

PYRACLOSTROBIN GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Priest

FUNGICIDE

For Use in Disease Control in the Following Crops: Berries, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Bulb Vegetables, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Grapes, Hops, Leafy Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Low-Growing Berry, Pistachios, Pome Fruit, Root Vegetables, Small Fruit (Vine Climbing), Stone Fruits, Strawberries, and Tree Nuts.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester)	20.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	80.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%
*This product contains 0.200 oz. (0.0125 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz.	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN / MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-316 EPA Est. No. **(AG)** 72159-GA-001;
(MC) 89332-GA-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: **5 lbs.**

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 by 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 eyes, skin, or clothing. 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:

- 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 (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters 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.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A 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 for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

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 ground water. 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.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.
- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

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.

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 crop uses except when performing cane tying, cane turning or cane girdling on grapes. The REI is **5 days** for treated grapes when conducting cane tying, cane turning or cane girdling.

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is **Priest**, a water-dispersible granule (WG). The active ingredient in this product, pyraclostrobin, is derived from a natural antifungal substance and is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry. This product optimizes disease control (including fungal diseases listed in the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**). To maximize disease control, use **Priest** in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and apply in a rotation program with other fungicides. **Priest** has good residual activity against target fungi because of its high specific activity.

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the Internet at: [<http://www.aapfco.org/metals.html>]

Restrictions (All Crops):

- For aerial application in New York State, **DO NOT** use within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fishponds).
- This product is not for use in transplant production or in greenhouses.
- Follow crop specific label instructions carefully and **DO NOT** exceed listed maximums (rate per year; rate per application; number of applications) or pre-harvest interval.

Aerial application is not permitted for use of **Priest** in hops.

Crop Rotation Restrictions:

- Any crop may be planted immediately following the last application of **Priest** if the crop is listed on the label (or on the label of other fungicide products containing the active ingredient pyraclostrobin).
- For crops not listed on this or other products containing pyraclostrobin, wait at least 14 days from last application before planting.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
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Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient in **Priest** is a QoI (Group 11) fungicide. It is efficacious against fungal diseases that have shown resistance to other (non-Group-11) fungicides (including benzimidazoles, dicarboximides, phenylamides, or sterol inhibitors). However, fungal populations can also contain fungal isolates resistant to Group 11 fungicides, and repeated and favored use of Group 11 fungicides (including azoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, pyraclostrobin or trifloxystrobin) as the primary means of control for successive years can allow these resistant isolates to flourish and build up in the general fungal population, and can lessen fungicidal activity by Group 11 fungicides including **Priest**.

To help combat resistance management, exercise some or all of the following steps in your fungal control program:

- Observe all use rates and restrictions for **Priest** as indicated in crop specific directions for use. Follow label instructions carefully and **DO NOT** exceed listed maximum rates or applications.
- Follow label instructions listed in crop specific directions pertaining to consecutive applications of this product. **DO NOT** exceed maximum listed consecutive applications for specific crops.
- When observing label instructions regarding specific consecutive applications, alternate use of this product (and other Group 11 fungicides) with a minimum of an equal number of applications of a non-Group 11 fungicide before using a Group 11 fungicide again on a listed crop.

- When using a Group 11 fungicide alone, it must not comprise more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide treatments per year to a certain crop or use site.
- When using Group 11 fungicides with other tank mix partners, or in a fungicide spraying program with other solo products or mixtures, the Group 11 fungicide must not comprise more than 1/2 of the total number of fungicide treatments per year to a certain crop or use site.

To help slow the development of resistant fungal isolates, exercise some or all of the following:

- Apply **Priest** with fungicide tank mix partners having different modes of action.
- Make certain that minimum labeled rates of **Priest** and other fungicides are used.
- Develop and implement an IPM (Integrative Pest Management) program for over-all disease control. IPM programs include use of fungicides, adherence to cultural practices known to diminish fungal occurrence, timing of fungicide applications based on environmental conditions favorable for occurrence of fungal diseases (check for agricultural extension advisory programs in your area to help determine application timing).
- Monitor and document the effectiveness of fungicides used against fungal diseases, along with any other environmental conditions or other influential factors. If efficacy of **Priest** or other Group 11 (or non-Group 11) fungicide appears to be reduced, consult with and provide this information to a certified crop advisor, extension specialist, or Sharda USA LLC representative.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11 - 15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

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MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections).

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.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

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

Boomless Ground Applications

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** – Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Release Height – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity,

set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. 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.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., bodies of water or non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use **Priest** at the specified rates listed within each specific crop section (see the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**). Use **Priest** with aerial equipment, ground sprayer or through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Check equipment frequently for calibration.

Under low-level disease conditions, use minimum application rates. Use the maximum application rates and shortened spray intervals for severe or threatening disease conditions.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with potential to injure crops was sprayed prior to **Priest**.

Ground Application

To ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms, and fruit, spray **Priest** in sufficient water. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control. For suppression of soilborne diseases of the stem, complete coverage of the stem, all the way down to the soil, is required.

Aerial Application

Use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre for aerial application to tree crops. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

For aerial application in New York State, DO NOT spray within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (including, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fishponds).

Ground Application Directed or Banded Sprays

The application rates shown in the following tables pertain to both aerial and ground (broadcast) methods of application. **Priest** can also be applied as a directed or banded spray over the rows or plant beds, with alleys or row middles left unsprayed. For such uses, reduce the rate of **Priest** in proportion to the area actually sprayed. Use this adjustment to prevent applying the product at use rates higher than permitted on this label.

Use the following formula to determine the broadcast equivalent rate for doing directed or banded sprays:

Sprayed Bed Width + Unsprayed Row Middle Width = Total Row Width

$$\frac{\text{Sprayed Bed Width (in Inches)}}{\text{Total Row Width (in Inches)}} \times \frac{\text{Broadcast Rate}}{\text{Treated Acre}} = \frac{\text{Band Rate}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

Example: A directed spray application will be made to 45 inches plant beds that are separated by 15 inches of unsprayed row middles.

45" Sprayed Bed Width + 15" Unsprayed Row Middle = 60" Total Row Width

The calculations to determine the appropriate equivalent rate of product to use for this situation based on a label broadcast rate of 12 oz. per acre follows:

$$\frac{45\text{-Inch Sprayed Bed Width}}{60\text{-Inch Total Row Width}} \times \frac{12 \text{ oz. product}}{\text{Treated Acre}} = \frac{9 \text{ oz. product}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Use **Priest** at rates and timings as required in this label. Thoroughly clean chemical tank and injector system. Flush system with clean water.

Use this product only 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.

Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product-water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** exceed 0.5 inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15 - 30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** use when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. For good control, thorough coverage of foliage is required. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period. Contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts for calibration questions.

System Requirements:

- 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 supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- **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:

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, 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 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 twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, 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.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Priest can be tank mixed with most recommended fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives as specified within each specific crop section (see the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**).

The use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Priest** under some conditions. However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Mixing **Priest** with other products may result in physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury. Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives), test the combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

Sharda USA LLC advises the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant when an adjuvant is to be used with this product. Consult a Sharda USA LLC representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning additives. 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.

Mixing Order

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating 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 **Priest**, 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 AMS or UAN when applicable)
9. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Make sure each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application. See each specific crop section (under the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**) for more details.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Berry Subgroups

Bushberry Subgroup: Aronia Berry, Black Currant, Blueberry (Highbush and Lowbush), Buffalo Currant, Chilean Guava, Currant, Elderberry, European Barberry, Gooseberry, Highbush Cranberry, Honeysuckle (Edible), Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Native Currant, Red Currant, Salal, and Sea Buckthorn.

Caneberry Subgroup: Blackberry (All Varieties), Loganberry, Raspberry (Black and Red), and Wild Raspberry.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.) Leaf Spot and Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Septoria</i> spp.) Phomopsis Leaf Spot, Twig Blight, and Fruit Rot (<i>Phomopsis</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Suppression Only: Botrytis Gray Mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Monilinia Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Arthuriomyces</i> spp., <i>Kuehneola</i> spp., <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Pucciniastrum</i> spp.)	14 (2.8 a.i.)
Application Directions: Start applications of Priest prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Follow the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 56 oz. (0.7 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Berry Subgroups

Low Growing Berry (Except Cranberry and Strawberry): Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloudberry, Muntries, and Partridgeberry.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis Gray Mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	12 - 14 (2.4 - 2.8 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: Start applications of Priest no later than bloom, or prior to disease development, and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Follow the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 70 oz. (0.875 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 5 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Berry Subgroups

Small Fruit, Vine Climbing (Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit and Grapes): Amur River Grape, Gooseberry, Kiwifruit (Hardy), Maypop, and Schisandra Berry.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella angulata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>) Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Mycosphaerella Leaf Blight (<i>Pseudocercospora vitis</i>) Phomopsis (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>) Ripe Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis Gray Mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	8 - 12 (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: For Powdery Mildew Control: Start applications of Priest at pre-bloom on a 10- to 21-day interval. Use 10 - 12.5 oz. per acre on a 14- to 21-day interval. Follow the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. For Black Rot and Downy Mildew Control: Start applications of Priest at pre-bloom on a 10- to 14-day interval. Follow the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. For All Other Diseases listed above: Start applications of Priest prior to disease development and continue applications on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Restrictions: • DO NOT Use more than 72 oz. (0.9 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 6 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 14 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Brassica, Head and Stem

Broccoli, Broccoli (Chinese), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cabbage (Chinese), Cabbage (Chinese Mustard), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, and Kohlrabi.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black Leg (<i>Phoma lingam</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora brassicicola</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Rhizoctonia Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>) White Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudocercospora capsellae</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>)	12 - 16 (2.4 - 3.2 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: Start applications of Priest prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Brassica, Leafy Greens

Broccoli Raab, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Collards, Kale, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, and Rape Greens.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora brassicicola</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>) Suppression Only: Rhizoctonia Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Sclerotinia Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	12 - 16 (2.4 - 3.2 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: Start applications of Priest prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 3 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 1 application of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Bulb Vegetables

Chive (Fresh Leaves), Chive (Chinese, Fresh Leaves), Daylily (Bulb), Elegans Hosta, Fritillaria (Bulb), Fritillaria (Leaves), Garlic (Bulb), Garlic (Great-Headed, Bulb), Garlic (Serpent, Bulb), Kurrat, Lady's Leek, Leek, Leek (Wild), Lily (Bulb), Onion (Beltsville Bunching), Onion (Bulb), Onion (Chinese, Bulb), Onion (Fresh), Onion (Green), Onion (Macrostem), Onion (Pearl), Onion (Potato, Bulb), Onion (Tree, Tops), Onion (Welsh, Tops), Shallot (Bulb), Shallot (Fresh Leaves), and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Powdery Mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>) Purple Blotch and Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria porri</i> , <i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia porri</i>)	8 - 12 (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.)
Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>)	12 (2.4 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: Start applications of Priest prior to disease development. Make each application of Priest in rotation with at least 1 application of another labeled non-Group 11 fungicide on a 7-day interval. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high. Applications made to control powdery mildew, purple blotch, and rust will also suppress downy mildew. If downy mildew occurs during a Priest application for these diseases, immediately follow the Priest application with another downy mildew fungicide with a different mode of action. For Downy Mildew: Rotate each application of Priest with an application of a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 72 oz. (0.9 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 6 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 7 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 1 application of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Cucurbit Vegetables

Includes All Types and Hybrids of: Chayote, Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Pumpkin, and Watermelon.

Edible Gourd: 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, and Snake Melon.

Summer Squash: Crookneck Squash, Scallop Squash, Straightneck Squash, Vegetable Marrow, and Zucchini.

Winter Squash: Acorn Squash, Butternut Squash, Calabaza, Hubbard Squash, and Spaghetti Squash.

Target Disease	Prior Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	8 - 12 (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.)
Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora citrulina</i>) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> , <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>) Target Leaf Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	12 - 16 (2.4 - 3.2 oz. a.i.)

(continued)

Cucurbit Vegetables (continued)

Application Directions:

Start applications of **Priest** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Tank Mixes with Adjuvants and Other Products:

Sharda USA LLC evaluations indicate that tank mixes of additives, adjuvants, and/or other products with **Priest** on cucurbit vegetables may result in injury. This is particularly true for muskmelon crops including cantaloupe and honeydew. Users need to be aware of this, proceed with caution, and test for crop safety when tank mixing, as stated below.

Applications of additives, adjuvants, and/or other products that increase penetration may cause injury when mixed with **Priest**. Injury potential from these kinds of tank mixes may decrease with lower rates of the tank mix partner. Users are advised to test for crop safety, as stated below.

Sharda USA LLC has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives, adjuvants, and/or other products. Local environmental conditions also influence crop response and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Priest** with other products.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Priest** spray solution.

To minimize the likelihood of crop injury, Sharda USA LLC advises testing **Priest** in combination with additives, adjuvants, and/or other products for crop safety on a small portion of the crop. However, environmental variability precludes direct and consistent projection of small area test results to future use.

Consult a Sharda USA LLC representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Priest** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Priest** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **DO NOT** use **Priest** for control of gummy stem blight where resistance to QoI (Group 11) fungicides exists.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **Priest** with malathion, Kelthane agricultural miticide, Thiodan insecticide, Phaser insecticide, Lannate insecticide, Lorsban insecticide, M-Pede insecticide/fungicide, or Botran fungicide as crop injury may result.
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Priest** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Fruiting Vegetables

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

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black Mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>)	8 - 12 (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.) or 8 - 12 oz. per 100 gals. of spray volume (dilute)**
Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	8 - 16 (1.6 - 3.2 oz. a.i.)
Suppression Only: Botrytis Gray Mold* (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Sclerotinia Stem Rot* (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Southern Blight* (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	12 - 16 (2.4 - 3.2 oz. a.i.)

(continued)

Fruiting Vegetables (continued)

Application Directions:

Start **Priest** applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval for anthracnose, black mold, early blight, powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot, and target spot. For control of late blight, begin applications prior to disease development, then follow each application of **Priest** with a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action 5 - 7 days later. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Use of Adjuvants:

Use of additive or adjuvant may improve the performance of **Priest** on fruiting vegetables. However, Sharda USA LLC evaluations also indicate that under some conditions (particularly high temperatures and/or high additive rates), **Priest** use in combination with certain rates of silicone-based or oil-containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants can cause injury.

Sharda USA LLC has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives or adjuvants. Local environmental conditions also influence crop response and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Priest** with other products.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Priest** spray solution. Sharda USA LLC cannot be held responsible for crop injury, reduced disease control or incompatibility because of additives, adjuvants or other products used in combination with **Priest**.

Test **Priest** in combination with other products for crop safety on a small portion of the crop to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. However, environmental variability precludes direct and consistent projection of small area test results to future use.

Consult a Sharda USA LLC representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 96 oz. (1.2 lbs. pyraclostrobin) of **Priest** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications of **Priest** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Priest** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. In Tomato, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Priest** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

* Not registered for use by California.

** For applications based on dilute volume, spray plants to runoff. Apply a minimum of 20 gals. of spray volume per acre, and increase the spray volume as the plants grow. Spray proportional volume to the amount of plant tissue to be covered such that 100 gals. of spray per acre is used on mature plants.

Grapes

Vitis vinifera and *rotundifolia* (Muscadine varieties only)

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella angulata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>) Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Mycosphaerella Leaf Blight (<i>Pseudocercospora vitis</i>) Phomopsis (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>) Ripe Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	8 - 12 (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.)
Suppression Only: Botrytis Gray Mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Application Directions: For Powdery Mildew Control: Start applications of Priest at pre-bloom on a 10- to 21-day interval. For Black Rot and Downy Mildew Control: Start applications of Priest at pre-bloom on a 10- to 14-day interval. For All Other Diseases listed above: Start applications of Priest prior to disease development and continue on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 72 oz. (0.9 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 6 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 14 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. • DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours except when performing cane tying, cane turning, or cane girdling. The REI is 5 days for treated grapes when conducting cane tying, cane turning, or cane girdling. • DO NOT use on Concord, Worden, Fredonia, or related varieties due to possible foliar injury.	

Hops

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> , <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	8 - 12 oz. per 100 gals. of diluted spray (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.) (DO NOT use more than 16 oz. per acre.)*
Application Directions: Begin applications of Priest prior to disease development and continue on a 10- to 21-day interval. Prior to trellising, use 8 oz. per 100 gals. dilute rate. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Application rates are based on 100 gals. of dilute spray. Adjust water volume to maintain thorough coverage up to a maximum of 200 gals. per acre. Use 25 - 50 gals. of dilute spray per acre prior to trellising and 100 - 200 gals. of dilute spray per acre thereafter. DO NOT use more than 200 gals. per acre of this mixture. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 48 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. • Aerial application is not permitted for use of Priest in hops. *If additional spray volume is needed for thorough coverage, use 16 oz. of Priest per acre in the required spray volume.	

Leafy Vegetables Group (except Brassica)

Amaranth, Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (Edible-Leaved and Garland), Corn Salad, Cress (Garden and Upland), Dandelion, Dock, Endive, Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden and Winter), Radicchio (Red Chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach, Spinach (New Zealand and Vine), and Swiss Chard.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Phyllactinia</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	12 - 16 (2.4 - 3.2 oz. a.i.)
Lettuce Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia</i> spp.)	16 (3.2 oz. a.i.)
White Rust (<i>Albugo</i> spp.)	8 - 12 (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.)

(continued)

Leafy Vegetables Group (except Brassica) (continued)

Application Directions:

Start applications of **Priest** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Tank Mixes:

- **Spinach (All Varieties)** - **Priest** has been reported to injure spinach under certain conditions. **DO NOT** apply **Priest** to spinach as a tank mix with any other pesticide products, adjuvants, additives, nutrients, or anything other than water.
- **Leafy Vegetables (Except Spinach)** - It is impossible for Sharda USA LLC to test all varieties of leafy vegetables for sensitivity to **Priest** under all environments and all potential product mixture combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Proceed with caution with regard to **Priest** use, particularly in tank mixes and/or adjuvant combinations on leafy vegetables. To reduce the risk of leafy vegetable injury, Sharda USA LLC advises testing **Priest** or **Priest** tank mixtures on a small portion of the crop before broadscale use.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Priest** spray solution.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Priest** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Priest** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Priest** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Except Sugar Beet)

Beet (Garden), Burdock (Edible), Carrot, Cassava (Bitter and Sweet), Celeriac, Chervil (Turnip-Rooted), Chicory, Dasheen, Parsnip, Radish, Radish (Oriental), Rutabaga, Salsify (Black), Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turnip, and Yam (True).

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	8 - 12 (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.)
White Rust (<i>Albugo</i> spp.)	8 - 16 (1.6 - 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:

Start applications of **Priest** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding for carrot culls.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 48 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Priest** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Priest** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Priest** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Pistachios

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>)	16 (3.2 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: Start applications prior to disease development and continue on a 10- to 30-day interval. For aerial application to pistachio trees, use no less than 10 gals. of spray solution per acre. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 14 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Pome Fruit

Apple, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Medlar, Pear, Pear (Asian), Pear (Oriental), Quince, Quince (Chinese), Quince (Japanese), Tejocote, and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Blotch (<i>Alternaria mali</i>) Apple Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>) Bitter Rot (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black Rot/Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Botryosphaeria obtusa</i>) Cedar Apple Rust (<i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i>) Flyspeck (<i>Zygophiala jamaicensis</i>) Pear Scab (<i>Venturia pirina</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>) Quince Rust (<i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i>) Sooty Blotch (Fungal Disease Complex) White Rot (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>)	9 - 12 (1.8 - 2.4 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: For Scab, Powdery Mildew, Frogeye Leaf Spot, and Rust: Start applications of Priest prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. For Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, White Rot, Black Rot, Bitter Rot, and Alternaria Blotch: Start applications of Priest prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 48 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Root Vegetables (Except Sugar Beet)

Beet (Garden), Burdock (Edible), Carrot, Celeriac, Chervil (Turnip-Rooted), Chicory, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsley (Turnip-Rooted), Parsnip, Radish, Radish (Oriental), Rutabaga, Salsify, Salsify (Black), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, and Turnip.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	8 - 12 (1.6 - 2.4 oz. a.i.)
White Rust (<i>Albugo</i> spp.)	8 - 16 (1.6 - 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:

Start applications of **Priest** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding for carrot culls.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 48 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Priest** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Priest** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Priest** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Stone Fruit

Apricot, Cherry (Sweet), Cherry (Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (All Varieties), Plumcot, and Prune.

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Monilinia Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	9.5 (1.9 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: Start application of Priest at pink bud or prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. For aerial application to stone fruit trees, use no less than 10 gals. of spray solution per acre. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 47.5 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 5 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Strawberry

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis Gray Mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	12 - 14 (2.4 - 2.8 oz. a.i.)
Application Directions: Start applications of Priest no later than bloom, or prior to disease development, and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Restrictions: • DO NOT use more than 70 oz. (0.875 lb. pyraclostrobin) of Priest per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 5 applications of Priest per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days • Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days • Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Priest or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.	

Tree Nuts

Almond, Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Hazelnut (Filbert), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut, Pecan, Walnut (Black), and Walnut (English).

Target Disease	Priest Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> , <i>C. caryigenum</i>) Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	9.5 (1.9 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:

For Almond: Start applications of **Priest** at pink bud and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

For Filbert: Start applications of **Priest** at budswell to budbreak, prior to infection and disease development. Continue on a 7- to 14-day interval to cover and protect new growth. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

For Pecan: Start applications of **Priest** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 21-day interval. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

For All Other Crops listed above: Apply **Priest** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 28-day interval. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

No restriction on livestock feeding for almond hulls.

For aerial application to tree nuts, use no less than 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 38 oz. (0.475 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Priest** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Priest** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 14 days (for almond - 25 days)
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Priest** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container 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 must 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 representatives at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

CONTAINER HANDLING: *(continued)*

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums with Liners: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

CONTAINER HANDLING: (continued)

Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling

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

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

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.

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PRIMEROS AUXILIOS	
SI SE INGIERE:	• Llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. • Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba un vaso de agua lentamente. • NO induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. • NO administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.
SI CAE EN LA PIEL O LA ROPA:	• Quite la ropa contaminada. • Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15 - 20 minutos. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.
SI ENTRA EN CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS:	• Mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. • Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.
SI ES INHALADO:	• Traslade a la persona al aire fresco. • Si la persona no está respirando llame al 911 o a una ambulancia, luego dé respiración artificial, preferiblemente de boca a boca, si es posible. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.
NÚMERO DE TELÉFONO DIRECTO	
Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. Para información de emergencia sobre este producto, llame al centro de control de envenenamientos a 1-800-222-1222.	

DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

PRECAUCIÓN

Dañino si se ingiere o es absorbido por la piel. Causa irritación moderada en los ojos. Evite el contacto con la piel, los ojos o la ropa. Lávese bien con agua y jabón después de manipular y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, usar tabaco o usar el baño. Quite y lave la ropa contaminada antes de reutilizarla.

EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE, POR SUS SIGLAS EN INGLÉS)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores de pesticidas (plaguicidas) deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos
- Guantes impermeables de laminado de barrera, goma de butilo ≥ 14 mils, goma de nitrilo ≥ 14 mils, goma de neopreno ≥ 14 mils, goma natural ≥ 14 mils, polietileno, cloruro de polivinilo (PVC) ≥ 14 mils o Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Zapatos y calcetines

REQUISITOS DE SEGURIDAD DEL USUARIO

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza y el mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE por separado del resto de la ropa.

DECLARACIÓN DE CONTROL TÉCNICO

Cuando los manipuladores de pesticidas usen sistemas cerrados, cabinas, o aeronaves, de manera que cumplan con los requisitos enumerados en la Norma de Protección al Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) [40 CFR170.240 (d) (4-6)], para pesticidas agrícolas, los requisitos de equipo de protección personal (PPE) para el manipulador de pesticidas pueden reducirse o modificarse como está especificado en la WPS.

RIESGOS AMBIENTALES

Este pesticida es tóxico hacia peces e invertebrados acuáticos. La deriva y la escorrentía pueden ser peligrosas para los organismos acuáticos en aguas adyacentes a las áreas tratadas. **NO** aplique directamente a cuerpos de agua, en áreas donde haya aguas superficiales, o en áreas intermareales que se encuentren bajo el nivel de altura máxima promedio del agua. **NO** contamine cuerpos de agua cuando disponga de las aguas de lavado de equipo o líquido de enjuague (rinsate).

Advertencia sobre aguas subterráneas

Este químico tiene propiedades y características asociadas con químicos detectados en aguas subterráneas. Este producto químico puede lixiviar hacia las aguas subterráneas si se utiliza en zonas con suelos permeables, especialmente donde el nivel freático está poco profundo.

Este producto puede contaminar el agua debido a la deriva de la pulverización por la acción del viento. Este producto tiene el potencial de drenarse durante varios meses o más después de su aplicación. Los suelos mal drenados y los suelos con capas freáticas poco profundas son más propensos a producir escorrentías que contengan este producto. Una franja de protección o amortiguamiento vegetativo, nivelada y bien mantenida entre las áreas donde este producto es utilizado y cuerpos de agua superficiales tales como lagos (lagunas), ríos y manantiales, reducirá el potencial de contaminación del agua por escorrentía de lluvia. Escorrentías de este producto pueden ser reducidas al evitar aplicaciones cuando se pronostique lluvia dentro de 48 horas. La aplicación de prácticas adecuadas de control de la erosión reducirá la contribución de este producto químico a la contaminación de las aguas superficiales.

Advertencia referente a las aguas superficiales

Este producto puede impactar la calidad de cuerpos de agua superficiales debido a escorrentías de aguas pluviales. Esto es especialmente notable en suelos con poco drenaje y suelos con una tabla de agua que está cercana a la superficie. Este producto está clasificado por poseer un alto potencial de alcanzar aguas superficiales mediante escorrentía tras varios meses o más después de su aplicación. Una franja de contención vegetal bien mantenida entre las áreas donde se aplica este producto y las fuentes de agua superficial, como estanques, arroyos y manantiales, reducirá la posible carga de boscalida y piraclostrobina proveniente del agua de escorrentía y los sedimentos. La escorrentía de este producto se reducirá si se evitan las aplicaciones cuando se prevean lluvias o riego en las próximas 48 horas. Las prácticas adecuadas de control de la erosión reducirán la contribución de este producto a la contaminación de las aguas superficiales.

Medidas a tomar en caso de derrame o liberación del material:

- En caso de derrame en el piso o superficies pavimentadas, limpie con un trapeador y trasládalo al área de almacenamiento de residuos químicos hasta que se pueda desechar adecuadamente si el producto no se puede usar según las instrucciones de la etiqueta.
- Contenga el derrame con material inerte (arena, tierra, etc.) y transfiera el material de contención líquido y sólido a envases separados para su eliminación.
- Qútese la ropa contaminada y lave las zonas de piel afectadas con agua y jabón.
- Lave la ropa antes de volver a usarla.
- Mantenga el derrame fuera de alcantarillas y cuerpos de agua abiertos.

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

NO contamine el agua, los alimentos ni los forrajes durante el almacenamiento o el desecho.

ALMACENAMIENTO DE PESTICIDAS: Almacenar el producto únicamente en el envase original. Mantenga el envase cerrado cuando no lo use. **NO** almacenar cerca de forraje o alimentos.

DESECHO DE PESTICIDAS: Los residuos resultantes del uso de este producto deben eliminarse en el lugar de origen o en una instalación de eliminación de residuos autorizada. Si estos residuos no pueden ser eliminados de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, contacte la agencia para el manejo de pesticidas o control ambiental de su estado, o el representante para el Manejo de Residuos Peligrosos de la Oficina Regional de la EPA más cercana para obtener indicaciones del proceso a seguir para su disposición.

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ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO *(continuado)*

MANIPULACIÓN DE ENVASES:

Envases de plástico y metal no rellenables (Capacidad igual o menos de 50 libras): Envase no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este envase. Enjuague tres veces (o equivalente) el envase inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla. Llène el envase 1/4 lleno con agua y tape de nuevo. Agite por 10 segundos. Vierta el líquido de enjuague (rinsate) en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla, o almacene el enjuague para uso más tarde o eliminación. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego, ofrezca el envase para su reciclaje o reacondicionamiento, o perfore el envase y deséchelo en un vertedero sanitario o mediante incineración. **NO** queme el envase, a menos que lo permitan las ordenanzas estatales y locales. Para envases de metal, ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o el reacondicionado si está adecuado, o perfore y deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios o por otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Envases de plástico y metal no rellenables (Capacidad más de 50 libras): Envase no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este envase. Enjuague tres veces (o equivalente) el envase inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla. Llène el envase 1/4 lleno con agua. Reemplace y asegure los cierres. Vuelque el envase al lado y hágalo rodar por 30 segundos, asegurando por lo menos una revolución completa. Ponga el envase vertical e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dé vuelta al envase hacia el lado opuesto e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vierta el líquido de enjuague (rinsate) en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla, o almacene el enjuague para uso más tarde o eliminación. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego, ofrezca el envase para su reciclaje o reacondicionamiento, o perfore el envase y deséchelo en un vertedero sanitario o mediante incineración. **NO** queme el envase, a menos que lo permitan las ordenanzas estatales y locales. Para envases de metal, ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o el reacondicionado si está adecuado, o perfore y deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios o por otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

(continuado)

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO (continuado)

MANIPULACIÓN DE ENVASES: (continuado)

Envases de plástico y metal no rellenables, por ejemplo, envases intermedios para graneles [IBC] (tamaño o forma demasiado grande para volcarlos, rodarlos o ponerlos boca abajo): Envase no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este envase. Limpie el envase inmediatamente una vez que vacíe su contenido dentro del equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla y antes de su desecho final, usando el siguiente procedimiento de enjuague a presión. Inserte una lanza con boquilla apropiada para la limpieza de tanques en el envase y asegúrese de que el agua asperjada cubra completamente la parte superior, parte inferior y los lados del interior del envase. El fabricante de las boquillas generalmente proporciona instrucciones acerca de la presión de aspersión adecuada, la duración de la aspersión y/o volumen de aspersión. Si las instrucciones del fabricante no están disponibles, enjuague el envase a presión por lo menos durante 60 segundos usando una presión mínima de 30 PSI (libras por pulgada cuadrada), con un volumen de enjuague mínimo del 10% del volumen del envase. Drene, vierta o bombee el agua de enjuague hacia adentro del equipo de aplicación o en un sistema recolector de agua de enjuague. Repita este procedimiento de enjuague a presión dos veces más. Luego, para envases de plástico, ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o perforo y deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios, o mediante incineración. Para envases de metal, ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o el reacondicionado si está adecuado, o perforo y deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios o por otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Bolsas de papel o plástico, sacos de fibra, incluidos los Envases Flexibles Intermedios para Productos a Granel (FIBC por sus siglas en inglés) o tambores de fibra con bolsa: Envase no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este envase. Vacíe por completo la bolsa de papel o plástico, saco de fibra con bolsa interior para tambores, sacudiéndolos y golpeando los lados y el fondo de estos para aflojar las partículas pegadas. Vacíe los residuos en el equipo de aplicación o de fabricación. Después, ofrezca para reciclaje, si el servicio está disponible o deseche la bolsa de papel o plástico, saco de fibra o tambor de fibra y bolsa en un vertedero sanitario o para incineración. **NO** queme a menos que esté permitido por las ordenanzas estatales y locales.

(continuado)

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO (continuado)

MANIPULACIÓN DE ENVASES: (continuado)

Tambores de fibra con bolsa rellenables: Envase rellenable (sólo bidón de fibra). Rellenando el tambor de fibra: Rellene este tambor de fibra únicamente con este pesticida. **NO** reutilice este tambor de fibra para ningún otro propósito. La limpieza antes de rellenar es la responsabilidad de la persona que lo va a rellenar. Vacíe por completo la bolsa interior, sacudiéndola y golpeando los lados y el fondo de la misma para aflojar las partículas pegadas. Vacíe los residuos en el equipo de aplicación o de fabricación. **Desecho del tambor de fibra y/o bolsa interior:** **NO** reutilice este tambor de fibra para ningún otro propósito que no sea el de rellenar (véase más arriba). La limpieza del envase (bolsa interior y/o tambor de fibra) antes de su desecho final es responsabilidad de la persona que lo desecha. Ofrezca la bolsa interior para reciclaje, si el servicio está disponible, o deshágase de la misma en un vertedero sanitario o mediante incineración. **NO** lo queme a menos que esté permitido por las ordenanzas estatales y locales. Si el tambor está contaminado y no se puede reutilizar, deséchelo de la misma manera requerida para sus bolsas interiores. Para limpiar el tambor de fibra antes de su desecho final, vacíe por completo el tambor de fibra, sacudiendo y golpeando los lados y el fondo para aflojar las partículas pegadas. Vacíe los residuos en el equipo de aplicación o industrial. Luego, ofrezca el tambor de fibra para reciclar si está disponible o deséchelo en un vertedero sanitario o incinérelo. **NO** queme a menos que esté permitido por las ordenanzas estatales y locales.

Todo otro envases rellenables: Envase rellenable. Rellenado del envase: Rellene este envase únicamente con pesticida. **NO** reutilice este envase para ningún otro propósito. La limpieza antes de rellenar es la responsabilidad de la persona que lo va a rellenar. Antes de rellenar, inspeccione cuidadosamente en busca de daños tales como grietas, perforaciones, abrasiones, roscas desgastadas y dispositivos de cierre. Si se detectan daños, **NO** utilice el envase y póngase en contacto con CHEMTREC al número que aparece a continuación para obtener instrucciones. Compruebe que no haya fugas después del llenado y antes del transporte. Si se detectan fugas, **NO** reutilice ni transporte el contenedor; póngase en contacto con CHEMTREC al número que aparece a continuación para obtener instrucciones. **Desecho del envase:** **NO** reutilice este envase para ningún otro propósito que no sea su relleno (vea la sección anterior). La limpieza del envase antes de su eliminación final es la responsabilidad de la persona que se deshace del envase. Para limpiar el envase antes de su desecho final, utilice el siguiente procedimiento de enjuague a presión. Inserte una lanza con boquilla apropiada para la limpieza de tanques en el envase, y asegúrese de que el agua asperjada cubra completamente la parte superior, parte inferior y los lados del interior del envase. El fabricante de las boquillas generalmente proporciona instrucciones acerca de la presión de aspersión adecuada, la duración de la aspersión y/o volumen de aspersión. Si las instrucciones del fabricante no están disponibles, enjuague el envase a presión por lo menos durante 60 segundos usando una presión mínima de 30 PSI (libras por pulgada cuadrada), con un volumen de enjuague mínimo del 10% del volumen del envase. Drene, vierta o bombee el agua de enjuague hacia dentro del equipo de aplicación o en un sistema recolector de agua de enjuague. Luego, ofrezca el envase para su reciclaje o reacondicionamiento, o perfore el envase y deséchelo en un vertedero sanitario o mediante incineración. **NO** queme el envase, a menos que lo permitan las ordenanzas estatales y locales. Para envases de metal, ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o el reacondicionado si está adecuado, o perfore y deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios o por otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

PYRACLOSTROBIN GROUP **11** FUNGICIDE

OPEN HERE

Priest

For Use in Disease Control in the Following Crops: Berries, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Bulb Vegetables, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Grapes, Hops, Leafy Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Low-Growing Berry, Pistachios, Pome Fruit, Root Vegetables, Small Fruit (Vine Climbing), Stone Fruits, Strawberries, and Tree Nuts.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

WT. BY %

Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy)methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester) 20.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.0%

TOTAL: **100.0%**

* This product contains 0.200 oz. (0.0125 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-316 EPA Est. No. **AG** 72159-GA-001;
MC 89332-GA-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: **5 lbs.**