PROPICONAZOLE | GROUP 3 | FUNGICIDE

BENZOVINDIFLUPYR | GROUP 7 | FUNGICIDE

AZOXYSTROBIN | GROUP 11 | FUNGICIDE

PULL HERE TO OPEN

Trivapro®

Fungicide

syngenta®

SOLATENOL® Technology*

*Technology denotes the active ingredient, Benzovindiflupyr.

Active Ingredients:

Benzovindiflupyr**:	2.9%
Azoxystrobin***:	10.5%
Propiconazole****:	11.9%
Other Ingredients:	74.7%
Total:	100.0%

**CAS No. 1072957-71-1
***CAS No. 131860-33-8
****CAS No. 60207-90-1

Trivapro Fungicide is formulated as a suspo-emulsion and contains 0.25 lb of benzovindiflupyr, 0.92 lb of azoxystrobin, and 1.04 lb of propiconazole active ingredients per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

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

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

See First Aid statement inside booklet and on container label.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1613
EPA Est. 100-NE-001

SCP 1613A-L1H 1024
4222847

2.5 gallons

Net Contents

®

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1.0 FIRST AID

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

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin. Wear protective eyewear. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on 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.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or shielded safety glasses)

User Safety Requirements

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

2.2.1 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

2.3 Environmental Hazards

Azoxystrobin, benzovindiflupyr and propiconazole are toxic to fish, and azoxystrobin and benzovindiflupyr are toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Benzovindiflupyr is also toxic to mammals and propiconazole is also toxic to shrimp. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated area. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

2.3.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

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

2.4 Physical or Chemical Hazards

DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Trivapro Fungicide must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published, EPA approved, Syngenta supplemental labeling for this product.

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

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

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

- Read all label directions before use. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.
- Trivapro Fungicide is a broad-spectrum, preventative fungicide for the control of many important plant diseases, formulated as a suspo-emulsion (SE).
- Trivapro Fungicide is a member of Syngenta's Plant Health product line and may also improve the yield and/or quality of the crop. These possible benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors including the crop, crop hybrid, or environment.

CROP TOLERANCE/PHYTOTOXICITY

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

ATTENTION

Trivapro Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DISEASE SUPPRESSION

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

3.1 Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM)

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

3.2 Resistance Management

For resistance management, please note that Trivapro Fungicide contains benzovindiflupyr, a succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (SDHI) in Group 7; propiconazole, a triazole fungicide in Group 3; and azoxystrobin, a strobilurin fungicide in Group 11. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Trivapro Fungicide and other Group 3, 7, or 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these Group 3, 7, or 11 fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Follow appropriate resistance-management strategies.

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

- Rotate the use of Trivapro Fungicide or other Group 3, 7, and 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM directions for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-796-4368. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

As part of a resistance management strategy:

- Apply no more than 2 sequential applications unless otherwise stated in the crop section.
- When tank-mixing or alternating, use an effective partner – one that provides satisfactory disease control when used alone at the mixture rate.
- Apply early to keep fungal populations low.
- Incorporate integrated pest management (IPM) practices into your program which can help reduce disease development and spread.
- **DO NOT** use Trivapro Fungicide for vegetable transplant production.

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

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Apply Trivapro Fungicide at rates specified in the crop tables (**Section 7.0**). Where permitted, applications can be made by ground, by air, and via chemigation as specified in **Section 7.0**. Refer to **Section 4.5** for details of application by chemigation.

GROUND APPLICATION:

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

- **DO NOT** apply within 15 ft of bodies of water including, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries.
- Shut off the sprayer when row ends.
- **DO NOT** cultivate within 15 ft of aquatic areas in order to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to aquatic areas. **DO NOT** apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

4.2 Application Equipment

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

4.2.1 NOZZLES

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application and desired spray quality.
- Screens must be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Nozzles must be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.

4.2.2 PUMPS

- Use a pump with capacity to:
  1. Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles.
  2. Provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep tank-mixture in suspension; this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
  3. If agitation stopped for brief periods of time, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- **DO NOT** air sparge.
- Screens placed on suction side of pump must be 16-mesh or coarser.
- **DO NOT** place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.

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

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

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

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

4.4 Mixing Directions

- *Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.*
- Thoroughly clean spray application equipment before using this product.
- Thoroughly agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area or dispose of as per state or local regulations.
- **Restriction: DO NOT** tank mix with undiluted fertilizer. Dilute the suspension fertilizer to 50% with water (1:1 fertilizer to water ratio) before mixing.

4.4.1 TRIVAPRO FUNGICIDE ALONE

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

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions 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.

- Trivapro Fungicide can be tank-mixed with other fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, liquid fertilizers, adjuvants, and additives however not all combinations or environmental conditions have been tested.
- To ensure against incompatibility and crop injury, it is advised to test the combinations on a small portion of the crop to be treated.
- A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY TEST

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

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

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (either the water or liquid fertilizer to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add 1/4 tsp or 1.2 ml of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (1/4 tsp is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray solution). Close the lid, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing of the compatibility agent.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, follow the mixing order, add dry formulations (wettable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, and finally add adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner for this test, is as follows:
4. **Dry formulations:** For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.
5. **Liquid formulations:** For each pint to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.
6. After adding all ingredients, close the jars and tighten, then invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) Pre-slurry dry formulations in water before addition to the jar, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations, before addition to the jar. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, **DO NOT** prepare the tank mix in the spray tank.

4.4.4 TRIVAPRO FUNGICIDE IN TANK MIXTURES

- Add 1/2-2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- Start the agitator before adding any tank-mix partners
- When using in a tank-mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below.
  1. Products packaged in water-soluble packaging
  2. Wettable powders
  3. Wettable granules (dry flowables)
  4. Liquid flowables
  5. Capsule suspensions
  6. Soluble liquids
  7. Emulsifiable concentrates
  8. Surfactants/adjuvants.

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

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- For some uses on this label, a spreading/penetrating type adjuvant including, a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, silicone based, or blend must be added at the manufacturer's directed rates.
- For other crop uses, an adjuvant is advised. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certification program is advised.
- Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures), this fungicide in combination with high rates of silicone-based or oil containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants may cause injury. Consult a Syngenta representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR OVERHEAD IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution.
- **DO NOT** use end guns because of non-uniform application.
- Apply this product only through center-pivot, solid-set, hand-move, or moving-wheel irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or chemigation experts.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.
- Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned and flushed with clean water prior to use.
- **DO NOT** apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation must be maintained in the tank during the entire application period.
- Trivapro Fungicide has not been sufficiently tested via irrigation systems to determine product efficacy.
- In general, best performance via irrigation is 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water per acre.

Center-Pivot Irrigation

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

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

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

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

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

4.5.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, for example, a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

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

4.5.3 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

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

Crop	Plant-Back Interval
Bulb vegetables Canola Cereals (wheat, barley, triticale, rye, oat) Corn Corn, sweet Beans, dry and succulent Ginseng Grasses grown for seed (bluegrass, bromegrass, fescue, orchardgrass, and ryegrass only) Peanuts Soybean Sugar Beet Sugarcane	0 days
Blueberry, lowbush Cotton Cucurbits vegetables Fruiting vegetables Potatoes Tomatoes Tuberous & corm Crop Subgroup 1C	105 days
All other crops Intended for Food and Feed	105 days

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

6.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system.
- Not for use in greenhouses.
- **DO NOT** use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Trivapro Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- Aerial application is prohibited in New York State.
- To help manage fungicide resistance, **DO NOT** use Trivapro Fungicide for commercial transplant production.

6.1.1 AERIAL SPRAY RESTRICTIONS

Observe the following restrictions when spraying in the vicinity of aquatic areas including, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish ponds.

- **DO NOT** apply by air within 150 ft of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish ponds.
- Risk of exposure to aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.
- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift to aquatic area. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

6.2 Use Precautions

- Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of Trivapro Fungicide has been used.
- If isolates resistant to Group 7, 3 or 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases.
- The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

6.3 Spray Drift Management

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

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

6.3.1 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUNDBOOM

- **Volume** – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with higher flow rate.
- **Pressure –** Use the lowest spray pressure directed for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size. **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's directed pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles –** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

6.3.2 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

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

6.3.3 APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

6.3.4 BOOM HEIGHT – GROUNDBOOM

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

6.3.5 RELEASE HEIGHT – AIRCRAFT

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

6.3.6 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

6.3.7 WIND

- Drift potential is lowest when wind speeds are 10 mph or less. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns.
- Drift potential increases with wind speeds. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

6.3.8 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

6.3.9 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

6.3.10 NON-TARGET AREAS

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

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Bulb Vegetable Group 3-07; Dry Bulb Group 3-07A; Onions, green Group 3-07B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Dry Bulb Group 3-07A: Daylily, bulb Fritillaria, bulb Garlic, bulb Garlic, great-headed Garlic, serpent, bulb Lily, bulb Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, pearl		Potato, bulb Shallot, bulb **Green Onion Group 3-07B:** Chive, Chinese fresh leaves Chive, fresh leaves Elegans hosta Fritillaria, leaves Kurrat Lady's leek Leek	Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, marcostem Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, fresh leaves
Target Disease	**Rate (fl oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Cladosporium leaf blotch (*C. allii*) Powdery Mildew (*Leveillula taurica*) Purple Blotch (*Alternaria porri*) Rust (*Puccinia allii*) Stemphyllium leaf blight and stalk rot (*S. vesicarium*)	16.0 – 27.7	Apply prior to disease development. Continue applications through season on a 7 to 14-day interval, following the resistance management guidelines. No more than two applications of Trivapro Fungicide may be applied on a 7-day interval.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at directed rates. If disease pressure is high, use the shortest interval and highest specified rate.
Resistance Management: • **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Trivapro Fungicide or other Group 7 or 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7 or 11.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 27.7 fl oz/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 55.4 fl oz product/A/year a. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products. b. **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. c. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.272 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year. 6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** a. **Green Onion Group 3-07B:** 7 days b. **Dry Bulb Group 3-07A:** 14 days 7) Aerial application is prohibited in New York State.			

7.2 Cereals

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Barley Oats		Rye Triticale	Wheat
Target Disease	**Rate (fl oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Early-season suppression of: Glume blotch (*Stagonospora nodorum*) Leaf blight (*Septoria tritici*) Powdery mildew (*Blumeria* spp.) Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.) Tan spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)	9.4 – 13.7	Apply prior to disease development for disease control and plant health benefits. Apply 9.4 fl oz/A after first tiller visible to 2-6 node stage (Feekes 2-7, Zadoks 21-36) for suppression of early season diseases. Make applications no closer than 14 days apart.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at directed use rates.
Control of Leaf Diseases: Alternaria leaf blight* (*Alternaria triticina*) Barley scald* (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) Black point* (*C. sativus, Alternaria* spp.) Ergot* (*Claviceps purpurea*) Glume blotch (*Stagonospora nodorum*) Helminthosporium leaf blight (*Helminthosporium* spp.) Leaf blight (*Septoria tritici*) Powdery mildew (*Blumeria* spp., *Erysiphe* spp.) Ramularia leaf spot (*Ramularia collo-cygni*)* Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.) Spot blotch (*Bipolaris sorokiniana*) Tan spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)	9.4 – 13.7	For disease control on the flag leaf, apply from Feekes 8 (Zadoks 37) through Feekes 10 (Zadoks 45). Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing the potential yield and plant health benefits. Highest yields are normally obtained if Trivapro Fungicide is applied when the flag leaf is 50% to fully emerged. Applications may be made no closer than a 14-day interval. Trivapro Fungicide can be applied through full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5.4). **DO NOT** apply after this stage to avoid possibly illegal residues.	An adjuvant may be added at directed use rates.
*Not for use in California.			
Feekes Growth Stage and Zadoks description: Feekes 8 (Zadoks 37) – flag leaf just visible; Feekes 10 (Zadoks 45) – swollen boot; Feekes 10.3 (Zadoks 55) – 50% of ear has emerged; Feekes 10.51 (Zadoks 61) – beginning anthesis; Feekes 10.52 (Zadoks 65) – mid-flowering (mid-anthesis)			
Resistance Management: • **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Trivapro Fungicide or other Group 7 or 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7 or 11.			

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 13.7 fl oz/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate for forage and hay:** 13.7 fl oz/A 5) **Maximum Annual Rate (except forage and hay):** 27.4 fl oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.22 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products. b. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. c. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.092 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. 6) **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year. 7) **DO NOT apply after Feekes growth stage 10.5.4** 8) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** a. **Forage and Hay:** 7 days 9) Aerial application is prohibited in New York State.

7.3 Corn (except sweet)

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these except sweet corn) – See Section 7.4 for sweet corn use directions.

Corn, field — Popcorn

Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Anthracnose leaf blight (*Colletotrichum graminicola*) Curvularia leaf spot* (*Curvularia lunata*) Eye spot (*Aureobasidium zeae*) Gray leaf spot (*Cercospora zeae-maydis*) Northern corn leaf blight (*Setosphaeria turcica*) Northern corn leaf spot (*Cochliobolus carbonum*) Physoderma brown spot (*Physoderma maydis*) Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.) Southern corn leaf blight (*Cochliobolus heterostrophus*) also known as Helminthosporium leaf blights (*H. maydis, H. turcicum, H. carbonum*) Tar spot* (*Phyllachora maydis*) **Suppression of:** Diplodia ear rot (*D. maydis*)	13.7	An early application (V4-V8) may be applied for early-season disease control and plant health benefits. Continue applications through season on a 14-day interval, following the resistance management guidelines. **Later-season applications:** Apply late vegetative (V8 to VT) or at VT to R1 for disease control and plant health benefits. The R1 timing is advised for best results. If conditions favorable for disease persist, apply again 14 days later.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at directed use rates. Avoid the use of adjuvants or other additives containing adjuvants after the V8 growth stage and prior to the VT growth stage, as use during these development times may impose stress on the plant that could inhibit proper kernel development. VT is defined as when the last branch of the tassel is completely visible, but silks have not yet emerged from the ear shoot. If an adjuvant or other additive is included and applied between the V8 and VT growth stages, the grower and user are responsible for contacting the adjuvant/additive source (distributor, retailer, or manufacturer) to confirm that adjuvant/additive has been tested and proven to be safe to apply at those growth stages.

*Not for use in California.

Growth Stage Description: V4-V8 – 4-8 leaves with visible leaf collars have emerged; VT – begin tasseling; R1 –silk emergence

continued…

7.3 Corn (except sweet) *(continued)*

Resistance Management:
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Trivapro Fungicide or other Group 7 or 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7 or 11.

Precaution:
- **Mixing with Herbicides:** If mixing with herbicides other than solo glyphosate products, Acuron®, Callisto® or Callisto Xtra, Lexar®, Lumax®, consult your local Syngenta representative.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 13.7 fl oz/A
3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 41.1 fl oz/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
   c. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.092 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products.
5) **DO NOT** exceed 3 applications per year.
6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Forage, Grain, and Stover:** 30 days.
7) Aerial application is prohibited in New York State.

7.4 Corn, Sweet

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)

Sweet corn

Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Anthracnose leaf blight (*Colletotrichum graminicola*) Curvularia leaf spot* (*Curvularia lunata*) Eye spot (*Aureobasidium zeae*) Gray leaf spot (*Cercospora zeae-maydis*) Northern corn leaf blight (*Setosphaeria turcica*) Northern corn leaf spot (*Cochliobolus carbonum*) Physoderma brown spot (*P. maydis*) Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.) Southern corn leaf blight (*Cochliobolus heterostrophus*) Tar Spot* (*Phyllachora maydis*) Yellow leaf blight (*Phyllosticta maydis*)	13.7	Begin applications prior to disease development. Continue applications through season on a 14-day interval, following the resistance management guidelines.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at directed use rates.

*Not for use in California.

Resistance Management:
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Trivapro Fungicide or other Group 7 or 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7 or 11.

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 13.7 fl oz/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 54.8 fl oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products. b. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. c. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.136 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year. 6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Ears and Forage:** 14 days 7) Aerial application is prohibited in New York State.

7.5 Grasses Grown for Seed

Crops (including all cultivars and/or varieties of these)			
Bluegrass Bromegrass Fescue		Orchardgrass Ryegrass	
Target Disease	**Rate (fl oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*) Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.) Selenophoma Stem Eyespot (*Selenophoma* spp.)	13.7 – 27.4	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 14-28 day schedule.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. The addition of a spreading/penetrating type adjuvant including organo-silicon blends with either non-ionic surfactants (NIS) or vegetable based crop oils (COC); or vegetable based COC (not mineral); or NIS with at least 90% concentration is advised. If disease pressure is high, use the shortest interval and highest specified rate.

Resistance Management:
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Trivapro Fungicide or other Group 7 or 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7 or 11.

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 27.4 fl oz/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 54.8 fl oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products. b. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.8 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. c. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.11 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year. 6) Only for use on the following cool season grasses: bluegrass, bromegrass, fescue, orchardgrass, and ryegrass. 7) Aerial application is prohibited in New York State. 8) **DO NOT** apply to Bermuda grass grown for seed. 9) **DO NOT** feed hay cut within 20 days of last application. 10) **DO NOT** graze treated areas within 140 days of the last application. 11) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 20 days

7.6 Soybean

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Forage Hay		Hulls	Seed
Target Disease	**Rate (fl oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Aerial web blight (*Rhizoctonia solani*) Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum truncatum*) Brown spot (*Septoria glycines*) Cercospora blight and leaf spot (*C. kikuchii*) Frogeye leaf spot (*Cercospora sojina*) Pod and stem blight (*Diaporthe phaseolorum*) Powdery mildew (*Microsphaera diffusa*) Target spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*)	13.7 – 20.7	For best results, apply at growth stage R3 (early pod set) when pods are 1/8-1/4 inch long) for disease control and plant health benefits. Continue applications through season on a 14-day interval, following the resistance management guidelines.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at directed use rates.
Soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)	13.7 – 20.7	Preventative control is best, so sprays may need to begin at R1. Apply at first indication that disease is in the area. Repeat on a 14- to 21-day interval. Scouting for the disease and/or being aware of the proximity of the disease via monitoring systems will aid in the proper timing to maximize the effectiveness of the fungicide applications.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at directed use rates. Use higher specified rate and shorter specified interval when diseases are present in the field and incidence is less than 2% (2 plants in 100 are infected).
Resistance Management: • **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Trivapro Fungicide or other Group 7 or 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7 or 11.			
Precautions: • On certain varieties, Trivapro Fungicide applications may cause crinkled, smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of beans displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to Trivapro Fungicide treatments. • If incidence of soybean rust is greater than 2% or the disease is in mid-canopy, control will not be acceptable.			

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** a. **For grain:** 20.7 fl oz/A b. **For forage and hay:** 13.7 fl oz/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 41.4 fl oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.34 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products. b. **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. c. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.092 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year. 6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) for Grain, hay, or silage:** 14 days or R6, whichever is longest 7) Aerial application is prohibited in New York State.

7.7 Sugarcane

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Sugarcane			
Target Disease	**Rate (fl oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Brown Rust (*Puccinia melanocephela*) Orange Rust (*Puccinia kuehnii*)	13.7 - 20.7	Apply prior to disease development. Continue applications through season on a 14 to 28-day interval, following the resistance management guidelines.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at directed rates. If disease pressure is high, use the shortest interval.
Resistance Management: • **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Trivapro Fungicide or other Group 7 or 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7 or 11.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 20.7 fl oz/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 62.1 fl oz/A/year a. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.675 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products. b. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.80 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. c. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.204 lb ai/A/year of benzovindiflupyr-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** exceed 3 applications per year. 6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days 7) Aerial application is prohibited in New York State.			

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

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

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be toxic or acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Handling (equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment of a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begin to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

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

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

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

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

9.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

10.0 APPENDIX

10.1 Trivapro Fungicide Rate Conversion Chart

Fl oz Product/A	Lb ai/A benzovindiflupyr	Lb ai/A azoxystrobin	Lb ai/A propiconazole	Acres Treated per gallon
9.4	0.018	0.067	0.076	13.6
10.7	0.020	0.076	0.087	12
12.8	0.025	0.092	0.104	10
13.7	0.027	0.098	0.111	9.3
20.7	0.040	0.148	0.168	6.2
27.4	0.053	0.197	0.223	4.6
27.6	0.054	0.198	0.224	4.6

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

Manufactured for:
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Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1613A-L1H 1024
4222847

PROPICONAZOLE	GROUP 3	FUNGICIDE
BENZOVINDIFLUPYR	GROUP 7	FUNGICIDE
AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP 11	FUNGICIDE

Trivapro®

Fungicide

SOLATENOL® Technology*

*Technology denotes the active ingredient, Benzovindiflupyr.

Active Ingredients:

Benzovindiflupyr**:	2.9%
Azoxystrobin***:	10.5%
Propiconazole****:	11.9%
Other Ingredients:	74.7%
Total:	100.0%

**CAS No. 1072957-71-1
***CAS No. 131860-33-8
****CAS No. 60207-90-1

Trivapro Fungicide is formulated as a suspo-emulsion and contains 0.25 lb of benzovindiflupyr, 0.92 lb of azoxystrobin, and 1.04 lb of propiconazole active ingredients per gallon.

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

See First Aid statement inside booklet and on container label.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

EPA Reg. No. 100-1613 EPA Est. 100-NE-001

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

SCP 1613A-L1H 1024 4222847

2.5 gallons

Net Contents

(01) 0 07 02941 59649 8

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

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

FIRST AID

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If swallowed:** Call 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:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

HOTLINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin. Wear protective eyewear. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on 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.

Environmental Hazards: Azoxystrobin, benzovindiflupyr and propiconazole are toxic to fish, and azoxystrobin and benzovindiflupyr are toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Benzovindiflupyr is also toxic to mammals and propiconazole is also toxic to shrimp. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated area. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be toxic or acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment of a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begin to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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

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