yellow leaf blight (<i>Phyllosticta maydis</i>)	9 to 13 fl. oz./A (0.041 to 0.059 lb. metconazole/A and 0.068 to 0.098 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	4	51 fl. oz./A (0.232 lb. metconazole/A and 0.385 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	20* OR 7**

*field corn grain, field corn stover, popcorn grain, popcorn stover, sweet corn stover

**field corn forage/silage, popcorn forage, sweet corn forage, sweet corn kernel, seed production corn (all types)

Application Directions

For optimal disease control, begin applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** prior to disease development. If conditions for disease development persist, continue applications on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:

- To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** or other Group 3/Group 11 fungicides before alternating to another fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** enter or allow workers to enter during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours

Cotton*

Target Disease	Single Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Maximum Applications per Season	Maximum Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	PHI (days)
Alternaria leaf spot, boll rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose, boll rot (<i>Glomerella</i> spp.) Ascochyta blight, boll rot (<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i>) Cercospora blight and leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Diplodia boll rot (<i>Diplodia</i> spp.)	7 to 8.5 fl. oz./A (0.032 to 0.038 lb. metconazole/A and 0.053 to 0.064 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	3	26 fl. oz./A (0.118 lb. metconazole/A and 0.196 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	30

Hard lock, boll rot (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) Phoma blight, boil rot (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Phykopsora</i> spp.) Stemphylium leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.)				
Corynespora leaf spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	10 to 12 fl. oz./A (0.046 to 0.055 lb. metconazole/A and 0.076 to 0.091 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	2	24 fl. oz./A (0.110 lb. metconazole/A and 0.182 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	30

Application Directions

For optimal disease control, begin applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** prior to disease development. If conditions for disease development persist, continue applications on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:

- To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** or other Group 3/Group 11 fungicides before alternating to another fungicide with a different mode of action.
- [*Not Registered for Use By California.]

Soybeans (*Glycine max*)

Target Disease	Single Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Maximum Applications per Season	Maximum Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	PHI (days)
Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>) Brown spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Frogeye leaf spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and stem blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Rhizoctonia aerial blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	7 to 9 fl. oz./A (0.032 to 0.041 lb. metconazole/A and 0.053 to 0.068 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	3	27 fl. oz./A (0.123 lb. metconazole/A and 0.204 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	30
Suppression Only: Cercospora blight (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>)				

Application Directions

Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC can be applied from vegetative stage through full seed (R6 stage) on soybeans. For optimal soybean rust control, make initial application of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** between early flowering and pod set (R1 and R3 growth stage), or prior to rust development. If environmental conditions favor continued rust development or if monitoring shows active rust symptoms, repeat application 14 to 21 days after the first application. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when rust pressure is high.

For optimal control of other soybean diseases listed above, apply **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** between full flower and full pod set stage (R2 to R4 growth stage) or prior to disease development.

Restrictions:

- DO NOT** use adjuvants that contain methylated seed oil, crop oil concentrate, or crop oil with emulsifier properties, or tank mix with products with high adjuvant load (see **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**).
- Soybean forage can be fed no sooner than 14 days after last application.

- Soybean hay can be fed no sooner than 21 days after last treatment.
- To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** or Group 3/Group 11 fungicides per season.

Sugar beets (roots and tops)

Target Disease	Single Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Maximum Applications per Season	Maximum Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	PHI (days)
Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora beticola</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe betae</i>)	7 to 10 fl. oz./A (0.032 to 0.046 lb. metconazole/A and 0.053 to 0.076 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	3	30 fl. oz./A (0.138 lb. metconazole/A and 0.228 lb. Pyraclostrobin/A)	14

Application Directions

Begin applications prior to disease development and apply **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** at 14-day intervals. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use silicone containing adjuvants with this product.
- No livestock feeding restrictions.
- To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** or other Group 3/Group 11 fungicides per season.

Sugarcane

Target Disease	Single Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Maximum Applications per Season	Maximum Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	PHI (days)
Brown rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>) Orange rust (<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i>)	12 to 15.5	4	62	14

Application Directions

For optimal disease control, begin applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** prior to disease development and continue on a 14- to 28-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:

- No livestock feeding restrictions.
- To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Metconazole 7.4% + Pyraclostrobin 12% EC** or other Group 3/Group 11 fungicides before alternating to another fungicide with a different mode of action.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. **DO NOT** store this product near fertilizers, seeds, or other pesticides. If this product is spilled, sweep up the spillage and dispose pursuant to the below Pesticide Disposal instructions.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used 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 HANDLING:

[Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.]

[Greater Than 5 Gallons] [Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

[For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers] [Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

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[OPTIONAL MARKETING LANGUAGE]

1	[www.shardausa.com]  [
2	[Handle with Care]
3	[This side Up]
4	{The below graphic to be added to box if formulated in the United States}  [

