



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

91234-283

Date of Issuance:

10/3/22

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

A299.02

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Kristen Cianni
Regulatory Manager
Atticus, LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
Cary, NC 27513

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:

Nathan Mellor, Product Manager 21
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

10/3/22

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 91234-283.”
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 record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 07/20/2021
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 07/20/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Senedu Alemu by email at alemu.senedu@epa.gov.

Enclosure

{Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language}
{Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear}
{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

MYCLOBUTANIL	GROUP 3	FUNGICIDE
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A299.02 [™]

[Alternate Brand Name: Gravex 20 EW]

[Contains myclobutanil, the active ingredient used in Eagle® [20EW Specialty Fungicide].]

[A systemic, protectant and curative fungicide for disease control in established turf grass, landscape ornamentals, greenhouse and nursery ornamentals, apples, stone fruits and grapes]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Myclobutanil:	
a-butyl-a-(chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4, triazole-1-propanenitrile.....	19.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	80.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.
Contains 1.67 lb of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

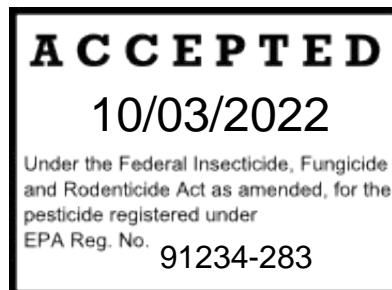
See [below] [inside label booklet] for [additional] [First Aid,] [and] [Precautionary Statements] [and] [Directions for Use].
Agricultural Chemical: **DO NOT** ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

[A299.02 is not manufactured, or distributed by Corteva Agriscience United States, seller of Eagle® [20EW].]

Shake Well Before Using

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XX
EPA Est. No.:
Net Contents:

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
Cary, NC 27513



{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

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">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.• DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• DO NOT give any liquid to the person.• 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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.	
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 SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made from barrier laminate
- Shoes plus socks
- Applicators applying this product by airblast application must apply using an enclosed cab or must wear chemical-resistant headgear, if overhead exposure is expected.
- When mixing/loading/applying liquid myclobutanil formulations to turf with backpack sprayers handlers must wear double layer clothing and gloves

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) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

User Safety Requirements

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

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (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:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwaters. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from areas treated.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Myclobutanil 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 soil is permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made from any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks
- Applicators applying this product by airblast application must apply using an enclosed cab or must wear chemical-resistant headgear, if overhead exposure is expected

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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

Product Information

Shake Well Before Using

A299.02 specialty fungicide is a systemic, protectant and curative fungicide for the control of listed diseases in established turfgrass (including residential and commercial lawns, ornamental turfgrass, grounds or lawns around business and office complexes, and golf course fairways, roughs, tee boxes, and greens), landscape ornamentals, greenhouse and nursery ornamentals, and non-commercial tree fruits and vines, including apples, stone fruits and grapes. Optimum disease control is achieved when this product is applied in a regularly scheduled preventative program.

Use Precautions

Fungicide Resistance Management

A299.02 belongs to the sterol demethylation inhibitor (DMI) class of fungicides and is classified as a Group 3 fungicide by EPA. Since certain fungi can develop resistance to this class of products, the use of **A299.02** must be part of a resistance management strategy that includes alternation and/or tank mixing with fungicides of different modes of action. After two consecutive applications of **A299.02**, another myclobutanil product, or another DMI, rotate to a product that is effective on the target pathogen and has a mode of action different from **A299.02**. Apply the alternate products within the intervals specified on the label for **A299.02**. **DO NOT** apply **A299.02** at rates below those specified on the label. If tank mixing, use the full label rate of **A299.02** with the full label rates of other products effective on the target pest. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are appropriate for your disease management program.

To delay development of fungicide/bactericide resistance, the following practices are advised:

- Avoid the consecutive use of **A299.02** or other target site of action Group 3 fungicides/bactericides that have a similar target site of action on the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures or premixes with fungicides/bactericides from different target site of action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the pathogen(s) of concern.
- Base fungicide/bactericide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for fungicide/bactericide resistance management and/or IPM directions for specific crops and resistant pathogens.

- For information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact your local Atticus, LLC representative or by calling 984-465-4800.

Mixing Directions

Be sure sprayer is clean and not contaminated with other materials prior to use. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 of the total amount of water required for the load. Start agitation and maintain agitation throughout mixing and application. Add the required amount of **A299.02** directly into the spray tank. Complete filling the tank. Always add **A299.02** to the spray tank before adding other materials.

Compatibility

A299.02 is compatible with most commonly used fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients and spray adjuvants. When preparing tank mixes, consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialist prior to use. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Atticus, LLC advises the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

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 specified 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.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

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 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.

Application Directions

Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions. For proper application, determine the size of the area to be treated, the specified label use rate and the gallonage to be applied to the area. Under low disease conditions, minimum label use rates per application can be used. Use maximum label rates and shortened spray schedules for severe or threatening disease conditions. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured area. Careful calibration of spray equipment is specified prior to use.

Ground Application

Thorough coverage sprays result in optimum disease control. Application equipment must be properly calibrated and provide uniform spray coverage.

Handgun or Pressurized Sprayers: For best results when applying this product on a protectant schedule, ensure thorough coverage of all plant parts.

Chemigation Application

A299.02 must be applied on a regular protectant fungicide schedule, not an irrigation schedule. If irrigation cycles are less frequent than the application intervals for **A299.02**, ground or handgun applications must supplement chemigation applications to achieve adequate disease control.

Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Apply this product only through solid set or hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: The following use directions are to be followed when this product is applied through irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of **A299.02** needed to cover the desired area. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Chemigation Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing **A299.02**, determine the following: 1) Determine area covered by sprinkler; 2) Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 10- to 30-minute interval; (3) Determine the amount of **A299.02** required for treatment area; 4) Add the required amount of **A299.02** into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period. Operate system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration. Inject **A299.02** at the end of an irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar absorption and retention. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the solution with **A299.02** has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Chemigation Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain an air gap, an approved backflow prevention device, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve (including inspection port), and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- 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.
- Systems must use a metering pump, for example 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.
- To insure uniform mixing of the fungicide in the water line, inject the mixture in the center of the pipe diameter or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all backflow prevention devices on the water line.
- The tank holding the fungicide mixture must be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injector point.

Chemigation Precautions:

- Crop injury, lack of fungicidal effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system that 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.
- A person knowledgeable of the Chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments if the need arises and continuously monitor the injection.

Chemigation Restrictions:

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer 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 must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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.
- 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, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place with current certification. Specific local regulations may apply and must be followed.

- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- **DO NOT** allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- **DO NOT** enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- **DO NOT** apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity including certain water drive units.

Uses

Established Turfgrass

Use **A299.02** in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control. The key to selecting a fungicide is the proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease. Use diagnostic kits, extension experts, or other identification methods when developing disease control strategies.

In non-residential turfgrass (including commercial lawns, ornamental turfgrass, grounds or lawns around business and office complexes, and golf course fairways, roughs, tee boxes, and greens), optimum disease control is achieved when **A299.02** is applied in a preventative disease control program at a rate of 1 to 2.4 fl oz per 1000 sq ft. In residential turfgrass, optimum disease control is achieved when **A299.02** is applied in a preventative disease control program at a rate of 1.2 fl oz per 1000 sq ft. See the tables below for specific application rates for various diseases.

Apply **A299.02** in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. For foliar diseases, use approximately 1 gallon of water per 1000 sq ft. Use 2 to 3 gallons of spray solution per 1000 sq ft to control diseases causing root and crown rots. Under conditions favorable for high disease development, reduce the spray interval between applications of **A299.02**. Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply **A299.02** at the low use rate and/or longer treatment interval. When disease pressure is high or when used as a curative treatment, use higher rates of **A299.02** and/or shorter treatment interval unless otherwise specified.

Non-Residential Turfgrass¹

Diseases	A299.02 (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Application Interval/Timing (Days)	Directions	Restrictions
Anthracnose Red thread Septoria leaf spot	1.2 (0.68 lb ai/acre)	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 2.4 fl oz per 1000 sq ft. per application. (1.36 lb ai per acre) • DO NOT apply more than 13.8 fl oz of A299.02 per 1000 sq ft per year. (7.8 lb ai per acre) • For Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, DO NOT apply more than 3.43 fl oz of A299.02 per 1000 sq ft per year (1.95 lb ai per acre).
Brown patch		14	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development, but before disease symptoms are apparent. If disease is present, mix A299.02 with an EPA registered contact fungicide. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use the shorter spray interval.	
Copper spot			Apply when conditions are	

Zonate leaf spot			favorable for disease development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT make more than 5 applications per 1000 sq ft per year when using the maximum application rate. • RTI: 7 days
Crown rot Leaf spot Melting-out				
Dollar spot	0.5 (0.28 lb ai/acre)	7	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
		14	Tank mix with a low label rate of chlorothalonil.	
	1 (0.57 lb ai/acre)	21-28	Tank mix with the label rate of chlorothalonil.	
	1-2.4 (0.57 – 1.36 lb ai/acre)	14-28	If using this rate without tank mixing, make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to a registered fungicide with a different mode of action.	
Fusarium blight	1.2-2.4 (0.68 – 1.36 lb ai/acre)	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
Fusarium patch (pink snow mold)		Fall – Winter	Apply prior to snow cover.	
Gray leaf spot	1.2-2.4 (0.68 – 1.36 lb ai/per acre)	14	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If using the lower rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at its specified rate.	
Leaf smuts			Apply in the fall after turfgrass enters dormancy and/or in the spring prior to the initiation of growth.	
Necrotic ring spot	1.2-2.4 (0.68 – 1.36 lb ai/per acre)	Spring: 28	Make applications on a preventative basis in early to mid-spring.	
		Fall: 28	Make 2 applications beginning in August before the turfgrass goes dormant. Apply 2.4 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (1.36 lb ai per acre) followed by a second application one month later.	
Powdery mildew rusts	1.2 (0.68 lb ai/acre)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
Spring dead spot	2.4 (1.36 lb ai/acre)	Fall: 28	Make 1 to 2 applications in the fall before turfgrass	

			dormancy. Make a second application one month later.
Summer patch	1.2-2.4 (0.68 – 1.36 lb ai/per acre)	14-28	Begin applications in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make 2 to 4 applications depending upon specification from local turfgrass extension experts. Use at least 2 to 3 gallons of water per 1000 sq ft to increase spray penetration to crown and roots.
Take-all patch	2.4 (1.36 lb ai/acre)	Spring/Fall: 28	To reduce the severity, make 1 to 2 fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop to 55°F, and 1 to 2 spring applications in April and May depending upon local specifications.
Zoysia large patch		Fall: 28	Make applications in fall before turfgrass dormancy.

¹Including commercial lawns, complexes, and golf course ornamental turfgrass, grounds or lawns around business and office fairways, roughs, tee boxes, and greens.

Residential Turfgrass

Diseases	A299.02 (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Application Interval/Timing (Days)	Directions	Restrictions
Anthracnose Red thread Septoria leaf spot	1.2 (0.68 lb ai/acre)	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.2 fl oz per 1000 sq ft per application. (0.68 lb ai per acre) • DO NOT apply more than 13.8 fl oz of A299.02 per 1000 sq ft per year. (7.8 lb ai per acre) • For Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, DO NOT apply more than 3.43 fl oz of A299.02 per 1000 sq ft per year (1.95 lb ai per acre).
Brown patch		14	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development, but before disease symptoms are apparent. If disease is present, mix A299.02 with an EPA registered contact fungicide. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use the shorter spray interval.	
Copper spot		Apply when conditions are		

Zonate leaf spot			favorable for disease development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT make more than 11 applications per 1000 sq ft per year. • RTI: 14 days 	
Crown rot Leaf spot Melting-out			Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to a registered fungicide with a different mode of action.		
Dollar spot			Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.		
Fusarium blight			Fall – Winter		Apply prior to snow cover.
Fusarium patch (pink snow mold)			14		Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray leaf spot			14		Apply in the fall after turfgrass enters dormancy and/or in the spring prior to the initiation of growth.
Leaf smuts			Spring: 28		Make applications on a preventative basis in early to mid-spring.
Necrotic ring spot			Fall: 28		Make 2 applications beginning in August before the turfgrass goes dormant.
Powdery mildew Rusts			14-28		Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer patch			14		<p>Begin applications in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make 2 to 4 applications depending upon specifications from local turfgrass extension experts.</p> <p>Use at least 2 to 3 gallons of water per 1000 sq ft to increase spray penetration to crown and roots.</p>

Landscape, Greenhouse and Nursery Ornamentals

A299.02 is a locally systemic fungicide having protectant and curative properties that will translocate to new growth. For best control of labeled diseases, achieve thorough coverage of all plant parts on a protective application schedule. For dilute application sprays (≥ 100 gallons of spray volume per acre) applied to ornamental plants in greenhouses, field grown plantings or in commercial and residential landscapes, apply **A299.02** at the rate of 6 to 12 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray volume (0.078 – 0.16 lb ai/acre) on a 10-to 14-day application schedule unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure and/or optimum conditions for infection.

For concentrate sprays (<100 gallons of spray volume per acre), apply 8 fl oz (0.104 lb ai) per acre on a 10- to 14-day application schedule.

The addition of a non-phytotoxic spray adjuvant will improve spray coverage and fungicidal performance. Maintain treated plants in a vigorous growing condition. Plants under nutritional or water stress will not respond as well to treatment as well-maintained plants. Overdosage of **A299.02** can result in observable foliar greening, thickened leaves, and/or shortened internodes. If this condition is observed, reduce the fungicide use rate but **DO NOT** extend the application schedule.

Crop Tolerance

Plant tolerances are acceptable in the specific plants listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate all ornamental plant species or varieties for tolerance to **A299.02**. The user must test for possible phytotoxic responses by treating a limited number of plants, at specified use rates, prior to initiating largescale use.

The effects of spraying **A299.02** in combination with plant growth regulators are not fully understood at this time. If the use of a plant growth regulator is planned in an area being treated, the user must test for possible enhanced growth regulatory effects by treating a small number of plants, at the specified use rates of all products, prior to initiating large-scale use. Since the effectiveness of such products depends upon not just plant species or cultivar but also weather and seasonable differences (e.g., daylight hours), it is advised that tests be repeated on previously tested varieties as environmental factors change and that observations for growth regulatory responses be made at regular intervals.

Specific Use Directions for Chrysanthemum

Foliar Sprays: Best control is achieved by thorough coverage sprays applied to point of runoff on a protectant application schedule. Use **A299.02** at a rate of 8 fl oz (0.104 lb ai) per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

DO NOT apply more than 19 fl oz of **A299.02** (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application. Apply on a 10- to 14-day schedule (not to exceed 21 days).

Prestick Dip Treatment: Chrysanthemum cuttings may be treated by a dip procedure prior to planting as follows: Prepare a dip suspension at a concentration equivalent to 8 fl oz (0.104 lb ai) of **A299.02** per 100 gallons of water. Fully submerge cuttings in the dip suspension until wet throughout (**DO NOT** submerge cuttings for more than 2 minutes). If cuttings are dipped, this procedure is the first spray under the quarantine program. Dispose of used dip suspension if it becomes contaminated with soil, plant debris or other foreign matter. Dispose of used dip suspension by spraying it onto registered crops (but not onto previously dipped cuttings) after filtering, or in a manner consistent with local, state, and federal guidelines.

Note: All infected plant material must be destroyed if your state is under quarantine directive.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl oz of **A299.02** (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application. On a total volume per acre basis, **DO NOT** apply more than 333 gallons of spray per acre at the 6 fl oz per 100 gallons rate or 167 gallons per acre at the 12 fl oz per 100 gallons rate per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 153 fl oz of **A299.02** (2 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 7 applications per acre per year when using the maximum application rate.
- **RTI:** 7 days
- **DO NOT** use treated plant materials for food or feed.
- **DO NOT** apply to landscape, greenhouse and nursery ornamentals in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.
- **DO NOT** apply to carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*).

Crops	Diseases	Directions	Precautions	Restrictions
Abelia	Cercospora leaf spot			
Acalypha (copper-leaf)	Powdery mildew			
Achillea (yarrow)	Powdery mildew Rust			
African violet	Powdery mildew			
Ageratum	Powdery mildew			
Alder	Rust			
Almond, flowering	Blossom blight (<i>monilinia</i> spp.)	Apply prebloom, 50% bloom and at petal fall.		
Amelanchier (juneberry, shadbush)	Fabraea leaf spot Powdery mildew Rust			
Amorpha (false indigo)	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew Rust			
Anemone	Rust			
Angelica	Cercospora leaf spot Rust			
Ash	Rust			
Aster	Powdery mildew Rust			
Australian pine	Diplodia tip blight			
Azalea	Petal blight (<i>Ovulinia</i> spp.) Powdery mildew	Begin applications when flowers start to exhibit color.		
Barberry	Powdery mildew Rust		May cause temporary damage to crimson pigmy and other atropurposis varieties.	
Begonia	Powdery mildew			
Bellflower	Cercospora leaf			

	spot Powdery mildew Rust			
Birch	Rust			
Bittersweet	Powdery mildew			
Buckeye				
Buttonbush	Cercospora leaf blight Powdery mildew Rust			
Calendula	Cercospora leaf spot			
California poppy	Powdery mildew			
Canna lily	Rust			
Carnation	Powdery mildew Rust			
Catalpa	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew			
Cherry, flowering	Leaf spot Powdery mildew			
Chestnut, horse	Powdery mildew			
China aster	Rust			
Chokeberry	Rust Twig and fruit blight			Fruit may not be used for food or feed.
Christmas trees	Rust			
Chrysanthemum	Ascochyta blight Rust White rust			
Columbine	Rust			
Cornflower				
Cosmos	Powdery mildew			
Cottonwood				
Crabapple, flowering	Powdery mildew Rust Scab			
Crepe-myrtle	Powdery mildew			
Daffodil	Rust			
Dahlia	Powdery mildew			
Delphinium	Powdery mildew Rust			
Dogwood	Anthraxnose Powdery mildew Septoria leafspot			
Douglas fir	Needle rust	Apply 12 to 18 fl oz per acre starting early spring. Continue applications at 2- to 3-week intervals until the threat of infection has		

		passed. Spray adjuvants must be added to spray solutions to obtain good spray coverage and disease control.		
Dianthus	Rust			
Elm	Powdery mildew			
Euonymus				
Fern	Rhizoctonia aerial blight			
Fleabane	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew Rust			
Four o'clock	Rust			
Fuchsia				
Gaillardia	Powdery mildew Rust			
Gardenia				
Geranium				
Gerbera daisy	Powdery mildew			
Gourd, ornamental				
Grape leaf ivy				
Hackberry	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew			
Hawthorn	Fabraea leaf spot Powdery mildew Rust Scab			
Hibiscus	Powdery mildew			
Holly	Powdery mildew			
Hollyhock	Powdery mildew Rust			
Honeysuckle	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew			
Hydrangea	Cercospora leaf spot			
Iris	Didymellina leaf spot Rust	Apply 12 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray solution.		
Juniper	Rust			
Leucothoe	Cercospora leaf spot			
Leyland cyprus	Cercospora leaf spot			
Lilac	Powdery mildew			
Loblolly pine	Fusiform rust	Refer to Douglas fir		

Locust	Powdery mildew			
Maple				DO NOT use treated trees for syrup production. DO NOT apply to Abutilon (flowering maple)
Marigold	Cercospora leaf spot rust			
Mock-orange	Powdery mildew Rust			
Moonflower	Rust			
Mountain laurel	Cercospora leaf spot Ovulinia petal blight Powdery mildew	Refer to azalea		
Nephthytis	Cephalosporium leaf spot			
Ninebark	Rust			
Oak	Powdery mildew			
Pansy	Powdery mildew Rust			
Pear, flowering	Powdery mildew Rust Scab			
Petunia	Powdery mildew Rust			
Phlox	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew Rust			
Photinia	Entomosporium leaf spot Powdery mildew Rust			
Poinsettia	Poinsettia scab Powdery mildew			
Poplar	Rust			
Potentilla				
Privet	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew			
Pyracantha (firethorn)	Fusicladium scab			
Quince, flowering	Blossom and twig blight Cercospora leaf spot			

	Fabraea leaf spot Rust			
Rhododendron	Cercospora leaf spot Ovulinia petal blight Powdery mildew	Refer to azalea		
Rose	Black spot Powdery mildew Rust	Apply on a 7- to 10-day protectant schedule. In areas where black spot is not a problem, spray intervals may be increased to a maximum of 14 days. Greenhouse rose varieties vary in their sensitivity to A299.02 . User must evaluate for possible abnormal response by treating a limited number of plants, at specified rates, prior to initiating large-scale use.		
Russian olive	Cercospora leaf spot Rust			
Salvia	Powdery mildew Rust			
Sedum	Powdery mildew			
Slash pine	Fusiform rust	Refer to Douglas fir		
Smoke-tree (<i>Cotinus</i>)	Cercospora leaf spot Rust			
Snapdragon	Powdery mildew Rust			
Spirea	Powdery mildew			
Sunflower	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew Rust			Seeds from treated plants may not be used for food or feed.
Sycamore	Powdery mildew			
Trumpet creeper	Cercospora leaf blight Powdery mildew			
Viburnum	Powdery mildew Rust			
Walnut	Powdery mildew			DO NOT use nuts from treated trees for food purposes.
Willow				

Zinnia	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew			
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Home Orchards, Vineyards, or Fruit Trees

Best control of labeled diseases is achieved when **A299.02** is applied on a 7- to 10-day protectant schedule. **A299.02** is a systemic fungicide and does not redistribute after application. Adjust application equipment spray nozzles to apply a uniform spray throughout the entire tree canopy.

Dilute (thorough coverage) applications are based upon the amount of spray solution required to thoroughly wet plants to the point of run-off and are the specified type of application. Refer to use directions for specific tree fruits and vines to determine actual use rate per 100 gallons of spray for control of labeled diseases. The following specific use directions are based on a dilute spray volume of 300 gallons per acre.

Apple

Diseases	A299.02 (fl oz/100 Gallons)	Directions	Restrictions
Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)	4-6 (0.052 – 0.078 lb ai)	Begin application at tight cluster and continue through the second cover spray. Additional sprays beyond second cover may be needed on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure. Use high rate if powdery mildew was present in previous years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT use more than 6 fl oz of A299.02 per 100 gallons of spray per application. (0.078 lb ai) • DO NOT apply more than 153 fl oz of A299.02 (2 lb ai) per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 12 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • RTI: 7 days • PHI: 14 days
Rusts (<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.)		Begin applications at pink stage and continue through the second cover spray.	
Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.) prebloom		Begin application at green tip or when environmental conditions become favorable for primary scab development. Apply A299.02 alone or tank mixed with a protectant fungicide on a 7- to 10- day schedule.	
Bloom, postbloom		Use A299.02 in a tank mixture with the specified rate of a protectant fungicide, registered for use on apples, for improved fruit scab and summer disease control.	
Post-infection	6 (0.078 lb ai)	A299.02 provides 96-hour post-infection control or curative activity. Apply as soon as possible after infection period. Follow with a standard preventative spray schedule.	

Grape

Thorough spray coverage is essential for good disease control. Apply **A299.02** in sufficient spray volume to ensure complete and uniform coverage.

Diseases	A299.02 (fl oz/100 Gallons)	Directions	Restrictions
Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	6-10 (0.078 – 0.13 lb ai)	Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length. Reapply on a protectant schedule that does not exceed 14 days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 10 fl oz of A299.02 per 100 gallons of spray per application. (0.13 lb ai) • DO NOT apply more than 46 fl oz of A299.02 per acre per year. (0.6 lb ai) • DO NOT make more than 2 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • RTI: 7 days • PHI: 14 days • The REI is 2 days for girdling and turning of treated table grapes. [Except CA]
black rot (<i>Guignardia</i> spp.)		<p>Preventative Schedule: Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length. Reapply on a protectant schedule that does not exceed 14 days. Use a higher rate under heavy disease pressure.</p> <p>Post-infection Schedule: Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of an infection period.</p>	
Powdery mildew (<i>Uncinula</i> spp.)		Begin application at prebloom (12- to 18-inch shoots) and DO NOT extend applications beyond a 21-day interval. Use a higher rate or shorter spray interval on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure.	

Stone Fruits

Crops	Diseases	A299.02 (fl oz/100 gallons)	Directions	Restrictions
Apricot	Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2-3 (0.026 – 0.039 lb ai)	Begin application at early red bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom and petal fall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 3 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray per application. (0.039 lb ai) • DO NOT apply more than 84 fl oz of A299.02 per acre per year. (1.1 lb ai) • DO NOT make more than 14 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • RTI: 7 days • PHI: 0 days
	Brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Apply 12 fl oz (0.16 lb ai) per acre on a 7- to 14-day protectant schedule. Apply when environmental conditions favor disease development during the month prior to harvest.	
	Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals until terminal growth	

			ceases.	
	Shothole (<i>Stigmina</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule. Reapply at 7- to 10-day intervals as long as needed.	
Cherries	Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Begin application at early popcorn stage, before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom and petal fall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 3 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray per application. (0.039 lb ai) • DO NOT apply more than 100 fl oz of A299.02 (1.3 lb ai) per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 16 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • RTI: 7 days • PHI: 0 days
	Brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to apricot	
	Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)			
	Leaf spot (<i>Blumeriella</i> spp.)		Follow the brown rot blossom blight schedule. Reapply at 7- to 10-day intervals. Make additional applications after harvest.	
Nectarine	Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom and petal fall.	
	Brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to apricot	
	Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)			
	Shothole (<i>Stigmina</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule, reapply at 7- to 10-day intervals as long as needed.	
Peach	Brown rot Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom and petal fall.	
	Brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp) Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)		Refer to apricot	
	Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i>		Apply 12 fl oz (0.16 lb ai)	

	spp.)		per acre. Begin application approximately 8 weeks after flowering if environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. For optimum disease control, DO NOT apply on a protectant schedule exceeding 21 days.	
Plum Prune	Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia spp.)		Begin application at green tip before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom and petal fall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 3 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray per application. (0.039 lb ai) • DO NOT apply more than 84 fl oz of A299.02 per acre per year. (1.1 lb ai) • DO NOT make more than 14 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • RTI: 7 days • PHI: 0 days
	Rust (Tranzschelia spp.)		Refer to peach	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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 HANDLING:

[For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

[For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

[A299.02] is a trademark of Atticus, LLC

[Eagle® [20EW] is a registered trademark of Dow Agrisciences LLC.]

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

MYCLOBUTANIL	GROUP 3	FUNGICIDE
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A299.02TM

[Alternate Brand Name: Gravex 20 EW]

[Contains myclobutanil, the active ingredient used in Eagle® [20EW Specialty Fungicide]].

[A systemic, protectant and curative fungicide for disease control in established turf grass, landscape ornamentals, greenhouse and nursery ornamentals, apples, stone fruits and grapes]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Myclobutanil.....	19.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	80.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates
Contains 1.67 lb of active ingredient per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

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 the 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.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

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 SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.

For Chemical Emergency:

Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: 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 washwaters. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from areas treated.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: Myclobutanil 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 soil is permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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 HANDLING:

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[For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

[A299.02] is not manufactured, or distributed by Corteva Agriscience United States, seller of Eagle® [20EW].]

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
Cary, NC 27513

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XX
EPA Est. No.: _____
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