

# Specimen Label

FAMOXADONE	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
CYMOXANIL	GROUP	27	FUNGICIDE



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## Dry Flowable

### Active Ingredients

Famoxadone.....	25%
Cymoxanil.....	25%
Other Ingredients.....	50%
Total.....	100%

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 352-604

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

**Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin.** Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor or spray mist). Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All **mixers/loaders/applicators** must wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks.

- In addition, **mixers/loaders** supporting **aerial applications** must wear chemical resistant gloves and 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 HE filters.
- In addition, **mixers/loaders** supporting **chemigation** must wear chemical resistant gloves and 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 HE filters.
- In addition, **mixers/loaders** supporting **aerial applications for potatoes** must wear chemical resistant gloves.

- In addition, mixers, loaders, applicators using mechanically-pressurized handguns must also wear chemical resistant gloves.

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

## Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.305].

## User Safety Recommendations

Users Should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling, before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside.

## First Aid

**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.

**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 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 poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also call 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

## Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

## Surface Water Advisory

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a 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. A 25-foot buffer strip is required between areas to which this product is applied and permanent surface water features including lakes; rivers; streams, marshes, and ponds; springs; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds to reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Soil erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

## Directions for Use

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

## Restrictions

- Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.305].
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## Agricultural Use Requirements

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

**Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls.
- Chemical Resistant Gloves such as: butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber, all  $\geq 14$  mils.
- Shoes plus socks.

## Storage And Disposal

**Pesticide Storage:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Handling:** Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For

## Storage And Disposal (Cont.)

Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners:**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners:** Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with Tanos containing cymoxanil and famoxadone only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**All Other Refillable Containers:** Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with Tanos<sup>®</sup> containing cymoxanil and famoxadone only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, call the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, call the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-992-5994, day or night.

Tanos<sup>®</sup> fungicide must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or supplemental labels.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from Corteva Agriscience.

## Product Information

Tanos is a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide, recommended for control of many important plant diseases. It has curative and locally systemic activities against downy mildew and late blight diseases. Tanos must be applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program in rotation with other fungicides. See directions below for specific crop/disease recommendations.

Tanos can be applied with ground, air or chemigation equipment, except as otherwise directed, using sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants. Use only in commercial or farm plantings. Not intended for use in home plantings.

Rainfastness: Tanos rapidly penetrates into plant tissues and is rainfast within 1 hour after application.

### Integrated Pest Management

To control pests it is recommended that the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when disease forecasting models reach locally determined action levels. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine the appropriate management, cultural practice and treatment threshold levels for the specific crop, geography and diseases.

### Resistance Management Recommendations

For resistance management, Tanos contains a Group 11 (famoxadone) and a Group 27 (cymoxanil) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Tanos and other Group 11 or Group 27 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of Tanos or other Group 11 or Group 27 fungicides 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 crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your company representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

### Application Information

#### Pesticide Handling

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/ grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

#### Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Tanos.
3. Continue agitation until the Tanos is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Tanos is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Tanos must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other materials.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partner(s) following the sequence listed in the Tank Mixtures Compatibility section of this label.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply Tanos spray mixture within 12 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation. If the pH of the spray solution is above 7, either add a buffering agent to lower the pH to below 7 or apply spray solution immediately.

8. If Tanos and a tank-mix partner(s) are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Tanos in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank-mix partner(s) from interfering with the dissolution of Tanos.

### Tank Mixtures/Compatibility

Tanos is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and biological control products.

Tanos must be applied in a tank-mix with fungicides that have a different mode-of-action (non-Group 11 fungicides), which ensures optimal disease control. Refer to tank-mix partner label(s) for information on fungal diseases controlled, application information and conditions, and use restrictions. Unless specified on this label or a Tanos supplemental label, follow the label guidelines that are most restrictive.

The physical compatibility of Tanos with tank-mix partner(s) must be evaluated before use. To determine the physical compatibility, the recommended proportions of products must be added into a suitable container of water in the following sequence:

1. Tanos and other water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Liquid flowables
4. Emulsifiable concentrates

Mix thoroughly and allow to stand for at least 20 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, it is considered physically compatible.

Crop tolerance of all crops listed on the label has been found generally acceptable. However, it is not possible to evaluate the crop safety of all applications of Tanos in potential tank- mixes with additives or other pesticides, on all varieties of all listed crops or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. Before applying any tank-mixture, the safety to the target crop must be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply to a small area of the target crop in accordance with the label instructions to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

### Crop Rotation Restrictions

The following rotational intervals must be observed when using Tanos fungicide:

Crop	Rotational Interval in Days
Bulb Onion (subgroup 3-07A) Green Onion (subgroup 3-07B) Caneberries (subgroup 13-07A) Cucurbit Vegetables; Grapes (East of the Rocky Mountains) Hops Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) Leafy Greens (subgroup 4A) Peppers Potatoes Tomatoes	Anytime
All other crops	30

### Chemigation

Apply Tanos only through sprinkler irrigation systems (such as center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should 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 should the need arise.

#### Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

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.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
- In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Tanos as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject Tanos for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
- Mix the amount of Tanos needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Tanos is flushed from system.

#### Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### Mandatory Spray Drift Management

#### Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.I).
- If the wind speed 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 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Air blast applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

### Mandatory Spray Drift Management (Cont.)

#### Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the nozzle height recommended 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 S572. I)
- 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.

#### Importance Of Droplet Size

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size — Ground Boom

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size — Aircraft

- 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. When applying aerially to crops, 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.

#### Shielded Sprayers

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

#### Temperature And Humidity

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

#### Temperature Inversions

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

#### Wind

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

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

### Spray Tank Cleanout

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

## Use Rates and Application Instructions

### Application Use Rate Conversions

Tanos product use rate	cymoxanil a.i. equivalent	famoxadone a.i. equivalent
6 oz/acre	1.5 oz ai/acre	1.5 oz ai/acre
8 oz/acre	2.0 oz ai/acre	2.0 oz ai/acre
10 oz/acre	2.5 oz ai/acre	2.5 oz ai/acre

## Use Rates and Application Instructions

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
<p>Bulb Vegetables Including:                      Bulb Onion (subgroup 3-07A):                      Daylily, bulb; fritillaria, bulb;                      garlic, bulb;                      garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic,                      serpent, bulb;                      lily, bulb; onion, bulb;                      onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, pearl;                      onion, potato, bulb; shallot, bulb;                      cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids                      of these                      Green Onion (subgroup 3-07B):                      chive, fresh leaves;                      chive, Chinese, fresh leaves;                      elegans hosta;                      fritillaria, leaves; kurrat;                      lady's leek; leek;                      leek, wild;                      onion, Beltsville bunching;                      onion, fresh;                      onion, green; onion, macrostem;                      onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh,                      tops; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars,                      varieties, and/or hybrids of these                      per cropping season 84 oz/acre                      maximum</p>	<p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora                      destructor</i>) Purple Blotch*                      (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)</p> <p><b>Disease Suppression:</b>                      Bacterial Soft Rot* (<i>Erwinia                      spp.</i>) Xanthomonas Blight*                      (<i>Xanthomonas spp.</i>)</p>	<p>8 oz/acre/ application</p> <p>8 - 10 oz/acre application</p>	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as copper (e.g. Kocide®), mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. In a cropping season, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain Tanos or other Group 11 fungicides.</p> <p><b>Application Directions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. Tanos applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• Tanos must be tank-mixed with a contact fungicide (copper, e.g. Kocide, mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc.) appropriate for the targeted disease(s). The contact fungicide must have a different mode-of-action from Tanos. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> <li>• For the suppression of bacterial diseases, Tanos must be tank- mixed with a copper containing fungicide (e.g, Kocide, Mankocide, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):</b> 3 days.  <b>Reentry interval:</b> 12 hours</p>

\* Not registered for use in California



Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
<p>Cucurbit Vegetables Including: Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew Melon, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Summer Squash, Winter Squash, and other Cucurbits</p> <p>32 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 72 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum, spp.</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)</p> <p><b>Disease Suppression:</b> Bacterial Fruit Blotch* (<i>Acidovorax avena subsp. citrulli</i>) Phytophthora Blight (<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>) Foliar and Fruit Phase ONLY</p>	<p>8 oz/acre/ application</p> <p>8 - 10 oz/acre/ application</p>	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Do not make more than four (4) applications of Tanos or other Group 11 fungicides per cropping cycle. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed.</p> <p><b>Application Directions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. Tanos applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• Tanos must be tank-mixed with a contact fungicide (mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper, e.g. Kocide, etc.) appropriate for the targeted disease(s). The contact fungicide must have a different mode-of-action from Tanos. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> <li>• For best results suppressing Phytophthora Blight, tank-mix Tanos with a copper containing fungicide (e.g. Kocide, etc) and maneb or mancozeb containing fungicide. Use higher rate under heavy disease pressure or for more susceptible varieties. A fungicide seed treatment may improve control in some cucurbit species.</li> <li>• For best results suppressing Bacterial Fruit Blotch, tank-mix Tanos with a copper containing fungicide (e.g. Kocide, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p>Do not use Tanos for the control of Gummy Stem Blight or Powdery Mildew. <b>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):</b> 3 days. <b>Reentry interval:</b> 12 hours.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
<p>Grapes* (East of the Rocky Mountains)</p> <p>72 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle</p>	<p>Downy Mildew* (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)</p>	8 oz/acre/ application	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, mancozeb, copper (e.g. Kocide), captan. Do not make more than nine (9) applications of Tanos or other Group 11 fungicides per cropping cycle. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tanos applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>Make preventive applications on a 10-day schedule. Tanos must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, mancozeb, copper (e.g. Kocide), captan. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage.</li> <li>For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):</b> 30 days. <b>Reentry interval:</b> 12 hours.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
<p>Hops*</p> <p>48 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 48 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period</p>	<p>Downy Mildew* (<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>)</p>	8 oz/acre/ application	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as copper (e.g. Kocide), fosetyl-Al, dimethomorph. Do not make more than six (6) applications of Tanos or other Group 11 fungicides per cropping cycle. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tanos applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>Make preventive applications on a 6-8 day schedule. Tanos must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as copper (e.g. Kocide).</li> <li>Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage.</li> <li>For aerial application, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):</b> 7 days. <b>Reentry interval:</b> 12 hours.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
<p>Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica), group 4</p> <p>Leafy greens subgroup 4A only:</p> <p>Amaranth (Chinese spinach);            Arugula (rocket); Chervil;            Chrysanthemum, edible-leaved;            Chrysanthemum, garland; Cilantro, fresh leaves; Corn salad;            Cress, garden; Cress, upland;            Dandelion; Dock (sorrel);            Endive (escarole); Lettuce, head;            Lettuce, leaf; Orach;            Parsley; Purslane, garden; Purslane, winter;            Radicchio (red chicory); Spinach;            Spinach, New Zealand;            Spinach, vine</p> <p>48 oz/acre maximum per cropping season</p> <p>84 oz/acre maximum per cropping season for spinach</p>	<p>Downy Mildews (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>, <i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)</p> <p>White Rust* (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>)</p>	8 - 10 oz/acre application	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper (e.g. KOCIDE®), chlorothalonil, "Aliette" WDG, etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides (all strobilurins or fenamidone) or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. In a cropping season, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain Tanos or other Group 11 fungicides.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. Tanos applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• Tanos must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper, mancozeb, chlorothanil, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum rates labeled for the targeted disease(s).</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):</b> 1 day.  <b>Reentry interval:</b> 12 hours.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
<p>Peppers            (All varieties of peppers including pimentos and bell, hot, and sweet peppers)</p> <p>72 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle</p> <p>72 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period</p>	<p>Anthrachnose (<i>Collectotrichum spp.</i>)</p> <p><b>Disease Suppression:</b>            Bacterial Softrot* (<i>Erwinia spp.</i>)            Bacterial Spot (<i>Xanthomonas spp.</i>)            Phytophthora Blight (<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>)            Foliar and fruit phase ONLY</p>	8 - 10 oz/acre/ application	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper (e.g. KOCIDE®), etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. In a cropping cycle, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain Tanos or other Group 11 fungicides.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. Tanos applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• Tanos must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper, etc. Follow all tank- mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> <li>• For best results suppressing Phytophthora Blight, Bacterial Spot, and Bacterial Softrot, tank-mix Tanos with a copper containing fungicide (e.g. KOCIDE®).</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days.            Reentry interval is 12 hours.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Potatoes  48 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 72 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period	Brown Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	6 oz /acre/ application	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Do not make more than six (6) applications of Tanos or other Group 11 fungicides per cropping cycle. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanos applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• For early blight control, make fungicide applications on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use shorter intervals when disease is present in the area or if weather conditions favor disease development.</li> <li>• For preventive late blight control, make fungicide applications on a 7-10 day interval. When weather conditions favor late blight development or late blight is present in the area, use the 8 oz/acre rate of Tanos and shorten the interval to 5-7 days.</li> <li>• Tanos must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> <li>• For best results controlling Brown Spot or suppressing Black Dot, tank-mix Tanos with a mancozeb or maneb containing fungicide.</li> <li>• For best results suppressing bacterial diseases, tank-mix, and/or alternate Tanos with copper and/or mancozeb containing fungicides (e.g. Kocide®, Mankocide®). Make initial application within one week after row closure, and follow with 3 to 4 weekly applications.</li> </ul> <p><b>Application volume instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):</b> 14 days.</p> <p><b>Reentry interval:</b> 12 hours.</p>
	Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	6 - 8 oz/acre/ application	
	<b>Disease Suppression:</b> Black Dot* ( <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> )		
	<b>Disease Suppression:</b> Bacterial Stem Rot*, Aerial Stem Rot* ( <i>Erwinia [Pectobacterium] carotovora</i> )	8 oz/acre/ application	

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Tomatoes  72 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 72 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period	Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	6-8 oz/acre/ application	<p><b>Resistance Management:</b> Do not make more than one application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper (e.g. Kocide), etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. In a cropping cycle, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain Tanos or other Group 11 fungicides. <b>Application Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanos applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above.</li> <li>• Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.</li> <li>• For Early blight control, use the 8 oz/ acre rate of Tanos when disease is present in the area or if weather conditions favor disease development.</li> <li>• Tanos must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper (e.g. Kocide) etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide.</li> <li>• For best results, where targeting both fungal and bacterial diseases, tank mix with a copper-containing fungicide (e.g. Kocide), and mancozeb or chlorothalonil.</li> <li>• For best results suppressing bacterial diseases, tank-mix Tanos with a full rate of copper-containing fungicide (e.g. Kocide).</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Application Volume:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit.</li> <li>• For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):</b> 3 days.  <b>Reentry interval:</b> 12 hours.</p>
	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> ) Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ) Leaf Mold ( <i>Cladosporium fulvum</i> ) Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> ) Target Spot ( <i>Corynespora cassiicola</i> )	8 oz/acre/ application	
	<p><b>Disease Suppression:</b>            Bacterial Canker* (<i>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis</i>)            Bacterial Speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato</i>)            Bacterial Spot (<i>Xanthomonas spp.</i>)            Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>)</p>	8 oz/acre/ application	

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EPA approved 05/05/21

#### **Revisions:**

1. Related to change of company name, address, and contact information for company 352 accepted by EPA October 4, 2021, the following additional changes have been made:
  - Trademark statement: Updated to "<sup>TM</sup> Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies
  - Updated phone numbers where warranted.
  - Produced For: Updated company name to "Corteva Agriscience LLC and added the correct address.
  - Limitation and Warranty Liability: Updated
  - Throughout label: Updated references to "DuPont" to either "company" or "Corteva Agriscience"