OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

July 24, 2025

Adam Overton
Regulatory Affairs Manager
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 Centregreen Parkway
Cary, NC 27513

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Triadimefon
Product Name: TARTAN FUNGICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 101563-113
Application Date: August 22, 2024
Decision Number: 596171

Dear Adam Overton:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Triadimefon Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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 the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act 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) list 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 Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Matthew Khan by phone at 202-566-2212, or via email at khan.matthew@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Dana L. Friedman, Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 1
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
TRIADIMEFON	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE

TARTAN™ FUNGICIDE

ABN: TARTAN STRESSGARD

- **Editorial Note – Marketing claim positioned here**

Intended for use by professional applicators.

A fungicide for the enhancement of greener and more dense turfgrass and for the control of certain foliar, stem, and root diseases of turfgrass including golf courses, sod farms, and sports fields.

Editorial Note – [Bracketed text] is optional

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Trifloxystrobin (CAS No. 141517-21-7)*…… 4.17%

Triadimefon (CAS No. 43121-43-3)*……..……..……..……...20.86%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:……..…… 74.97%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*Equivalent to 2 pounds of triadimefon and 0.4 pounds of trifloxystrobin per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 101563-113 **EPA Est. No._____**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See [Back] [Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

FIRST AID	
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 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
In case of emergency call toll free the Environmental Science U.S., LLC Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-424-9300. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.	

ACCEPTED
07/24/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 101563-113

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Users should wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber≥14 mils, nitrile rubber≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Wear protective eyewear.
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton® ≥ 14 mils when mixing/loading, when using handheld equipment or handheld nozzles

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions exist for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that is consistent with the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (6)]. Pilots must wear the PPE required on this labeling for applicators.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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 fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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 or rinsate.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

This product may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Applying this product when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help reduce potential risk to aquatic invertebrates by reducing pesticide runoff from the treatment area into water bodies.

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. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of triadimefon from runoff water and sediment.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Pollinator Hazard Statement: This product is moderately toxic to bees and other pollinating non-target insects exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Multiple degradates of triadimefon are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical has the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area (except those involved in watering-in) until watering-in is complete and the surface is dry.

Do not use clippings for animal feed.

USE RESTRICTIONS

WATER PROTECTION STATEMENT

- Do not apply during rain.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins ('Bulletins') within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at **https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins**. When using this product, you must follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1- 844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS: For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents or call [registrant phone number].

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 12 hours.

Harvesting or transplanting turfgrass grown on sodfarms is prohibited for 17 days following application.

Exception: If the product is applied by drenching, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MIXING PROCEDURES

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

Removable chemical extraction probes (also known as “stingers”) used in suction/extraction systems must be rinsed within the pesticide container prior to removal.

Alone: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the **TARTAN™ FUNGICIDE** to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

TARTAN FUNGICIDE + Tank Mixtures: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank mix partners must be added in this order: (1) products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables); (2) liquid flowables, liquids; and (3) emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

NOTE: When using **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging must be added to the tank before any other tank mix partner. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank.

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

TARTAN FUNGICIDE is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the compatibility of **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** with tank mix partners must be tested before use.

To determine biological compatibility with other products, mix the products in the desired proportions, spray on target plants, and observe for phytotoxicity seven days after the application.

To determine the physical compatibility of **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** with other products, use a jar test, as described below. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixes. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

Use with additives: Use of spray additives is not required. Any spray additive must be evaluated prior to use. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Aerial Applications: Do not apply by aerial application in the State of New York. Aerial application to turfgrass is limited to sodfarm turf only.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT (FRAC) RECOMMENDATIONS

The active ingredients in **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** belong to the Group 3 (triadimefon) and Group 11 (trifloxystrobin). Any fungal population may contain/develop individuals naturally resistant to **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** 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 areas. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of TARTAN FUNGICIDE or other Group 3 (triadimefon) and Group 11 (trifloxystrobin) fungicide within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide 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 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 Environmental Science U.S., LLC at 1-800-331-2867. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR POLLINATOR PROTECTION

Advisory Best Management Practices for Pollinator Protection

The following best management practices (BMPs) can help reduce risk to pollinators:

- Develop and maintaining clear communication with local beekeepers to help protect bees. To the extent possible, advise beekeepers within a 1-mile radius 48-hrs in advance of the application, and confirm hive locations before spraying.
- Avoid applications when bees are actively foraging.
- Avoid applying pesticides to plants in bloom, including flowering weeds.
- Apply pesticides in the evening or at night when fewer bees are foraging.
- Use Pollinator Protection Plans when they are available. These plans may be available from state lead agencies and promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees and other pollinators to pesticides.
- Use integrated pest management to prevent or mitigate potential negative effects to pollinators and consider multiple pest management options before resorting to a pesticide application.

The following BMPs can help promote the health and habitat of ground-nesting bees:

- For uncultivated land, leaving large undisturbed patches of land un-mowed and untilled can provide nesting and forage sites. For uncultivated land, mowing at the highest cutting height possible (minimum of 8-10 inches if possible) can increase and diversify food sources.

For additional resources on pollinator BMPs and Pollinator Protection Plans, visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators.

MAXIMUM USE RATES

For all commercial, institutional, residential (*e.g.*, apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational parks and elementary, middle and high schools) turf applications except golf courses and sod farms:

- Do not exceed a maximum of 241 fl oz of **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3.78 lbs a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon).
- Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs a.i. per acre per application (triadimefon) and 0.34 lb a.i. per acre per application (trifloxystrobin).
- Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.

For applications to golf courses and sod farms:

- **For applications to sandy or coarse-textured soils (sand, sandy loam, and loamy sand), with less than 3% organic matter content, and where the water table occurs at a depth of 30 feet or less from the surface:**
  - Do not exceed a maximum of 241 fl oz of **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** per acre per year.
  - Do not apply more than 3.78 lbs of a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon)
  - Do not apply more than 2.5 lb a.i. per acre per application (triadimefon) and 0.34 lb a.i. per acre per application (trifloxystrobin).
  - Minimum treatment interval for all applications is 14 days.
- **All other soil-types:**
  - Do not exceed a maximum of 320 fl oz of **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** per acre per year.
  - Do not apply more than 5.0 lbs a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon).
  - Do not apply more than 2.5 lbs a.i. per acre per application (triadimefon) and 0.34 lb a.i. per acre per application (trifloxystrobin).
  - Minimum retreatment interval for all applications is 14 days.

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 must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes) must reg
- ister between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock, an anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity on an aircraft), or an aircraft smoke system.
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- Applicators must use a minimum of ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- 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.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions

Spray Drift Buffer to Aquatic Habitats

- Do not apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams or ephemeral streams when water is present, wetlands or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds) when wind is blowing toward the aquatic habitat. On-farm irrigation ditches, irrigation canals, other on-farm water conveyances, and irrigation management structures such as tailwater collection ponds are not considered aquatic habitat. Any land between the aquatic habitat and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

  A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

Spray Drift Buffer to Wildlife Conservation Areas

- "Do not apply within 100 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas). Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area and the restrictions on this label.

  A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label."

Ground Boom Applications:

- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity using application equipment).
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply during temperature inversions."

Spray Drift Buffer to Aquatic Habitats

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams or ephemeral streams when water is present, wetlands or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm

ponds) when wind is blowing toward the aquatic habitat. On-farm irrigation ditches, irrigation canals, other on-farm water conveyances, and irrigation management structures such as tailwater collection ponds are not considered aquatic habitat. Any land between the aquatic habitat and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

A 50% reduction in buffer distance can be made if:
- the application is made with a hooded sprayer; or,
- a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

A 75% reduction in buffer distance can be made if a hooded sprayer is used and a downwind windbreak is present and higher than the release height.

Spray Drift Buffer to Wildlife Conservation Areas

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas). Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area and the restrictions on this label. A 50% reduction in buffer distance can be made if:
  - the application is made with a hooded sprayer; or,
  - a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

  A 75% reduction in buffer distance can be made if a hooded sprayer is used and a downwind windbreak is present and higher than the release height.

Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria

A 50% reduction in the wind-directional buffer distance required above can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat and conservation area is present and meets the following criteria:

- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be downwind between the pesticide application and the aquatic habitat and conservation area.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must have a minimum of one row of trees and/or shrubs that have foliage is sufficiently dense such that the aquatic habitat/conservation area is not visible on the upwind side at the time of application.
  The row(s) of trees and/or shrubs in the windbreak/shelterbelt must run the full length of the treated crop and must have foliage that is sufficiently dense such that the aquatic habitat/conservation area is not visible on the upwind side.
- The height of the trees in the windbreak or shelterbelt must be at a height higher than the release height of the application.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be planted according to local/regional/federal conservation program standards; however, no state or federally listed noxious or invasive trees or shrubs should be planted.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be maintained such that their functionality is not compromised.

A manmade structure (*e.g.*, curtain that is raised prior to application, building) can be used instead of a windbreak or shelterbelt. This structure must be downwind between the pesticide application and the aquatic habitat/conservation area, cover the entire distance of field adjacent to the aquatic habitat/conservation area, and higher than the release height of the application

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.
- 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.

HOODED (OR SHIELDED) SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using hooded 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.
Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

MEASURING WIND SPEED AND WIND DIRECTION
Best Management Practices for measuring wind speed and direction of wind:

- Applicators should check and acquire the predicted wind speed and direction for the application site within 12 hours prior to conducting applications to determine the time periods wind speed is likely to fall outside the applicable thresholds.
- Applicators should reassess wind speed and direction at the application site every 15 minutes while applications are in progress. Measuring wind speed and direction can be done by:
    - Relying on equipment on the application equipment that measures wind speed (*e.g.*, aerial equipment).
    - Using a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Users should read user manual on how to calibrate, operate and interpret the output from an anemometer. Ground applicators should stop every 15 minutes to take a reading with a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Some anemometers may have software that would allow users to view wind measurements in real time while making an application, and, those cases, applicators would not have to stop to take measurements.
    - Using a windsock. Wind can be estimated with a windsock using the strips on a windsock. The applicator should consult the user manual for the windsock on wind speed estimation and direction of wind. Applicators should look at the sock at least every 15 minutes to estimate wind speed and direction. [If there is a conservation area or aquatic habitat, buffer, include "The windsock should be pointed in the opposite direction of the windbreak and [CONSERVATION AREA/AQUATIC HABITAT]"].
    - Using an aircraft smoke system. Laying down several puffs of smoke along different lines using an aircraft smoke system can provide an accurate view of what the wind speed and direction for the application.
    - Checking behind the spray rig at least every 15 minutes to see if the spray has changed direction from when the application started

<u>Handheld Technology Applications:</u>

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

PLANT HEALTH

TARTAN FUNGICIDE used at the prescribed labeled rates protects the turf against winter stress resulting in faster spring green up. When applied during the spring, summer, or fall **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** may result in healthier, denser, and greener turf and alleviates summer stress.

Turf Use Directions
TARTAN FUNGICIDE is a preventive and curative fungicide that may be applied to turf sites including golf courses, institutional and commercial lawns, sod farms, sports fields, parks, municipal grounds, and cemeteries.

TARTAN FUNGICIDE is a broad spectrum fungicide for the control of dollar spot *(Sclerotinia homoeocarpa)*, brown patch (*Rhizoctonia spp*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Corticium fuciforme*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), Leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*), rust (*Puccinia* spp.), pink snowmold (*Microdochium nivale*), *Microdochium* patch (*Microdochium nivale*), southern blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*, stripe smut *(Ustilago striiformis),* rapid blight (*Labyrinthula terrestris*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. avenae) , and summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*). When conditions are favorable for Pythium blight (*Pythium* spp.), mix a Pythium control fungicide with **TARTAN FUNGICIDE**.

1. FUNGICIDES SUCH AS **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** ARE BEST USED IN A PREVENTIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM. CURATIVE APPLICATIONS CAN BE MADE FOR CERTAIN DISEASES.
2. It is prescribed to apply in 1-2 gals of water per 1,000 sq ft to ensure thorough coverage. For soil-borne diseases, use sufficient water to reach the crown and upper root zone.
3. Apply after mowing OR allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
4. For control of both foliar and soil-borne diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
5. Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
6. For optimum turf quality and disease control, use **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good health and optimum disease control.
7. Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.
8. Application to golf courses, including tees, greens, fairways, and roughs is permitted only if the turfgrass is 2.5 inches or less in height.

TANK MIXES

For more broad-spectrum control, **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** can be tank mixed with other fungicides. Check compatibility before tank mixing.

TARTAN FUNGICIDE CAN BE APPLIED TO ALL MAJOR TURFGRASS SPECIES. RATES ARE DEPENDENT UPON DISEASE AND THE ORGANISM THAT IT IS INCITED BY.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT FOR TURFGRASS

Do not apply more than 2 sequential **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** applications for gray leaf spot control. Do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** for all other diseases. Alternate with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

DISEASE	TARTAN FUNGICIDE	FL OZ PER 1,000 SQ FT	APPLICATION INTERVAL/ TIMING
Dollar Spot	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1 – 2	14 - 28 days
Brown Patch	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1 – 2	14 - 28 days
Leaf Spot	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1	14 days
	For curative applications.	2	21 - 28 days
Anthracnose	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1 – 2	14 - 28 days
Summer Patch	Make initial application when the soil temperatures reach 65°F. Subsequent applications at 21-28 day interval. Do not make more than 3 sequential applications.	2	21 - 28 days
Gray Leaf Spot and Rapid Blight	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1 – 2	14 - 28 days
Red Thread, Pink Patch	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1 – 2	14 - 28 days
Rust	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1 – 2	14 - 28 days

Southern Blight	Preventive applications only.	1 – 2	Repeat at 14- day intervals.
Stripe Smut	Make the first application in the spring just before the turf breaks dormancy followed by a second application just prior to the summer heat stress period and a third application when the cool nighttime temperatures of the late summer or early fall return.	1	3 applications/season Spring, Early Summer, and Early Fall
Microdochium Patch	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1-2	Fall-Early Spring
Pink Snow Mold	Apply one application in late fall before snow cover or early spring after snow melts. Do not apply on top of snow.	1-2	Late Fall
Take-All Patch	Apply 1 to 2 applications preventatively	1.5-2	28 days
Fairy ring (various fungi)	Preventive Application: The first application must be made winter/spring. Discontinue applications of plant growth regulators (PGR's) one week before and after the **TARTAN FUNGICIDE** applications. • Apply using 2 gallons of spray per 1,000 square feet. • Applications must be watered in with 1/8 to 1/4 inch of irrigation within 24 hours. Tank mixing of wetting agents is not prescribed with these preventive applications. Tank mixing of wetting agents has resulted in a slight decrease in fungicide efficacy. Wetting agents must still be applied according to regular scheduling, preferably two weeks apart from the fungicide applications.	2	A second application is required, and apply it 28 days after the first application.

For preventive applications apply when conditions are favorable for disease. Use the higher rate/shorter interval for curative applications or under severe disease conditions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the Environmental Science U.S., LLC Emergency Response Team for decontamination procedures or any other assistance that may be necessary. The Environmental Science U.S., LLC Emergency Response Telephone No. is 1-800-424-9300.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Handling: Non-refillable 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 1/4 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

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This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause developmental or reproductive harm.

Net Contents:

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513
Tartan™ Fungicide (Pending) 6-5-2025

[Optional Marketing Claims:]

Pictures:
[Picture of Dollar spot]
[Picture of Snow mold]
[Picture of Brown Patch]
[Picture of Fairy Ring]