

For ground applications:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the ***Spray Drift Management*** section. To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may result.

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle-type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

OXIMUS FUNGICIDE may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spray equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

Spray Equipment

Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles should be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.

- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on suction side of pump should be *16-mesh or coarser*.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.
- Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 - Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles.
 - Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation. Do not use air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer's and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural recommendations.

OXIMUS FUNGICIDE Alone (no tank mix):

- **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Mixing Procedures:

1. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
4. Begin application of the spray solution after **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

OXIMUS FUNGICIDE + Tank Mixtures:

OXIMUS FUNGICIDE is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. Do not combine **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious to the crop under your conditions of use. To determine the physical compatibility of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** with other products, use a jar test. 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 (which include suspension concentrates), followed by emulsifiable concentrates and additives/adjuvants 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.

Mixing Procedures:

1. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above in the **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE +Tank Mixtures** section.
3. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water.
4. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and the **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** to the spray tank. Allow **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** to completely disperse.
5. Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

Observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations which appear on the tank-mix product label.

No label dosage rate may be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed. This product may not be mixed with any product which prohibits such mixing. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GOLF COURSE TURF INSTRUCTIONS

PRODUCT AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

OXIMUS FUNGICIDE is a broad-spectrum, preventive fungicide with systemic and curative properties that provides effective control of many important golf course turfgrass diseases. Applications that use sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage of the turfgrass foliage provide the most consistently effective disease control. **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** should be applied prior to disease development. Apply at labeled application rates and intervals to maintain disease control or use as part of a program that consists of a sequence of fungicide active ingredients specific for diseases that are historically active on the turfgrass site when it is predisposed by environmental or agronomically-induced conditions. Apply the specified amount of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** in 1 to 4 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet (43.65 to 174.24 gallons per acre) of turfgrass. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be necessary under heavy infection pressure, on highly susceptible turf varieties or when conditions exist that are particularly conducive to disease development. All applications of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** must be made in accordance with the directions for use on this label.

Use **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** in accordance with the following label use instructions on:

- All cool-season turfgrasses (Bentgrasses, bluegrasses, fescues, ryegrasses and mixtures thereof).
- Warm-season turfgrasses (St. Augustinegrass, Seashore paspalum, Kikuyugrass and Zoysiagrass).

The turf safety of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE**, both applied alone and in combination with all potential tank-mix partners, has not been tested on all turfgrass species and varieties under varying agronomic practices and environmental conditions. Before making widescale applications of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE**, a small area should be treated and observed for at least one week after application to ensure turf safety under local conditions.

Combinations of high labeled application rates of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** with plant growth regulators (PGRs) may negatively impact turf quality and reduce turf growth, particularly during periods of heat stress and high humidity.

MIXING AND CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY INFORMATION

Use clean and properly calibrated spray equipment. Follow the recommendations of your State Cooperative Extension Service, consultant or pest control advisor for tank-mixing with other products. Add one half of the necessary volume of water to the spray or mixing tank and start agitation. Add **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** and tank-mix partner products to the tank in the following order: 1) water-soluble packets (wait for packets to completely dissolve); 2) wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products; 3) **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** and other liquid flowables or suspension concentrates; 4) emulsifiable concentrates; and 5) water soluble fertilizers, such as AMS or UAN, and other spray additives. Complete tank filling by adding water to achieved the desired final volume. Maintain agitation throughout the application. Do not allow the spray mixture to remain in the tank overnight or for long periods of time during the day without agitation.

OXIMUS FUNGICIDE is compatible with most commonly used turf fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator and foliar nutrient products. However, the physical compatibility of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** with all potential tank-mix partners has not been fully investigated. If tank-mixing with other products is desired, conduct a jar test with the water volume and pesticide application rates that are being considered for turfgrass application. Place the appropriate quantity of water in a small jar and add the proportionate amounts of products in the following order: 1) wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products; 2) **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** and other liquid flowables or suspension concentrates; and 3) emulsifiable concentrates; and 4) water soluble fertilizers, such as AMS or UAN, and other spray additives. After mixing thoroughly, let the mixture stand for at least 15 minutes then observe looking for signs of separation, globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates. Physical compatibility is confirmed if the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily by shaking lightly.

Tank-mixtures of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** with other pesticides registered for use on golf courses must be applied in accordance with the most restrictive of label restrictions, limitations and precautions. No label application rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. When tank-mixing with other products, it is the responsibility of the end-user/applicator to ensure that the tank-mix partner is registered in the state where

the application is being made. Not all products are registered in all states; please verify state registration of all tank-mix products in your state before selling, distributing or using.

Spray Additives: Use of spray additives such as spreaders, stickers, extenders, trace elements or fertilizers should be evaluated on a small scale before widespread applications are made to turf areas. The label directions for use provided here are based on data obtained with no additives and the use of these products with **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** may affect the results. Contact local university extension service personnel or a company representative before using spray additives with **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE**.

Restrictions

- For use only on golf course turf.
- Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.
- Do not apply **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** to turf by air.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system (less than 5 gallons per acre).
- Do not use silicone-based products with **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not make applications when conditions favor drift.
- Do not apply **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** when spray drift may reach apple trees.
- Do not treat apple trees with spray equipment that has been used previously to apply **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE**. Even trace amounts of azoxystrobin can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 fluid ounces of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** per 1,000 square feet (87.12 fluid ounces per acre; 1.36 lbs. AI/A of tebuconazole and 0.68 lbs. AI/A of azoxystrobin).
- Do not exceed 6.46 fluid ounces of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** per 1,000 square feet per year (2.2 gallons per acre per year; 4.4 lbs. AI/A of tebuconazole and 2.2 lbs. AI/A of azoxystrobin per year).
- In New York State, do not exceed 3.23 fluid ounces of **OXIMUS FUNGICIDE** per 1,000 square feet per year (1.1 gallons per acre per year; 2.2 lbs. AI/A of tebuconazole and 1.1 lbs. AI/A of azoxystrobin per year).
- Observe the following restrictions when applying in the vicinity of aquatic areas such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds and estuaries:
 - Do not apply within 100 feet of aquatic areas or sensitive areas listed below.
 - Maintain a 10 foot wide non-cultivated vegetative strip to prevent movement into bodies of water.
- Not for residential use; Intended for use by professional applicators.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications per year.
- Not for use on turf being grown for sale or commercial use as sod.
- Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields etc.

TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL DIRECTIONS

Target Disease	Application Rate			Application Interval	Application Information
	Fl.Oz. of Product per 1,000 SQFT	Product Per Acre	Lb.AI/A		
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum cereale</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively as conditions become favorable for disease development. A preventive program should be initiated about one month before symptoms typically become evident. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		

					Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively as conditions become favorable for disease development. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Brown Ring Patch (<i>Waitea circinata</i> var. <i>circinata</i>)	1.0 to 1.6 fl.oz.	43.56 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.34 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications at the early stage of symptom development or when conditions become favorable for disease development. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.68 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Cool Season Brown Patch/ Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	1.0 to 1.6 fl.oz.	43.56 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.34 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	21 - 28 Days	Make 1 to 2 applications when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure or for early-curative applications.
			0.68 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	1.0 to 1.6 fl.oz.	43.56 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.34 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively as conditions become favorable for disease development. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.68 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Fairy Ring (caused by basidiomycete fungi)	1.0 to 1.6 fl.oz.	43.56 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.34 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively in late winter/early spring when soil temperature averages 55-60° F over 5 days at a 2 inch depth. Water in the treatment to the depth at which fairy ring is present. Use the specified low rate when disease pressure is low. Use the higher specified rate when disease pressure is high. Do not apply to overseeded bermudagrass during spring transition.
			0.68 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively as conditions become favorable for disease development. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Large Patch (Zoysia Patch) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively in the fall and spring. Make 1 to 2 applications when conditions are favorable for disease development. Fall applications should be initiated when 2-inch depth soil temperatures are 72-75° F. Spring application should be made after approximately 50% green-up. Use the specified lower rate when disease pressure is low and the higher specified rate when disease pressure is high.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 21 Days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Melting Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 21 Days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Microdochium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	10 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively when the turf is moist and temperatures range from 32-65° F without snow cover. Use the higher specified rate when disease pressure is high. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i>)	2.0 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	0.68 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively as conditions become favorable for disease development. Lightly water-in application to move fungicides into the crown and root zone.
			1.36 (tebuconazole)		
Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively as conditions become favorable for disease development. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease infection, but before disease symptom development.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Pythium Blight (<i>Pythium aphadidermatum</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)	2.0 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	0.68 (azoxystrobin)	10 - 14 Days	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, but before disease symptom development. During periods of prolonged conducive conditions, treat on a 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded turf as well as established turf.
			1.36 (tebuconazole)		
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively as conditions become favorable for disease development. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively as conditions become favorable for disease development. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Rhizoctonia Leaf Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia zaeae</i>)	2.0 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	0.68 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
			1.36 (tebuconazole)		

Snow Mold, Gray (<i>Typhula</i> spp.) or Pink (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	1.0 to 1.6 fl.oz.	43.56 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.34 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	NA	Apply in late fall immediately prior to lasting snow cover. Use the higher specified rate in areas where snow cover may exceed three months or if the course has a history of infection by <i>Typhula ishikariensis</i> . On golf courses with a history of high snow mold pressure, Azoxystrobin + Tebuconazole Fungicide should be tank-mixed with Turfcide 400 (PCNB).
			0.68 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i> , <i>O. herpotricha</i> , <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> , <i>L. namari</i>)	2.0 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	0.68 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively when soil temperature drops below 75° F at a 2-inch soil depth in the fall. Lightly water-in application to move fungicides into the crown and root zone.
			1.36 (tebuconazole)		
Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.8 to 1.6 fl.oz.	34.8 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.272 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively when soil temperature reaches 65° F at a 2-inch soil depth. Use adequate spray volume or water-in application to crowns and upper roots for optimum control. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval under high disease pressure. Reapply as needed, but do not exceed maximum yearly application rate.
			0.545 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Take-all Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	1.0 to 1.6 fl.oz.	43.56 to 69.7 fl.oz.	0.34 to 0.545 (azoxystrobin)	14 - 28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively in the fall when soil temperature reaches 60-65° F at a 2-inch depth. Treat again in the spring when soil temperature reaches 55-60° F at a 2-inch depth. Water-in application to the upper root zone. Under high disease pressure, make two applications in the fall and spring at the higher specified rate.
			0.68 to 1.089 (tebuconazole)		
Take-all Root Rot, Bermudagrass Decline, Warm Season Turfgrass Decline (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	2.0 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	0.68 (azoxystrobin)	28 Days	Initiate applications preventatively in the spring and fall. Make 1-2 applications before conditions become favorable for disease development. Apply before periods of stress, including hot, humid conditions or extended wet weather. Apply in adequate water volume or water-in application to upper root zone.
			1.36 (tebuconazole)		

GOLF COURSE TURF APPLICATION DILUTION CHART

Application Volume (Gallons per 1,000 Square Feet)	Application Rate		Fluid Ounces of OXIMUS FUNGICIDE diluted to these Volumes of finished Spray			
	Fl.Oz. of Product per 1,000 SQFT	Product Per Acre	25 Gallons	50 Gallons	100 Gallons	200 Gallons
1	0.8 fl.oz.	34.8 fl.oz.	20	40	80	160
	1.0 fl.oz.	43.56 fl.oz.	25	50	100	200
	1.6 fl.oz.	69.7 fl.oz.	40	80	160	320
	2 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	50	100	200	400
2	0.8 fl.oz.	34.8 fl.oz.	10	20	40	80
	1.0 fl.oz.	43.56 fl.oz.	12.5	25	50	100
	1.6 fl.oz.	69.7 fl.oz.	20	40	80	160
	2 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	25	50	100	200
3	0.8 fl.oz.	34.8 fl.oz.	6.66	13.3	26.7	53.3
	1.0 fl.oz.	43.56 fl.oz.	8.33	16.7	33.3	66.7
	1.6 fl.oz.	69.7 fl.oz.	13.3	26.7	53.3	106.7
	2 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	16.7	33.3	66.7	133.3
4	0.8 fl.oz.	34.8 fl.oz.	5	10	20	40
	1.0 fl.oz.	43.56 fl.oz.	6.25	12.5	25	50
	1.6 fl.oz.	69.7 fl.oz.	10	20	40	80
	2 fl.oz.	87.12 fl.oz.	12.5	25	50	100

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 reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F can result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50°F to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Rigid, Nonrefillable containers small enough to shake (i.e. with capacities equal to less than five gallons).

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 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 offer for recycling

or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Rigid, Nonrefillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e. with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs).

Nonrefillable container.

Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 1/4 full with water. Replace 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. Offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Refillable Container

Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Refilling or Returning Containers

If refilling or returning container is planned, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

Recycle or Disposal of Containers

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cable as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

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