BOSCALID	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE
PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Pompa

For Disease Control in Ornamentals, Commercial Production of Specified Greenhouse-Grown Vegetables and Specified Vegetable Transplants for the Home Consumer Market.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**WT. BY %**
Boscalid*: 3-pyridinecarboxamide,2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)-	25.2%
Pyraclostrobin*: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester)	12.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	62.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*__Pompa__ contains 0.252 oz. (0.0158 lb.) of boscalid in 1 oz. and 0.128 oz. (0.008 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

EPA Reg. No. 83529-179

EPA Est. No. AF 86555-MO-001; CS 70815-GA-001; HP 44616-MO-002; MA 83411-MN-001; SC 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (SU)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents: 1 lb. (0.45 kg)

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.
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 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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves made of: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with a HE filter when applying with a mechanically pressurized handgun to greenhouse-produced vegetables

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **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 wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Boscalid and pyraclostrobin are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals 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 rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for 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 including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of boscalid and pyraclostrobin 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 contribution to surface water contamination.

Endangered Species

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal law.

This pesticide is toxic to mammals, fish, and aquatic invertebrates and must be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitats. Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Sharda USA LLC immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

To determine whether your county has endangered aquatic species, consult the County Bulletins at: https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/endangered-species-protection-bulletins

Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or State pesticide agencies. If a bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local State agency to determine if known populations of endangered aquatic species occur in the area to be treated.

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. This label must be in the user's possession during application.

For use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision.

Failure to follow the use directions and precautions on this label may result in plant injury or poor disease control.

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 for all crops.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves, made of: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Pompa, a water-dispersible granule (WG), is a broad-spectrum fungicide used for the control of many important diseases in ornamental plants, in commercial production of greenhouse vegetables, and for control of multiple diseases in vegetable transplants for the home consumer market only. Preventive applications of **Pompa** optimize disease control. **Pompa** provides optimum disease control when applied in a regularly scheduled protective fungicide program and used in a resistance-management spray program that rotates fungicides with different modes of action. Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions found in this label.

Modes of Action

Pyraclostrobin and boscalid, the active ingredients of **Pompa**, belong to the groups of respiration inhibitors classified by the U.S. EPA and Canada PMRA as target site of action Group 11 and Group 7 fungicides, respectively.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance-management, please note that **Pompa** contains both a Group 7 (boscalid) and Group 11 (pyraclostrobin) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Pompa** and other Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if fungicides from these groups are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies must be followed. Fungal isolates resistant to Group 7 (carboxamide) fungicides and Group 11 (strobilurin or QoI) fungicides, including pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin, and kresoxim-methyl may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same area in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species. This may result in reduction of disease control by **Pompa** or other Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides. Apply **Pompa** in an alternation or tank mix (for ornamentals only) program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed.

To delay fungicide resistance:

- Rotate the use of **Pompa** or other Group 7 and Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different modes of action groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different mode of action 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, the 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 a Sharda USA LLC representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor, university, or local extension specialist to report resistance.

Integrate **Pompa** into an overall disease and pest management program that includes selection of varieties with reduced susceptibility to disease, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, pruning, plant residue management, proper timing and placement of irrigation, and manipulation of environmental conditions to prevent fungal development where possible.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Sites

- **Ornamentals:** Containers, Forest and conifer nurseries, and plantations, Golf courses, Greenhouses, lathhouses, and shadehouses, Interiorscapes, Outdoor nurseries (including container, bench, flat, plug, bed-grown or field-grown ornamentals), Recreational areas, Residential and commercial landscapes, and Retail nurseries.
- **Vegetable* Production in the Greenhouse and Vegetable* Transplants for the Home Consumer Market:** Commercial production of specified greenhouse-grown vegetables and Vegetable transplants for the home consumer market in greenhouses, lathhouses, or other production structures. *Specified cucurbit, fruiting, and leafy green vegetables.

Begin **Pompa** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance-management guidelines. For application techniques and application equipment instructions, refer to **Table 1**. **Pompa** works best when used as part of a preventive disease management program. Use of **Pompa** as a late curative or eradicant treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

DO NOT exceed the application rate or fail to comply with the use restrictions listed in the **Resistance Management** and **Restrictions and Limitations** sections. Make all applications according to the use directions that follow. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

Label directions are based on data without additives. For specific additive and tank mixing instructions on ornamental plants, see the **ADDITIVES AND TANK MIXING - ORNAMENTALS ONLY** section.

DO NOT tank mix Pompa with adjuvants or other agricultural products for the commercial production of greenhouse-grown vegetables and vegetable transplants for the home consumer.

Table 1. Use Sites and Application Techniques

Use Sites	Application Techniques*	Application Equipment
Containers	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor ground boom, backpack, hand-wand
Forest and conifer nurseries and plantations	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor ground boom, backpack, hand-wand
	Aerial (foliar spray)	Aircraft (fixed-wing and helicopter)
Greenhouses, lathhouses and shadehouses	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor ground boom, backpack, hand-wand
Interiorscapes	Ground (foliar spray)	Backpack, hand-wand
Outdoor nurseries (container, bench, flat, plug, bed-grown or field-grown ornamentals)	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor ground boom, backpack, hand-wand
	Chemigation	Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation
	Aerial (foliar spray)	Aircraft (fixed-wing and helicopter)
Recreational areas including parks and sports fields where ornamentals and bulbs are present	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor ground boom, backpack, hand-wand
Residential and commercial landscapes	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor ground boom, backpack, hand-wand
Retail nurseries	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor ground boom, backpack, hand-wand
Commercial production of specified greenhouse-grown vegetables	Ground (foliar spray)	Spot treatment, mist blowers with fans, backpack broadcast sprayers, and high-pressure hand-wand
Specified vegetable transplants for the home consumer market	Ground (foliar spray)	Spot treatment, mist blowers with fans, backpack broadcast sprayers, and high pressure hand-wand
*__DO NOT__ apply by air in New York State.		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ORNAMENTALS

Apply **Pompa** according to the rate, timing, resistance-management and adjuvant use directions in **Table 2** and **Table 3**. Apply the lower rate of **Pompa** when making preventative applications for disease control or when plants are small (e.g., early growth stages). Apply the higher rate of **Pompa** when early curative applications are made at the first sign of disease development, plants are larger (e.g., longer production cycle), or if disease is known to affect the plant species or variety being grown. Alternate with a fungicide of a different mode of action before reapplying **Pompa**. **DO NOT** alternate **Pompa** with other Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides. **Pompa** may be applied by ground sprayers including tractor ground boom, backpack/hand boom, hand-wand, etc., aerial spray with fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter, and by chemigation using sprinkler and drip irrigation.

Ornamental Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 118 oz. (1.86 lbs. boscalid, 0.944 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Pompa** per acre per year. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate for each use specified in **Table 2** and **Table 3**.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential **Pompa** applications.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** expose Wintercreeper *(Euonymus vegetus)* and Nine bark *(Physocarpus opulifolius)* to spray or drift containing **Pompa**, or injury may result (refer to **Table 6**).
- **DO NOT** expose grapes of varieties Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden to spray or drift containing **Pompa**, or injury may result.
- **DO NOT apply by air in New York State.**

Plant Safety and Phytotoxicity Notice

Pompa has been applied to a wide variety of common ornamental plants without observed plant injury. Refer to **Table 5** for the list of plants that have not shown sensitivity to **Pompa**. Not all species, varieties, and cultivars have been tested for phytotoxicity following **Pompa** application. In addition, not all possible tank mix combinations with **Pompa**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those with **Pompa**, or combinations of **Pompa** with surfactants or adjuvants have been tested. Local conditions can also influence plant response and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Because many cultivars within a plant species vary in response to chemical applications and growing conditions, the grower must recognize these differences and test the product accordingly. At a minimum, always test a small group of representative plants for sensitivity to **Pompa** under local growing conditions and prior to large-scale use. Refer to **Table 6** for the list of plants known to be sensitive to **Pompa**.

Grower assumes responsibility for testing species suitability under local growing conditions by treating a small number of plants at the specified label rate. At a minimum, this must include evaluating treated plants for several weeks following treatment for possible injury or other effects. To the extent consistent with applicable law, by applying **Pompa**, the user assumes responsibility for any crop damage or other liability associated with factors beyond the manufacturer's control, including weather, presence of other materials, and manner or use of application.

Foliar-Directed and Crown-Directed

Apply **Pompa** at use rates and intervals stated in **Table 2** and **Table 4**. Apply **Pompa** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Thorough coverage and wetting of foliage, crown and base of the plant and growth media surrounding the crown is necessary for best control. Refer to **Table 2** for specific use directions for control of specific diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance-management) for as long as required.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Spray equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure plants was used prior to **Pompa**.

Sensitive Areas

Apply **Pompa** only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., bodies of water or non-target plants) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions that contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your State Extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

Aerial Application and Equipment

Apply **Pompa** aerially to field-grown nursery plants using a minimum of 10 gals. per acre of finished spray solution. Use the **Pompa** rate per 100 gallons in **Table 2** concentrated into 10 gals. per acre only for aerial applications. **DO NOT** apply aerially when environmental conditions favor drift from target area. Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph.

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet 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 recommended 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.

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

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. 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 feet 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.

Boom-less Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

DRIP AND SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION USE DIRECTIONS

Drip Irrigation

Apply **Pompa** through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 8 to 16 oz. **Pompa** per acre as a preventive disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply **Pompa** by sprinkler irrigation to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals. Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including 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, except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. Use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, apply this product by injection into no more than the last 20 to 30 minutes of the set.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Plant injury and lack of effectiveness can occur with misapplication or drift. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. 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.

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 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, including 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.

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

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ) back-flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to 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 2 times 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 that pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

6. Systems must use a metering pump, including 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.

ADDITIVES AND TANK MIXING - ORNAMENTALS ONLY

Additives or spray adjuvants are usually not necessary for use with **Pompa**. However, under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Pompa**. If additives or spray adjuvants are included, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Pompa**. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Pompa** because injury can result on certain ornamental species. Local conditions can also influence plant response and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or plant injury may result from mixing **Pompa** with other products. Always test the additives and tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to large-scale use. Consult a Sharda USA LLC representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning additives.

Pompa can be tank mixed with most fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives. If tank mixtures are used, follow rate restrictions, label directions and precautions on all labels.

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

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence, using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre:

1. **Water** - For 100 gallons per acre spray volume, use 16 cups (1 gallon) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Water-Dispersible Products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. **Water-Soluble Products** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Emulsifiable Concentrates** (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Water-Soluble Additives** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution must not have free oil on the surface, fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

1. **Water** - Begin by filling a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water.
2. **Agitation** - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA Bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-Dispersible Products** (including **Pompa**, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. **Water-Soluble Products**
7. **Emulsifiable Concentrates** (including oil concentrates when applicable)
8. **Water-Soluble Additives** including Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) or Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN) when applicable
9. **Remaining Quantity of Water**

Ensure each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Table 2. Pompa Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals Foliar and Crown Diseases

Disease Pathogen	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz. Product/ 100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Anthracnose *Colletotrichum* spp.	18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Blossom Blight Monilinia Blossom Blight *Monilinia* spp.	12	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals.
Crown and Basal Rot *Calonectria* spp. *Cylindrocladium* spp. *Fusarium* spp. *Rhizoctonia solani* *Sclerotinia* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Downy Mildew *Peronospora* spp. *Plasmopara* spp. *Pseudoperonospora* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.

(continued)

Table 2. Pompa Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals Foliar and Crown Diseases *(continued)*

Disease Pathogen	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz. Product/ 100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Leaf Spot *Alternaria* spp.	4 - 8	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 8 oz. per 100 gals. for *Alternaria* spp. For other listed pathogens, maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals.
Blumeriella spp. *Cercospora* spp. *Helminthosporium* spp. *Mycosphaerella* spp. *Myrothecium* spp. *Phoma* spp. *Phomopsis* spp. *Phyllosticta* spp. *Sphaceloma* spp. *Wilsonomyces* spp.	8 - 12		
Phytophthora Aerial Blight *Phytophthora* spp.	18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Powdery Mildew *Blumeria* spp. *Erysiphe* spp. *Golovinomyces* spp. *Microsphaera* spp. *Oidium* spp. *Podosphaera* spp. *Sphaerotheca* spp. *Uncinula* spp.	6 - 12	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals.

(continued)

Table 2. Pompa Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals Foliar and Crown Diseases *(continued)*

Disease Pathogen	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz. Product/ 100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Rot, Blight *Botryosphaeria* spp. Botrytis Rot *Botrytis* spp. *Coniothyrium* spp. *Exobasidium* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Rust *Puccinia* spp. *Uromyces* spp.	6 - 12	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gallons for *Puccinia* spp. and *Uromyces* spp. For other listed pathogens, the maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Coleosporium spp. *Gymnosporangium* spp.	12 - 18		
Scab *Cladosporium* spp. *Venturia* spp.	6 - 12	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals.
*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval may be extended up to 28 days.			

Application to Plugs and Propagation Trays or Beds

Use a broadcast or directed spray applied in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the plant crown and plant stem with thorough wetting of the soil surface.

Drench

Apply **Pompa** preventively as a drench treatment for control of certain soilborne, seedling and crown diseases in production ornamentals including *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Fusarium* spp. For control of *Phytophthora* spp. and *Pythium* spp., apply **Pompa** in tank mix with another fungicide effective against these diseases.

Thorough coverage and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant and surrounding growth media is necessary for best control. Use enough solution to wet the root zone of the plant. Provide a well-drained substrate at the time of application. Avoid watering plants for several hours before application in order to improve plant uptake of the product. Repeat applications as needed within 7 - 21 days.

See **Table 3** for more information regarding drench treatments. **DO NOT** use **Pompa** alone after symptoms of soilborne disease have become evident because control may not be satisfactory.

Table 3. Pompa Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals Soilborne Diseases

Disease Pathogen	Product Use Rate per Application (Oz. Product/ 100 Gals.)	Application Instructions
Soilborne *Fusarium* spp. *Rhizoctonia solani* *Sclerotinia* spp.	12 - 18	Use as a preventive treatment. Drench the soil with a solution of 12 - 18 oz. of **Pompa** per 100 gals. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals. Thorough coverage and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant, and surrounding growth media is necessary for best control. Use enough solution to wet the root zone of the plant. Provide a well-drained substrate at the time of application. Avoid watering plants for several hours before application in order to improve plant uptake of the product. Repeat applications as needed within 7 - 21 days. **Applications to Plugs and Propagation Trays or Beds:** Use a broadcast or directed spray applied in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the plant crown and plant stem with thorough wetting of the soil surface.
Phytophthora spp. *Pythium* spp.		For control of *Phytophthora* spp. and *Pythium* spp., apply **Pompa** in tank mix with another fungicide effective against these diseases using application instructions above for *Fusarium*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Sclerotinia*.

Table 4. Pompa Rate Conversions for Volume-Based Applications

Spray Volume per Acre	Pompa Rate (Oz./100 Gals.)	Boscalid (Lb. A.i./100 Gals.)	Pyraclostrobin (Lb. A.i./100 Gals.)
100 gals.	4	0.063	0.032
	6	0.095	0.048
	8	0.126	0.064
	12	0.189	0.096
	18	0.284	0.144

Table 5. Pompa Plant Species Evaluated

Plants in this table have not shown sensitivity to **Pompa** when it is applied according to the use directions in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia	*Abelia* x *grandiflora*
African Daisy	*Gerbera jamesonii*
African Violet	*Saintpaulia* spp.
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus* spp.
Almond, Non-Bearing	*Prunus dulcis*
Apple, Non-Bearing	*Malus* x *domestica*
Apricot, Non-Bearing	*Prunus armeniaca*
Aucuba	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* spp.
Barberry, Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii*, var. 'Golden Nugget' and 'Crimson Pygmy'
Bayberry	*Myrica* spp.
Bee Balm	*Monarda didyma*
Begonia	*Begonia* spp.

(continued)

Table 5. Pompa Plant Species Evaluated *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bergamot	*Monarda didyma*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia fulgida*, 'Goldstrum'
Bordergrass	*Liriope* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus* spp.
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia* spp.
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera* spp.
Caladium	*Caladium* x *hortorum*
Calibrachoa	*Calibrachoa* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia* spp.
Candytuft	*Iberis* spp.
Cape Jasmine	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Cherry, Non-Bearing	*Prunus avium*, *Prunus cerasus*
Chestnut, American	*Castanea dentata*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp., *Dendranthema* spp.
Coleus	*Coleus* spp., *Solenostemon* spp.
Coneflower, Orange	*Rudbeckia fulgida*
Coneflower, Purple	*Echinacea purpurea*
Cosmos	*Cosmos* spp.
Crabapple	*Malus* spp., *Malus sylvestris*
Crape Myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen persicum*
Daffodil	*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*

(continued)

Table 5. Pompa Plant Species Evaluated *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dahlia	*Dahlia* spp.
Daylily	*Hemerocallis* spp.
Deadnettle	*Lamium* spp.
Dieffenbachia	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Echinacea	*Echinacea purpurea*
Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus* spp.
Elephant Ear	*Caladium* x *hortorum*
Euonymus	*Euonymus* spp.
Euonymus	*Euonymus fortunei*
Euonymus	*Euonymus kiautschovica*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fountain Grass	*Pennisetum setaceum* and *P. setaceum* var. 'Rubrum'
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Gerbera Daisy	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Goldenrod	*Solidago* spp.
Grape, Non-Bearing	*Vitis* spp., *Vitis vinifera*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepis indica*
Hazel, American, Non-Bearing	*Corylus americana*
Hazel, European, Non-Bearing	*Corylus avellana*
Heavenly Bamboo	*Nandina domestica*

(continued)

Table 5. Pompa Plant Species Evaluated *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Holly	*Ilex* x *meserveae*
Holly	*Ilex* spp. and *Ilex crenata*, var. 'Helleri'
Holly, Dwarf Yaupon	*Ilex vomitoria*, var. 'Dwarf Yaupon'
Hollyhock	*Alcea rosea*
Honeysuckle, Japanese	*Lonicera japonica*
Hyacinth	*Hyacinthus orientalis*
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hypericum	*Hypericum perforatum*
Iberis	*Iberis* spp.
Impatiens*	*Impatiens* spp.
Impatiens Walleriana*	*Impatiens walleriana*
Iris	*Iris hollandica*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp., *J. scopulorum*, *J. procumbens*, and *J. horizontalis*, var. 'Blue Rug'
Lamium	*Lamium* spp.
Lantana	*Lantana* spp.
Lavender	*Lavandula* spp.
Lilac	*Syringa vulgaris*
Lily	*Lilium* spp.
Lilyturf	*Liriope muscari*

*Impatiens and petunia occasionally have shown discoloration on the flowers following applications of **Pompa** made directly onto the flowers. Be cautious with application of **Pompa** when these species are flowering. Not all cultivars and flower colors have been evaluated. Before making applications of **Pompa** on the entire area, treat a small area first to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

(continued)

Table 5. Pompa Plant Species Evaluated *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Limonium	*Limonium* spp.
Lisianthus	*Eustoma grandiflorum*
Mandevilla	*Mandevilla* x *amabilis*
Maple, Amur	*Acer ginnala*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Myrtle	*Myrtus communis*
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Nectarine, Non-Bearing	*Prunus persica*
Oak, Chinquapin	*Quercus muehlenbergii*
Pachysandra	*Pachysandra* spp.
Pansy	*Viola* spp.
Peace Lily	*Spathiphyllum* spp.
Peach, Non-Bearing	*Prunus persica*
Pear, Non-Bearing	*Pyrus communis*
Pear, Oriental, Non-Bearing	*Pyrus pyrifolia*
Pecan, Non-Bearing	*Carya illinoinensis*
Periwinkle	*Vinca minor*
Periwinkle, Madagascar	*Catharanthus roseus*
Petunia*	*P. hybrida* and *Petunia* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp. and *P. subulata*

*Impatiens and petunia occasionally have shown discoloration on the flowers following applications of **Pompa** made directly onto the flowers. Be cautious with application of **Pompa** when these species are flowering. Not all cultivars and flower colors have been evaluated. Before making applications of **Pompa** on the entire area, treat a small area first to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

(continued)

Table 5. Pompa Plant Species Evaluated *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Photinia	*Photinia fraseri*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Pistachio, Non-Bearing	*Pistacia vera*
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum tobira* and *P. tobira*, var. 'Wheeler's Dwarf'
Plum, Non-Bearing	*Prunus domestica*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Quince, Non-Bearing	*Cydonia oblonga*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rudbeckia 'Goldstrum'	*Rudbeckia fulgida*
Russian Olive	*Elaeagnus* spp.
Sage, Russian	*Perovskia* spp.
Salvia	*Salvia nemorosa*
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*
Solidago	*Solidago* spp.
Speedwell, Spiked	*Veronica spicata*
Spirea	*Spiraea* spp.
St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
Statice	*Limonium* spp.
Stock	*Matthiola* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.

(continued)

Table 5. Pompa Plant Species Evaluated *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sweet Flag	*Acorus gramineus*
Tea	*Camellia sinensis*
Thrift	*Armeria* spp.
Tickseed	*Coreopsis auriculata*
Transvaal Daisy	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Trumpet Creeper/Trumpetvine	*Campsis tagliabuana*
Tulip	*Tulipa* spp.
Verbena	*Verbena hybrida*
Veronica	*Veronica spicata*
Viburnum	*Viburnum*
Walnut, Black, Non-Bearing	*Juglans nigra*
Walnut, Common, Non-Bearing	*Juglans regia*
Water Elder	*Viburnum opulus*
Wax Myrtle	*Myrica* spp.
Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei*
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

Table 6. Plant Species Sensitive to Pompa

Common Name*	Scientific Name
Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden	*Vitis* spp.
Nine Bark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*
Wintercreeper	*Euonymus vegetus*
***DO NOT** expose these species or varieties to **Pompa**.	

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED GREENHOUSE-GROWN VEGETABLES

Apply **Pompa** for disease control in commercial production of greenhouse-grown vegetables as listed within the specific crop tables under the **CROP-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - GREENHOUSE-GROWN VEGETABLES** section. Apply **Pompa** as a foliar spray in a minimum water volume of 20 gallons per acre. Use 100 gallons of spray per acre on mature plants. For vertical crops, ensure sufficient coverage to all the canopy, stems and to the base of the plant for disease control. Begin application prior to disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:

- Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
- Applicators and other handlers must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with a HE filter when applying with a mechanically pressurized handgun to greenhouse vegetables.
- **DO NOT** use **Pompa** for vegetable transplants that are intended for agricultural production fields.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **Pompa** with adjuvants or other agricultural products in commercial production of greenhouse-grown vegetables. Sharda USA LLC has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives. Local environmental conditions also influence crop response and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Sharda USA LLC cannot be held responsible for crop injury, reduced disease control or incompatibility due to additives, adjuvants or other products used in combination with **Pompa**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than the Maximum Product Rate per Crop Cycle (oz./A) as stated for each Crop.

Table 7. Pompa Rate Conversions*

Product Use Rate (Oz./A)	Lb. A.i. Boscalid	Lb. A.i. Pyraclostrobin
9.7	0.153	0.078
10	0.158	0.080
12.25	0.194	0.098
12.5	0.198	0.100
15	0.237	0.120
16	0.253	0.128
18.5	0.292	0.148
23	0.363	0.184
25	0.395	0.200

*Corresponding pounds active ingredient per acre for the Product Use Rates per Application (Oz./A) column listed in the specific crop tables under the **CROP-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - GREENHOUSE-GROWN VEGETABLES** section.

CROP-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - GREENHOUSE-GROWN VEGETABLES

Cucurbit Vegetable Crop Group 9

Chayote (Fruit), Chinese Waxgourd, (Chinese Preserving Melon), Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (Edible (Chinese Okra, Cucuzza, Hechima, and Hyotan)), *Momordica* spp. (Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, and Chinese Cucumber), Muskmelon (Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honey Balls, Honeydew Melon, Mango Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon, and True Cantaloupe), Pumpkin, Summer Squash (Crookneck Squash, Scallop Squash, Straightneck Squash, Vegetable Marrow, and Zucchini), Winter Squash (Acorn Squash, Butternut Squash, Calabaza, Hubbard Squash, and Spaghetti Squash), Watermelon, Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Gummy Stem Blight *(Didymella bryoniae)* Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe cichoracearum*, *Sphaerotheca fuliginea)* Target Spot *(Corynespora cassiicola)*	12 - 16
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria cucumerina)* Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora citrullina)* Downy Mildew *(Pseudoperonospora cubensis)*	12.5 - 18.5
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*)*	18.5

Application Directions:

Begin **Pompa** application prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 55.5 oz. (0.877 lb. boscalid, 0.444 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Pompa** per acre per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Pompa** per crop cycle.
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Pompa** or other Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides per crop cycle. **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Pompa** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 1 application.

Fruiting Vegetable Crop Group 8-10

African Eggplant, Bush Tomato, Cocona, Currant Tomato, Eggplant, Garden Huckleberry, Goji Berry, Groundcherry, Martynia, Naranjilla, Okra, Pea Eggplant, Pepino, Pepper (Bell), Pepper (Non-Bell), Roselle, Scarlet Eggplant, Sunberry, Tomatillo, Tree Tomato, Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of These.

See separate crop table for **Tomato** use rates and application directions.

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Black Mold *(Alternaria alternata)* Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)* Powdery Mildew *(Leveillula taurica)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria lycopersici)*	9.7 - 18
Target Spot *(Corynespora cassiicola)*	18
Botrytis Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	23

Application Directions:

Begin **Pompa** application prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

For control of Botrytis gray mold, apply 23 oz./A of **Pompa** prior to onset of disease development when conditions favor disease development.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 54 oz. (0.853 lb. boscalid, 0.432 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Pompa** per acre per crop cycle to any fruiting vegetable, except tomato.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Pompa** per crop cycle for all diseases, except gray mold. For gray mold, **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **Pompa** per crop cycle
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Pompa** or other Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides per crop cycle. **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Pompa** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 1 application.

Tomato

Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids.

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Target Spot *(Corynespora cassiicola)*	18
Botrytis Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	23
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*)* Black Mold *(Alternaria alternata)* Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)*	12.25 - 23

Application Directions:

Begin **Pompa** application prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

For control of Botrytis gray mold, apply 23 oz./A of **Pompa** prior to onset of disease development when conditions favor disease development.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 69 oz. (1.09 lbs. boscalid, 0.552 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Pompa** per acre per crop cycle to tomato.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Pompa** per crop cycle.
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Pompa** or other Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides per crop cycle. **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Pompa** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 1 application.

Leafy Greens (Except Head Lettuce) Subgroup 4-16A

Amaranth (Chinese), Amaranth (Leafy), Aster (Indian), Blackjack, Cat's Whiskers, Cham-Chwi, Cham-Na-Mul, Chervil (Fresh Leaves), Chipilin, Chrysanthemum (Garland), Cilantro (Fresh Leaves), Corn Salad, Cosmos, Dandelion (Leaves), Dang-Gwi (Leaves), Dillweed, Dock, Dol-Nam-Mul, Ebolo, Endive, Escarole, Fameflower, Feather Cockscomb, Good King Henry, Huauzontle, Jute (Leaves), Lettuce (Bitter), Lettuce (Leaf), Orach, Parsley (Fresh Leaves), Plantain (Buckhorn), Primrose (English), Purslane (Garden), Purslane (Winter), Radicchio, Spinach, Spinach (Malabar), Spinach (New Zealand), Spinach (Tainer) Swiss Chard, Violet (Chinese, Leaves), and Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*)* Ascochyta Leaf Spot *(Ascochyta* spp.*)* Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora* spp.*)* Downy Mildew *(Bremia* spp., *Peronospora* spp.*)* Phoma *(Phoma* spp.*)* Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe* spp., *Phyllactinia* spp., *Sphaerotheca* spp.*)* Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria* spp.*)* White Rust *(Albugo* spp.*)*	10 - 15
Botrytis Rot *(Botrytis* spp.*)* Rhizoctonia Bottom Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Sclerotinia Rot and Blight *(Sclerotinia* spp.*)*	15 - 25

(continued)

Leafy Greens (Except Head Lettuce) Subgroup 4-16A *(continued)*

Application Directions:

Begin applications of **Pompa** prior to the onset of disease development and continue on a 7-day interval. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Plant Safety and Varieties or Cultivars: It is not possible to test all varieties or cultivars of leafy green vegetables (specifically spinach and leaf lettuce) for sensitivity to Pompa under all environmental and grower conditions.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 50 oz. (0.790 lbs. boscalid, 0.400lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Pompa** per acre per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **Pompa** per crop cycle.
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **Pompa** or other Group 7 or Group 11 fungicides per crop cycle. **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Pompa** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 1 application.

SPECIFIED VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS FOR THE HOME CONSUMER MARKET

Apply **Pompa** for disease control on vegetable transplants grown in commercial greenhouses, lathhouses or other production structures for the home consumer market as listed in the specific crop tables under the **CROP-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS** section.

To maximize disease control, apply **Pompa** in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and use in a rotation with other non-Group 7 or non-Group 11 fungicides. Because of its high specific activity, **Pompa** has good residual activity against target fungi.

Apply **Pompa** preventively for production of specified vegetable transplants in greenhouses, lathhouses, or other production structures for home consumer market only. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. For control of listed diseases, apply **Pompa** as a foliar broadcast or directed spray in water sufficient to obtain thorough and uniform coverage of the plant canopy, crown and stem including thorough wetting of the soil surface without runoff. For drench applications, use sufficient volume to wet the root zone of the plants without runoff.

Make spray applications in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre, not to exceed 100 gals. per acre spray volume. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:

- Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **Pompa** with adjuvants, pesticides, or other agricultural products for use on vegetable transplants listed on this label. Sharda USA LLC has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives. Local environmental conditions also influence crop response and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Sharda USA LLC cannot be held responsible for crop injury, reduced disease control or incompatibility due to additives, adjuvants or other products used in combination with **Pompa**.
- For cucurbit and fruiting vegetables, **DO NOT** make more than 2 consecutive **Pompa** applications in any crop production cycle. Rotate to a fungicide with a different mode of action (non-Group 7 or non-Group 11 fungicides) before reapplying **Pompa**. **DO NOT** make more than 3 **Pompa** applications to any crop during a growing cycle.
- For leafy greens, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Pompa** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action (non-Group 7 or non-Group 11 fungicides) for at least 1 application. **DO NOT** make more than 2 **Pompa** applications to any crop during a growing cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply **Pompa** to consecutive vegetable transplant crops within the same production structure. Alternate to other effective fungicides with different modes of action (non-Group 7 or non-Group 11 fungicides) before rotating back to **Pompa**.
- **DO NOT** use **Pompa** for any vegetable transplants that are intended for agricultural production fields.

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 118 oz. (1.86 lbs. boscalid, 0.944 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Pompa** per year to the same production crop. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate for each use specified in the specific crop tables under the **CROP-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS** section.

CROP-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS

Cucurbit Vegetable Crop Group 9

Chayote (Fruit), Chinese Waxgourd, (Chinese Preserving Melon), Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (Edible (Chinese Okra, Cucuzza, Hechima, and Hyotan)), *Momordica* spp. (Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, and Chinese Cucumber), Muskmelon (Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honey Balls, Honeydew Melon, Mango Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon, and True Cantaloupe), Pumpkin, Summer Squash (Crookneck Squash, Scallop Squash, Straightneck Squash, Vegetable Marrow, and Zucchini), Winter Squash (Acorn Squash, Butternut Squash, Calabaza, Hubbard Squash, and Spaghetti Squash), Watermelon, Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Spots and Blights *Alternaria* spp. *Cercospora* spp. *Phoma* spp. *Septoria* spp.	8 - 12	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals.
Powdery Mildew *Oidium* spp.	6 - 12	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals. for *Oidium* spp., *Leveillula* spp., and *Oidiopsis* spp. For other listed pathogens, maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Leveillula spp. *Oidiopsis* spp.	12		
Erysiphe spp. *Golovinomyces* spp. *Phyllactinia* spp. *Sphaerotheca* spp.	12 - 18		

*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval can be extended up to 28 days.

(continued)

Cucurbit Vegetable Crop Group 9 *(continued)*

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Crown and Basal Rot *Fusarium* spp. *Rhizoctonia solani* *Sclerotinia* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Damping-Off *Pythium* spp. *Rhizoctonia* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Downy Mildew *Bremia* spp. *Peronospora* spp. *Plasmopara* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Rots and Blights *Botrytis rot* *Botrytis* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Phytophthora Blight *Phytophthora* spp.	18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Alternate with chlorothalonil, mancozeb, fixed copper, or other registered fungicides. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval can be extended up to 28 days.			

Fruiting Vegetable Crop Group 8-10

African Eggplant, Bush Tomato, Cocona, Currant Tomato, Eggplant, Garden Huckleberry, Goji Berry, Groundcherry, Martynia, Naranjilla, Okra, Pea Eggplant, Pepino, Pepper (Bell), Pepper (Non-Bell), Roselle, Scarlet Eggplant, Sunberry, Tomatillo, Tomato, Tree Tomato, And Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Spots and Blights *Alternaria* spp. *Cercospora* spp. *Phoma* spp. *Septoria* spp.	8 - 12	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals.
Powdery Mildew *Oidium* spp.	6 - 12	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals. for *Oidium* spp., *Leveillula* spp., and *Oidiopsis* spp. For other listed pathogens, maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Leveillula spp. *Oidiopsis* spp.	12		
Erysiphe spp. *Golovinomyces* spp. *Phyllactinia* spp. *Sphaerotheca* spp.	12 - 18		
Crown and Basal Rot *Fusarium* spp. *Rhizoctonia solani* *Sclerotinia* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.

*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval can be extended up to 28 days.

(continued)

Fruiting Vegetable Crop Group 8-10 *(continued)*

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Damping-Off *Pythium* spp. *Rhizoctonia* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Downy Mildew *Bremia* spp. *Peronospora* spp. *Plasmopara* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Rots and Blights Botrytis rot *Botrytis* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Phytophthora Blight *Phytophthora* spp.	18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Alternate with chlorothalonil, mancozeb or fixed copper fungicides for late blight protection of tomato. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.

*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval can be extended up to 28 days.

Leafy Greens (Except Head Lettuce) Subgroup 4-16A

Amaranth (Chinese), Amaranth (Leafy), Aster (Indian), Blackjack, Cat's Whiskers, Cham-Chwi, Cham-Na-Mul, Chervil (Fresh Leaves), Chipilin, Chrysanthemum (Garland), Cilantro (Fresh Leaves), Corn Salad, Cosmos, Dandelion (Leaves), Dang-Gwi (Leaves), Dillweed, Dock, Dol-Nam-Mul, Ebolo, Endive, Escarole, Fameflower, Feather Cockscomb, Good King Henry, Huauzontle, Jute (Leaves), Lettuce (Bitter), Lettuce (Leaf), Orach, Parsley (Fresh Leaves), Plantain (Buckhorn), Primrose (English), Purslane (Garden), Purslane (Winter), Radicchio, Spinach, Spinach (Malabar), Spinach (New Zealand), Spinach (Tainer) Swiss Chard, Violet (Chinese, Leaves), and Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Spots and Blights *Alternaria* spp. *Cercospora* spp. *Phoma* spp. *Septoria* spp.	8 - 12	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals.
Powdery Mildew *Oidium* spp.	6 - 12	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 12 oz. per 100 gals. for *Oidium* spp., *Leveillula* spp., and *Oidiopsis* spp. For other listed pathogens, maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Leveillula spp. *Oidiopsis* spp.	12		
Erysiphe spp. *Golovinomyces* spp. *Phyllactinia* spp. *Sphaerotheca* spp.	12 - 18		
*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval can be extended up to 28 days.			

(continued)

Leafy Greens (Except Head Lettuce) Subgroup 4-16A *(continued)*

Target Disease (Pathogen)	Pompa Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Crown and Basal Rot *Fusarium* spp. *Rhizoctonia solani* *Sclerotinia* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Damping-Off *Pythium* spp. *Rhizoctonia* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Downy Mildew *Bremia* spp. *Peronospora* spp. *Plasmopara* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Rots and Blights *Botrytis rot* *Botrytis* spp.	12 - 18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
Phytophthora Blight *Phytophthora* spp.	18	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. Alternate with chlorothalonil, mancozeb, fixed copper, or other registered fungicides. Maximum single application rate is 18 oz. per 100 gals.
*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval can be extended up to 28 days.			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): 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 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, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. 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.

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): 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, for Plastic Containers, 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. 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.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with this herbicide 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, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this pesticide 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. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. 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, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. 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.

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

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. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC 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. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC 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 SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC 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 Sharda USA LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

BOSCALID	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE
PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Pompa

For Disease Control in Ornamentals, Commercial Production of Specified Greenhouse-Grown Vegetables and Specified Vegetable Transplants for the Home Consumer Market.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**WT. BY %**
Boscalid*: 3-pyridinecarboxamide,2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)-	25.2%
Pyraclostrobin*: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester).	12.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	62.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

***Pompa** contains 0.252 oz. (0.0158 lb.) of boscalid in 1 oz. and 0.128 oz. (0.008 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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. **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 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. **HOTLINE NUMBER** - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** - This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **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 wash waters or rinsate. See attached booklet for complete Environmental Hazards including Groundwater Advisory, Surface Water Advisory and Endangered Species.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL - Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):** 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 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, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. 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. **CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!**

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Manufactured For:
Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-179

EPA Est. No. AF 86555-MO-001; CS 70815-GA-001; HP 44616-MO-002; MA 83411-MN-001; SC 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 1 lb. (0.45 kg)

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