PYDIFLUMETOFEN | GROUP 7 | FUNGICIDE

PULL HERE TO OPEN

Miravis®

syngenta®

Fungicide

ADEPIDYN® Technology*

Active Ingredient(s):	
Pydiflumetofen**	18.3%
Other Ingredients:	81.7%
Total:	100.0%

*Technology denotes the active ingredient Pydiflumetofen.
**CAS No. 1228284-64-7

Miravis is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC) and contains 1.67 lb of pydiflumetofen per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1601
EPA Est. 100-NE-001

Product of Switzerland
Formulated in the USA

SCP 1601A-L1D 0523
4181452

1 gal 8 fl oz
(136 fl oz)
Net Contents

®

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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 do so by a 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.	
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. 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

In addition, mixer, loaders, and applicators for handgun sprayers in the greenhouse must wear:

- A minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter (e.g. R95 or P95); OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with an HE filter.

User Safety Requirements

Follow the 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.

2.2.1 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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for “applicators and other handlers” and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

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.

2.3 Environmental Hazards

Pydiflumetofen is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and oysters and shrimp. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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.

2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

2.3.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff several months or more after application.

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

2.4 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Notify state and/or Federal authorities and Syngenta immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT 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), notification to workers, 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 made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

- Miravis is not for residential use.
- Read all label directions before use. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.
- Miravis is a broad-spectrum, preventative fungicide for use in the control of many important plant diseases.
- Miravis is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC).
- Miravis is a member of Syngenta's Plant Health product line and may also improve the yield and/or quality of the crop. These additional benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors such as the crop, crop hybrid, or environment.

CROP TOLERANCE

Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label; however, not all possible tank-mix combinations have been tested under all conditions. When possible, test your tank-mix combination(s) on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

DISEASE SUPPRESSION

If a use indicates suppression it refers to control which can range from fair to good, or consistent control at a level below that obtained with products registered for control.

3.1 Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM)

Miravis should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. This should include selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Miravis may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

3.2 Resistance Management

For resistance management, Miravis contains a Group 7 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Miravis and other Group 7 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 Miravis or other Group 7 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 recommendations 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.

As part of a resistance management strategy:

Apply no more than 2 sequential applications unless otherwise stated in the crop section.

Follow the crop-specific resistance management recommendations in **Section 7.0**.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Apply Miravis at rates specified in the crop tables (**Section 7.0**). Thorough coverage will provide best results. Where permitted, applications can be made by ground, by air, and via chemigation as specified in **Section 7.0**. Refer to **Section 4.5** for details of application by chemigation.

4.1.1 SOIL APPLICATIONS (DRIP, BANDED, IN-FURROW, OR TRANSPLANT WATER)

- Additional information on drip (trickle) irrigation can be found in **Section 4.5**.

Soil application rates for Miravis/ 1000 feet of row, based on plant row spacing. Calculate broadcast spray application rates based on square footages to be treated.

Conversion Chart for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation and Banded Application							
Corresponding field rate (fl oz/A)	Rate in fl oz product/ 1000 row ft based on planted row spacing of:						
	30”	34”	36”	48”	60”	72”	84”
13.7	0.79	0.89	0.94	1.26	1.57	1.89	2.20

Surface Banded Application:

- Apply in a 7- to 10-inch band. See **Conversion Chart for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation and Banded Application** for rates.
- Follow application with cultivation or irrigation (0.25 – 0.50 inch) to move Miravis to the target zone.
- Application of Miravis with a soil penetrating surfactant may improve control.

In-furrow Application

- Apply Miravis as an in-furrow spray in 5-15 gallons water per acre at planting.
- Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed are covered.

Transplant Water Application

- Transplants should be adequately watered before transplanting. Ensure transplant water volume is sufficient to thoroughly wet the root zone.
- See **Conversion Chart for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation and Banded Application** for continuous-stream transplanters. Ensure 4-8 fl oz transplant water/ transplant depending on sandy (4 fl oz) vs silty soil (6-8 fl oz).
- For water-wheel transplanters, use the plant population to determine the rate per plant.

Example:

$$\frac{\text{13.7 fl oz product}}{\text{acre}} \times \frac{\text{acre}}{\text{4356 plants}} = \frac{\text{0.0031 fl oz product}}{\text{plant}}$$

4.2 Application Equipment

Miravis may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making aerial and ground applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spray equipment are needed to provide penetration and coverage essential for good disease control.

4.2.1 NOZZLES

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide uniform application and desired spray quality.
- Screens should be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.

4.2.2 PUMP

- Use a pump with capacity to:
  1. Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles
  2. Provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep tank-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.
- Screens placed on suction side of pump should be 16-mesh or coarser.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.

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

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

See **Crop Use Directions (Section 7.0)** for additional application volume information.

- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.
- For aerial application, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise on this label.
- For ground application, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise on this label.
- Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur.

4.4 Mixing Directions

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

4.4.1 MIRAVIS ALONE

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

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. User must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Tank mixes of Miravis with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with Miravis 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 TEST

A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants/additives, in order to ensure the compatibility of Miravis with other products, adjuvants or fertilizers. The recommended procedure for conducting jar tank-mix compatibility tests is as follows:

Compatibility Test: Always perform a tank-mix compatibility test when mixing with new or unknown tank-mix partners before use. Use compatibility agents or buffering agents as per manufacturer label recommendations when using fertilizer suspensions as carrier. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gal/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the components. Perform tank-mix compatibility test as follows:

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (either the water or liquid fertilizer to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add 1/4 tsp or 1.2 ml of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (1/4 tsp is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray solution). Close the lid, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing of the compatibility agent.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, follow the mixing order, add dry formulations (wettable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, and finally add adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner for this test, is as follows:

   Dry formulations: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.

   Liquid formulations: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.
4. After adding all ingredients, close the jars and tighten, then invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) Pre-slurry dry formulations in water before addition to the jar, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations, before addition to the jar. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not prepare the tank-mix in the spray tank.

4.4.4 MIRAVIS IN TANK MIXTURES

- Add 1/2-2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- Start the agitator before adding any tank-mix partners
- When using in a tank-mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below.
  1. products packaged in water-soluble packaging
  2. wettable powders
  3. wettable granules (dry flowables)
  4. liquid flowables such as Miravis

5. capsule suspensions
6. soluble liquids
7. emulsifiable concentrates
8. surfactants / adjuvants.

- Allow each product to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water before adding the next product. Continue agitation while the next product is added.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after all products have completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.
- Add tank-mix defoamer if needed.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- For some uses on this label, a spreading/penetrating type adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, silicone based, or blend must be added at the manufacturer's recommended rates.
- For other crop uses, an adjuvant is recommended. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certification program is recommended.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR OVERHEAD IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution.
- Do not use end guns because of non-uniform application
- 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 treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or chemigation 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.
- Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned and flushed with clean water prior to use.

- Do not apply when winds are greater than 10 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained in the tank during the entire application period.
- Miravis has not been sufficiently tested via irrigation systems to determine product efficacy.
- In general, best performance via irrigation is 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water per acre. For soil applied uses see specific use instructions by crop in **Section 7.0**.

Center-Pivot Irrigation

- 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 specified by the equipment manufacturer. When applying Miravis 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 Miravis required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Miravis and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements for the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the Miravis solution.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the Miravis solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Solid-Set, Hand-Move, and Moving-Wheel Irrigation

- 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 Miravis through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of Miravis required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Miravis 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 Miravis solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Drip (Trickle) Irrigation Instructions

- Miravis must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone.
- Miravis must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests.
- Application of Miravis with a soil penetrating surfactant may improve control.

- Miravis is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of Miravis remain in the root zone.
- A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of Miravis in drip chemigation systems.
- Ensure the drip chemigation system is operating properly to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application. This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance may result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
- In most situations, this product should be applied during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation cycle.
- The minimum injection period is the time that it takes water to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter in the irrigation zone (propagation time). If this time is not known, it can be calculated by measuring the time for a soluble dye to move from the injection point to the farthest emitter. A longer injection improves uniformity throughout the zone, but needs to allow for at least an equal period of water to flush the system and move the product through the soil.

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 back-flow.
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, 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

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, back-flow 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 flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
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, 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Miravis:

Crop, Crop Group, or Crop Subgroup	Plant-Back Interval
Blueberry and Bushberry Crop, Subgroup 13-07B Brassica Head and Stem Vegetable, Crop Group 5-16 Bulb Vegetables, Crop Group 3-07 Caneberry Crop Subgroup 13-07A Canola (Rapeseed Crop Subgroup 20A) Cereals (barley, oats, wheat, triticale, rye) Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10 Corn Corn, sweet Cottonseed, Crop Subgroup 20C Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10 Leaf Petiole Vegetables, Crop Subgroup 22B Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Crop Group 2 Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16A Mustard Greens and Brassica Leafy Greens, Subgroup 4-16B Legume Vegetables, Succulent or Dried, Crop Group 6, Except Cowpea Forage and Cowpea Hay Peanut Peppers Pome Fruit, Crop Group 11-10 Potato Quinoa Root Vegetables, Crop Subgroup 1A Soybean, Except Forage, Hay, and Silage Sorghum Stone Fruit, Crop Subgroup 12-12 Strawberry, and Low Growing Berry, Crop Subgroup 13-07G, Except Cranberry Sunflower, Crop Subgroup 20B Tomatoes Tree Nuts, Crop Group 14-12 Tuberous and Corm Vegetables, Crop Subgroup 1C	0 days
Grasses Grown for Seed Non-grass Animal Feeds (Crop Group 18) Rice Tobacco	30 days
All other crops Intended for Food and Feed	365 days

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

6.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants grown for transplanting purposes.
- Not for greenhouse use unless otherwise specified in the specific crop directions for use table.

6.2 Use Precautions

- Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of Miravis has been used.
- If isolates resistant to Group 7 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases.
- The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

6.3 Spray Drift Management

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

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.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 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.
- **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area.
- The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift.
- **DO NOT** apply when the wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

6.3.1 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.

6.3.2 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

6.3.3 APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications must be made at the lowest height above the target area that still provides uniform coverage of the target. Making applications at the lowest yet effective height reduces exposure of droplets to wind.

6.3.4 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.

6.3.5 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

6.3.6 WIND

Drift potential is lowest when wind speeds are 10 mph or less. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Leave a 25-foot buffer downwind of the application to avoid drift to non-target areas.

AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

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

6.3.7 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

6.3.8 NON-TARGET AREAS

Do not apply this pesticide when the product may drift to non-target areas (i.e. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops).

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
African eggplant	Goji berry	Nonbell pepper
Bush tomato	Groundcherry	Roselle
Bell pepper	Martynia	Scarlet eggplant
Cocona	Naranjilla	Sunberry
Currant tomato	Okra	Tomatillo
Eggplant	Pea eggplant	Tomato
Garden huckleberry	Pepino	Tree tomato

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Soil Application, Suppression Only: Fusarium wilt (*Fusarium* spp.)	13.7 (0.178)	Make an application to the soil at or prior to planting by any of the following methods: • Broadcast, Preplant incorporated. • Banded surface spray. • Shanked in. • Transplant water. • Overhead irrigation. Make a second application 14-21 days after the first application, if necessary. **Banded application:** Apply in a 7- to 10-inch band prior to seeding, transplanting or laying plastic mulch. A banded application can also be made over the seedline.	Apply by ground or chemigation. See **Section 4.1.1** for directions on soil applied applications. See **Section 4.5.1** for drip irrigation instructions. Apply by overhead chemigation in 0.25 – 0.5 inches water per acre. Soil broadcast and banded applications should be made in a minimum of 20 GPA. Transplant water applications should be made in a minimum of 100 GPA.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.2**.
- Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Miravis or other Group 7 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7.

continued…

7.1 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10 *(continued)*

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:** a. **Foliar Application:** 7 days b. **Soil Application:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** a. **DO NOT** apply more than 27.4 fl oz/A/year to the soil and foliage combined of which only 17.2 fl oz/A/year may be applied to the foliage. b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.357 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products to the soil and foliage combined of which only 0.224 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products may be applied to the foliage. 5) **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum application rate per year. 6) Miravis may not be used for greenhouse-grown fruiting vegetables except for greenhouse peppers. 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** **a. Foliar:** 0 days **b. Soil:** 14 days

7.2 Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16A

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Amaranth, Chinese	Dang-gwi, leaves	Lettuce, head
Amaranth, leafy	Dillweed	Orach
Aster, Indian	Dock	Parsley, fresh leaves
Blackjack	Dol-Nam-Mul	Plantain, buckhorn
Cat's whiskers	Ebolo	Primrose, English
Chervil, fresh leaves	Endive	Purslane, garden
Cham-chwi	Escarole	Purslane, winter
Cham-na-mul	Fameflower	Radicchio
Chipilin	Feather cockscomb	Spinach
Chrysanthemum, garland	Good king henry	Spinach, malabar
Cilantro, fresh leaves	Huauzontle	Spinach, New Zealand
Corn salad	Jute, leaves	Spinach, tanier
Cosmos	Lettuce, bitter	Swiss chard
Dandelion, leaves	Lettuce, leaf	Violet, Chinese, leaves

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Soil Application: Sclerotinia rot (*Sclerotinia* spp.) **Suppression Only:** Fusarium wilt (*Fusarium* spp.)	13.7 (0.178)	Make an application to the soil at or prior to planting by any of the following methods: • Broadcast, Preplant incorporated. • Banded surface spray. • Shanked in. • Transplant water. • Drip irrigation. • Overhead irrigation. Make a second application 14 days after the first application, if necessary. **Banded application:** Apply in a 7- to 10-inch band prior to seeding, transplanting or laying plastic mulch. A banded application can also be made over the seedline.	Apply by ground or chemigation. See **Section 4.1.1** for directions on soil applied applications. See **Section 4.5.1** for drip irrigation instructions. Apply by overhead chemigation in 0.25 – 0.5 inches water per acre. Soil broadcast and banded applications should be made in a minimum of 20 GPA. Transplant water applications should be made in a minimum of 100 GPA.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.2**.
- Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Miravis or other Group 7 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7.

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:**
   a. **Foliar Application:** 7 days
   b. **Soil Application:** 14 days
4) **Maximum Annual Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 27.4 fl oz/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.357 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products.
5) **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum application rate per year.
6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):**
   a. **Foliar:** 0 days
   b. **Soil:** 14 days

7.3 Lettuce, Greenhouse Production Only

Crops (Including all cultivars and/or varieties of these) Not for use in California			
Lettuce, head Lettuce, leaf			
Target Disease	**Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Foliar Application: Powdery mildew *(Erisyphe cichoracearum)* Gray mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	5.1 (0.067)	Begin applications prior to disease development. Continue applications on a 7-day interval, following resistance management guidelines.	Apply to foliage. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**. • Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Miravis or other Group 7 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7.			
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) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT** make more than 2 foliar applications at the maximum application rate per year. 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 27.4 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.357 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products). 6) **DO NOT apply to leafy green vegetables grown in the greenhouse except for greenhouse lettuce.** 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days			

7.4 Peanut

Crops (Including all cultivars and/or varieties of these)			
Peanut			
Target Disease	**Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Foliar Application: Early leaf spot (*Cercospora arachidicola*) Late leaf spot (*Cercosporidium personatum*) Pepper spot (*Leptosphaerulina crassiasca*) Sclerotinia Blight (*Sclerotinia* spp.) Web blotch (*Phoma arachidicola*)	3.4 (0.044)	Begin applications prior to disease development. **For Sclerotinia control,** begin applications at or before row closure or when conditions are favorable for disease. **For early and late leaf spot control,** apply on a 21- to 28-day interval. Follow resistance management guidelines.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.2**
- Do not make more than three consecutive applications of Miravis or other Group 7 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7.

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: DO NOT** apply at interval shorter than listed in the table.
4) **Maximum Annual Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 13.6 fl oz/A/year
   a) **DO NOT** exceed 0.18 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products
5) **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the maximum application rate per year.
6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

7.5 Pome Fruit, Crop Group 11-10

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)		
Apple	Mayhaw	Quince
Azarole	Medlar	Quince, Chinese
Crabapple	Pear	Quince, Japanese
Loquat	Pear, Asian	Tejocote

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Foliar Application: Alternaria blotch Alternaria rot (*Alternaria* spp.) Apple Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) Cedar apple rust (*Gymnosporangium juniper-virginianae*) Flyspeck and Sooty blotch Pear Scab (*V. piris*) Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*) Quince rust (*Gymnosporangium* spp.)	3.4 (0.044)	*Protective Spray Schedule:* Apply every 7-10 days starting at 1/4 to 1/2 inch green tip or when environmental conditions become conducive for scab. Continue through petal fall until the threat of primary scab is complete. For resistance management, combine Miravis with a protectant fungicide registered to control scab beginning at bloom. *Curative Spray Schedule:* Use a forecasting system beginning at green tip. Apply within 48 hours of the onset of an infection period. Apply a follow up spray within 7 days. For resistance management, combine Miravis with a protectant fungicide registered to control scab beginning at bloom.	Apply by ground or air. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Apply in sufficient volume to obtain coverage. If disease pressure is high, use the shortest interval.

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Foliar Application: Alternaria blotch Alternaria rot (*Alternaria* spp.) Apple Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) Cedar apple rust (*Gymnosporangium juniper-virginianae*) Flyspeck and Sooty blotch Pear Scab (*V. piris*) Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*) Quince rust (*Gymnosporangium* spp.)	3.4 (0.044)	*Calendar Spray:* Apply the high rate of Miravis on a 14-day interval beginning at pink. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before alternating to a non-Group 7 registered fungicide. Be sure to use according to that label. Rusts, leaf spots, summer diseases – Begin applications preventively. Apply Miravis alone or in combination with other non-Group 7 fungicides.	Apply by ground or air. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Apply in sufficient volume to obtain coverage. If disease pressure is high, use the shortest interval.
Suppression Only, Foliar Application: Bitter rot (*Glomerella cingulata*) Black rot (*Botryosphaeria obtusa*) Brooks fruit spot (*Mycosphaerella pomi*) White rot (*Botryosphaeria dothidea*)	3.4 (0.044)		
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.2**. • Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Miravis or other Group 7 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7.			

continued…

7.5 Pome Fruit, Crop Group 11-10 *(continued)*

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:** 13.6 fl oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.178 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the maximum application rate per year. 6) For aerial applications do not apply in less than 10 GPA water. 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

7.6 Stone Fruit, Crop Group 12-12

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)		
Apricot	Nectarine	Plum, Chickasaw
Apricot, Japanese	Peach	Plum, Damson
Capulin	Plum	Plum, Japanese
Cherry, black	Plum, American	Plum, Klamath
Cherry, Nanking	Plum, beach	Plumcot
Cherry, sweet	Plum, Canada	Plum, prune
Cherry, tart	Plum, cherry	Sloe
Jujube, Chinese		

Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Foliar Application: Alternaria spot and fruit rot (*A. alternata*) Brown rot blossom blight and fruit rot (*Monilinia fructicola, M. laxa*) Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa, Podosphaera clandestina*) Scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum*) Shot hole (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)	5.1 (0.067)	For Brown rot blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For Brown rot on fruit, apply as needed a maximum of two sprays during the preharvest period up to the day of harvest (minimum of a 7-day retreatment interval). If high inoculum and severe disease conditions persist, apply a registered non-Group 7 fungicide. For all other diseases, follow the Brown rot blossom blight schedule. Make additional applications on a 7- to 14-day interval from the end of petal fall to harvest, following the resistance management guidelines.	Apply by ground or air. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. If disease pressure is high, use the shortest interval.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.2**.
- Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Miravis or other Group 7 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7.

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:** 20.4 fl oz/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.268 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products.
5. **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the maximum application rate per year.
6. For aerial applications do not apply in less than 10 GPA water.
7. **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep this product in its tightly closed original container, when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling (less than or equal to 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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 and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable 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 offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of 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.

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 the 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 Miravis Rate Conversion Chart (for use with Section 7.0)

Fl oz Product/A	Lb ai/A	Acres Treated/gal
3.4	0.044	37.6
5.1	0.067	25.1
13.7	0.178	9.3

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

SCP 1601A-L1D 0523
4181452

PYDIFLUMETOFEN | GROUP 7 | FUNGICIDE

Miravis®

Fungicide

ADEPIDYN® Technology*

Active Ingredient(s):

Pydiflumetofen**	18.3%
Other Ingredients:	81.7%
Total:	100.0%

*Technology denotes the active ingredient Pydiflumetofen.

**CAS No. 1228284-64-7

Miravis is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC) and contains 1.67 lb of pydiflumetofen per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

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. 100-1601 EPA Est. 100-NE-001

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

SCP 1601A-L1D 0523 4181452

1 gal 8 fl oz (136 fl oz)

Net Contents

(01) 0 07 02941 65567 6

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 do so by a 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.

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**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. 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.

Environmental Hazards: Pydiflumetofen is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and oysters and shrimp. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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.

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

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff several months or more after application.

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep this product in its tightly closed original container, when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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 and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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