AZOXYSTROBIN | GROUP 11 | FUNGICIDE

BENZOVINDIFLUPYR | GROUP 7 | FUNGICIDE

PULL HERE TO OPEN

Elatus®

Fungicide

syngenta®

SOLATENOL® Technology*

Active Ingredients:	
Azoxystrobin**	30.0%
Benzovindiflupyr***	15.0%
Other Ingredients:	55.0%
Total:	100.0%

*Technology denotes the active ingredient, Benzovindiflupyr.
**CAS No. 131860-33-8
***CAS No. 1072957-71-1

Elatus Fungicide is formulated as a wettable granule (WG) and contains 0.30 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.15 lb ai benzovindiflupyr per pound.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1480
EPA Est. 67545-AZ-1

Product of France

SCP 1480A-L2G 1024
4221967

18 pounds

Net Weight

®

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continued…

DIRECTIONS FOR USE *(continued)*

1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
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 by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils (PVC) or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils.

In addition, mixers/loaders supporting aerial or chemigation applications, must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with a HE filter.

Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualifications, and Training
Using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (for example a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, for example a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change.

Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.

2.3 User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

2.4 Engineering Controls

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. Human flagging is prohibited.

2.5 User Safety Recommendations

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- 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.

2.6 Environmental Hazards

Benzovindiflupyr and azoxystrobin are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Benzovindiflupyr is toxic to mammals. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated area.

For terrestrial uses: **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 washwater or rinsate.

The active ingredients in this product can be persistent for several months or longer.

2.6.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have 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.

2.6.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water or irrigation water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. A 15-foot level vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of benzovindiflupyr and azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. **DO NOT** cultivate within 15 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

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.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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.

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 of any waterproof materials
- Shoes plus socks

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Elatus Fungicide is a broad-spectrum product containing two fungicides. It has preventive, systemic and curative properties and may be used for the control of the listed plant diseases. Elatus Fungicide is applied as a foliar spray and can be used in block, alternating spray or tank-mix programs with other crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

Elatus Fungicide is a member of Syngenta's Plant Health product line and may also improve the yield and/or quality of the crop. These possible benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors including the crop, crop hybrid, or environment.

3.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Integrate Elatus Fungicide into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Elatus Fungicide may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which advise application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

3.2 Resistance Management

For resistance management, please note that Elatus Fungicide contains both a Group 7 (benzovindiflupyr), and group 11 (azoxystrobin) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to either or both of the active ingredients in Elatus Fungicide and other Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Follow appropriate resistance-management strategies.

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

- Rotate the use of Elatus Fungicide or other Group 7 and Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM guidelines for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-796-4368. You can also contact your university extension specialist to report resistance.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

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

Applications with Elatus Fungicide are permitted by ground, by air, and via chemigation as specified in **Section 7.0**, unless otherwise restricted in **Section 6.1**. Refer to **Section 4.5** for details of application by chemigation.

4.1.1 BANDED APPLICATION

- To calculate the total ounces per acre when the rate is given as oz product per 1000 linear feet, use the following equation:

$$\frac{43{,}560\ ft^2}{Acre} \text{ divided by row width (ft)} = \text{the number of } \frac{\text{linear feet}}{Acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Linear feet}}{Acre} \text{ divided by 1000 ft} \times \frac{\text{oz product}}{1000\ \text{linear ft}} = \frac{\text{oz product}}{Acre}$$

- Refer to directions in **Section 7.0** for gallons per acre and timing.

4.1.2 IN-FURROW APPLICATION

The following table provides common row spacings and the amount of Elatus Fungicide to apply per acre.

Rate per 1000 row-feet			22	30	32	34	36	38	40	48
oz Product	lb ai Azoxystrobin	lb ai Benzovindiflupyr	Product per Acre (oz)							
0.30	0.09	0.045	7.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.3
0.34	0.102	0.051	8.1	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.7
0.40	0.12	0.06	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.4
0.50	0.15	0.075		8.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.5	5.4
0.60	0.18	0.09				9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8	6.5
0.65	0.195	0.0975					9.4	8.9	8.5	7.1

4.2 Application Equipment

4.2.1 NOZZLES

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles must 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 must 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 specifications.

4.2.2 PUMPS

- Use a pump with capacity to maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles and provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension - this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- **DO NOT** air sparge.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

See methods of application (**Section 4.1**) and crop use directions (**Section 7.0**) for application volume information.

- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.
- Make no more spray solution than is needed for application.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.
- For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For ground applications, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.

4.4 Mixing Directions

1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
2. **DO NOT** tank mix with undiluted fertilizer. Dilute the suspension fertilizer to 50% with water (1:1 fertilizer to water ratio) before mixing with Elatus Fungicide.
3. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
4. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
5. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
6. **DO NOT** let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
7. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

4.4.1 ELATUS FUNGICIDE ALONE

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

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitation 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.
- Tank mixes of Elatus Fungicide with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with Elatus Fungicide may result in tank mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.3** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

- Conduct a jar test using a 1 pt to 1 qt container with lid by adding water or other intended carrier such as liquid fertilizer to the jar.
- Next, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) or tank mix partner(s) in their relative proportions based on labeled rates. Add tank mix components separately in the order described in the tank-mixing section, **Section 4.4.4**. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
- After all ingredients have been added, put the lid on the jar, tighten and invert the jar 10 times to mix.
- After mixing, let the mixture stand 15 – 30 minutes and then examine for signs of incompatibility including obvious separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels or heavy oily film on the jar.
- If the mixture remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible and can be used.
- If the mixture is incompatible, repeat the test using a compatibility agent at the labeled rate. Or, if applicable, slurry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar. If incompatibility is still observed after following these procedures, **DO NOT** use the mixture.
- After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the storage and disposal section, (**Section 8.0**) of this label.

4.4.4 ELATUS FUNGICIDE IN TANK MIXTURES

1. Add 1/2-2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.
3. Add all products in water-soluble packaging 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.
4. In general, add tank-mix partners in this order:
   a. products packaged in water-soluble packaging
   b. wettable powders and water dispersible granules
   c. wettable granules (dry flowables)
   d. liquid flowables
   e. liquids
   f. emulsifiable concentrates
   g. surfactants / adjuvants.
5. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water.
6. Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- For best performance, the addition of a spreading/penetrating type adjuvant including organo-silicon blends with either non-ionic surfactants (NIS) or vegetable based crop oils (COC); or vegetable based COC (not mineral); or NIS with at least 90% concentration is advised.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) adjuvant certification is advised.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 CHEMIGATION RESTRICTIONS

- Use only on crops where chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of the product in water.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.

4.5.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

1. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. 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.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

4.5.3 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. 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 pesti-cide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

4.5.4 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CENTER PIVOT IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

Restrictions: (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) **DO NOT** use end guns when chemigating Elatus Fungicide through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply $^{1}/_{8}$-$^{1}/_{2}$ inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as directed by the equipment manufacturer. When applying Elatus Fungicide through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of Elatus Fungicide required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.

- Add the required amount of Elatus Fungicide and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the Elatus Fungicide solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the Elatus Fungicide solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

4.5.5 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR SOLID SET, HAND MOVE, AND MOVING WHEEL IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20- to 30-minute interval. When applying Elatus Fungicide through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of Elatus Fungicide required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Elatus Fungicide into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Elatus Fungicide solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Elatus Fungicide.

Crop	Plant-back interval
Blueberry, lowbush Bulb vegetables, Crop Group 3-07 Canola Cereals (wheat, barley, triticale, rye, oat) Corn Corn, Sweet Cotton Cucurbits vegetables Ginseng Grasses grown for seed (bluegrass, bromegrass, fescue, orchardgrass and ryegrass only) Legumes, dry, Crop Subgroup 6C Fruiting vegetables Peanuts Potatoes Soybean Sugar beet Sugarcane Tomatoes Tuberous and corm vegetable subgroup	0 days
Buckwheat and Millet	360 days
All other crops Intended for Food and Feed	60 days

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

6.1 Use Restrictions

- Elatus Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).
- **DO NOT** apply through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system.
- **DO NOT** use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Elatus Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

- **DO NOT** spray Elatus Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.
- **DO NOT** tank mix with undiluted fertilizer. Dilute the suspension fertilizer to 50% with water (1:1 fertilizer to water ratio) before mixing with Elatus Fungicide.
- **DO NOT** apply to greenhouse tomatoes.

6.1.1 AERIAL APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS INCLUDING LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH PONDS.

- **DO NOT** apply through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system.
- **DO NOT** apply by air within 150 ft of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish ponds.
- Release spray at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. **DO NOT** make applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to aquatic areas. **DO NOT** apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 10 mph.
- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift to aquatic areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.
- **DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

6.1.2 GROUND APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS INCLUDING LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, ESTUARIES, AND COMMERCIAL FISH PONDS.

- **DO NOT** apply within 15 ft of bodies of water including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries.
- **DO NOT** cultivate within 15 ft of aquatic areas in order to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to aquatic areas. **DO NOT** apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

6.2 Spray Drift Management

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S-572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

6.2.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- The 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.

6.2.2 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUNDBOOM

- **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 higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure directed for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

6.2.3 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturer's instructions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

6.2.4 BOOM HEIGHT – GROUNDBOOM

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

6.2.5 RELEASE HEIGHT – AIRCRAFT

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

6.2.6 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.

6.2.7 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

- When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

6.2.8 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. Their 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.

6.2.9 WIND

- Drift potential increases at wind speeds. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Sweet Corn

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Corn, sweet			
Target Disease	**Rate (oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Anthracnose leaf blight *(Colletotrichum graminicola)* Eye spot *(Aureobasidium zeae)* Gray leaf spot *(Cercospora sorghi)* Northern corn leaf blight *(Setosphaeria turcica)* Northern corn leaf spot *(Cochliobolus carbonum)* Physoderma brown spot *(P. maydis)* Rust, common *(Puccinia sorghi)* Rust, Southern *(P. polysora)* Southern corn leaf blight *(Cochliobolus heterostrophus)* Yellow Leaf Blight *(Phyllosticta maydis)*	5 – 7.3*	Begin applications prior to disease onset when conditions are conducive for disease.	Apply by ground or chemigation. See **Section 4.4.5**
*5.0 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.096 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.046 lb ai benzovindiflupyr. 7.3 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.137 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.068 lb ai benzovindiflupyr.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1. Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2. **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3. **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4. **Maximum Annual Rate:** 14.6 oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.136 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5. **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year. 6. **DO NOT** apply by air. 7. **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days			

7.2 Cottonseed Subgroup 20C

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Cotton			
Target Disease	**Rate (oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Ascochyta blight *(A. gossypii)* Rhizoctonia leaf, stem diseases *(R. solani)* Rust *(Puccinia schedonnardi)* *(P. cacabata)* Target spot *(Corynespora cassiicola)*	5 – 7.3*	For foliar diseases, make an application at the onset of disease or when conditions are conducive for disease.	Apply by ground or chemigation. For postemergent protection of Rhizoctonia damping off, apply Elatus Fungicide in a 3-7 inch band over the top of the plant. Refer to **Section 4.0** for application directions on In-Furrow or Banded. See **Section 4.4.5** If disease pressure is high, use the highest rate.
*5.0 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.096 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.046 lb ai benzovindiflupyr. 7.3 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.137 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.068 lb ai benzovindiflupyr.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1. Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2. **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3. **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4. **Maximum Annual Rate:** 14.6 oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.136 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.44 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5. **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year. 6. **DO NOT** apply by air. 7. **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 45 days			

7.3 Ginseng

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these) Not for use in California			
Ginseng			
Target Disease	**Rate (oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Alternaria blight *(Alternaria panax)*	7.3*	For foliar diseases, make an application at the onset of disease or when conditions are conducive for disease.	Apply by ground or chemigation. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre. See **Section 4.4.5**
*7.3 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.137 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.068 lb ai benzovindiflupyr.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1. Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2. **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3. **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4. **Maximum Annual Rate:** 29.2 oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.272 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5. **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year. 6. **DO NOT** apply by air. 7. **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 15 days			

7.4 Peanut

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Peanut			
Target Disease	**Rate (oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Early Banded Application **Suppression only:** Cylindrocladium black rot *(C. crotalaria)* Rhizoctonia limb rot *(R. solani)* Southern blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)* White mold (*Sclerotinia minor*)	0.5 – 0.65 oz/1000 linear row feet	For suppression of early season soil-borne diseases, apply Elatus Fungicide in a 7-10 inch banded application over the top of the peanuts shortly after emergence (approximately 14-21 days after planting). If twin-row peanuts, widen the band to cover both rows. Apply in a minimum of 10 gal water per acre.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. Elatus Fungicide may be applied as a broadcast spray using 9.5 oz/A. **DO NOT** apply more than 9.5 oz/A as a banded application. Refer to instructions in **Section 4.1.1** to calculate total oz per acre when applying in a band. See **Section 4.4.5**
Broadcast Application Early leaf spot (*Cercospora arachidicola*) Late leaf spot *(Cercosporidium personatum)* Pepper Spot *(Leptospherulina crassiasca)* Rhizoctonia limb rot *(R. solani)* Rust *(Puccina arachidis)* Southern stem rot *(Sclerotium rolfsii)* Web blotch *(Phoma arachidicola)* **Suppression only:** Cylindrocladium black rot *(C. crotalaria)* White mold *(Sclerotinia minor)*	7.3 – 9.5*	**For leaf spots and other foliar diseases:** Begin foliar applications 30-40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. **For leaf spots and other foliar diseases:** Apply 7.3 oz/A on a 14 day schedule or 9.5 oz/A on a 21-28 day schedule. Check with local extension/forecasting systems to determine if an extended interval up to 21 days is suitable for your area. **For control of Southern stem rot and limb rot:** Broadcast Elatus Fungicide either: a. 7.3 oz/A 3 times on a 14 day interval starting as early as 21-45 days after planting. b. 9.5 oz/A 2 times on a 21-28 day interval beginning ca. 45-60 days after planting or when conditions are conducive for disease. An early (14-21 days after planting) application broadcast or in a 7-10 inch band over the row can be used for early season infections. See **Section 4.4.5**. The addition of a spreading/penetrating adjuvant may enhance efficacy. If disease pressure is high, use the shortest interval and highest rate.
*7.3 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.137 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.068 lb ai benzovindiflupyr. 9.5 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.178 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.089 lb ai benzovindiflupyr.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**.			

USE RESTRICTIONS
1. Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2. **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3. **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4. **Maximum Annual Rate:** 21.9 oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.204 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.8 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5. **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year at the highest rate and 3 applications per year at the lowest rate. 6. **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State. 7. **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

7.5 Rapeseed Subgroup 20A (Canola)

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Borage Crambe Cuphea Echium Flax seed Gold of pleasure	Hare's ear mustard Lesquerella Lunaria Meadowfoam Milkweed Mustard seed	Oil radish Poppy seed Rapeseed Sesame Sweet rocket

Target Disease	Rate (oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria black spot *(Alternaria brassicae)* Black leg/Phoma *(Leptosphaeria maculans)* Cercospora leaf spot *(C. brassicicola)* Head rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Leaf spot and pod rot *(Alternaria alternata)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe polygoni)* **Suppression only:** Southern blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	7.3*	For Phoma control, apply during the rosette stage between 2nd true leaf and bolting. For Alternaria, make an application at the end of flowering/early pod set. For other foliar diseases, apply at first sign of disease. For head rot, apply at 50% flowering.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. See **Section 4.4.5**

*7.3 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.137 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.068 lb ai benzovindiflupyr.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.2**.

USE RESTRICTIONS
1. Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2. **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3. **Minimum Application Interval:** NA 4. **Maximum Annual Rate:** 7.3 oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.068 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.45 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5. **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year. 6. **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State. 7. **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

7.6 Sugar Beet

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these) Not for use in California			
Sugar beet			
Target Disease	**Rate (oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Soilborne Diseases: Circular Spot, Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)* Pythium Root Rot (*Pythium aphanidermatum*) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.3 oz/ 1000 linear row feet	Apply in-furrow at planting.	Apply by ground. **DO NOT** apply as a dribble application over the seed row. If cool soil conditions are expected after planting which could result in an extended period of plant emergence, **DO NOT** apply Elatus Fungicide in-furrow. If using Elatus Fungicide at the time of planting, **DO NOT** use a starter fertilizer with it.
Circular Spot, Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)* Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum)* Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	7.1*	Apply at the 2- to 8-leaf stage.	Apply by ground using 3-7 inch banded applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Refer to instructions in **Section 4.1.1** to calculate total oz per acre when applying in a band.
*7.1 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.133 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.067 lb ai benzovindiflupyr.			
Precaution: • Tank mixtures of Elatus Fungicide with crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated spray oil (MSO) may result in crop injury.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1. Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2. **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3. **Minimum Application Interval:** 5 days 4. **Maximum Annual Rate:** 14.6 oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.136 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5. **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year. 6. Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. 7. **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Apply up to the BBCH 31 growth stage.			

7.7 Tuberous and Corm Vegetables

7.7.1 SWEET POTATO

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these) Not for use in California			
Sweet potato			
Target Disease	**Rate (oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Suppression only: Stem rot *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	7.3*	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 14-day interval.	Apply by ground or air. For ground applications, apply in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. See **Section 4.4.5**
*7.3 oz product/A is equivalent to 0.137 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.068 lb ai benzovindiflupyr.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1. Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2. **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3. **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days 4. **Maximum Annual Rate:** 14.6 oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.136 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5. **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year. 6. **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State. 7. **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Harvest at commercial maturity.			

7.7.2 POTATO

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Potato			
Target Disease	**Rate**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Black dot *(Colletotrichum coccodes)* Rhizoctonia canker *(R. solani)* Silver scurf *(Helminthosporium solani)*	0.34 – 0.5* oz/1000 linear row feet	Make an in-furrow application at planting.	Apply the spray in a narrow band over the seed piece. Refer to instructions in **Section 4.1.1** to calculate total oz per acre when applying in a band.
*0.34 oz/1000 ft row of product is equivalent to 0.102 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.051 lb ai benzovindiflupyr. 0.5 oz product/1000 ft row is equivalent to 0.150 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.075 lb ai benzovindiflupyr.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1. Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2. **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3. **Minimum Application Interval:** NA 4. **Maximum Annual Rate:** 9.5 oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.089 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5. **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year. 6. **DO NOT** make foliar applications to potatoes. 7. **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Harvest at commercial maturity			

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original container only. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Protect from excessive heat. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed.

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 instructions, 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 (Bags)

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

continued…

Container Handling (fiber drums with liners)

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

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

9.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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

10.0 APPENDIX

10.1 Rate Conversion Chart

Oz Product/Acre	Lb ai Azoxystrobin	Lb ai Benzovindiflupyr
5.0	0.096	0.046
5.7	0.107	0.053
7.1	0.133	0.067
7.3	0.137	0.068
9.5	0.178	0.089

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-796-4368.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP 11	FUNGICIDE

BENZOVINDIFLUPYR	GROUP 7	FUNGICIDE

Elatus®
Fungicide

SOLATENOL® Technology*

Active Ingredients:	
Azoxystrobin**	30.0%
Benzovindiflupyr***	15.0%
Other Ingredients:	55.0%
Total:	100.0%

*Technology denotes the active ingredient, Benzovindiflupyr.
**CAS No. 131860-33-8
***CAS No. 1072957-71-1

Elatus Fungicide is formulated as a wettable granule (WG) and contains 0.30 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.15 lb ai benzovindiflupyr per pound.

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1480
EPA Est. 67545-AZ-1

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Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1480A-L2G 1024
4221967

(01) 0 07 02941 56528 9

18 pounds
Net Weight

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID

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 by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
HOTLINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**.

Environmental Hazards

Benzovindiflupyr and azoxystrobin are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Benzovindiflupyr is toxic to mammals. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated area.

For terrestrial uses: **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 washwater or rinsate.

The active ingredients in this product can be persistent for several months or longer.

Groundwater Advisory: Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have 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.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water or irrigation water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. A 15-foot level vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of benzovindiflupyr and azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. **DO NOT** cultivate within 15 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original container only. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Protect from excessive heat. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed.

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 instructions, 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. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

syngenta®