



Contains boscalid, the active ingredient used in Endura®.

For use in the following crops: alfalfa*; beans, dried and succulent; *Brassica*, head and stem; *Brassica*, leafy greens; bulb vegetables; celery; celtuce*; citrus fruit*; cucurbit vegetables; Florence fennel*; fruiting vegetables; grape; kohlrabi; leaf petiole vegetables*; leafy greens*; lettuce; peanut; peas, dried shelled and succulent; potato; rapeseed; root and tuber vegetables; soybean*; sunflower*; and swiss chard*.

*Not Registered for Use by California

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

(% by weight)

Boscalid: 3-pyridinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)- 70.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 30.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 0.7 oz (0.044 lb. ai) of boscalid in 1 oz. of product.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-412

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 inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hold eyes 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.Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night

Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

Entador™ is not manufactured, or distributed by BASF Ag Products, seller of Endura®.



Manufactured for:

Atticus, LLC

940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses). Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including 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.

*Includes natural rubber blends and laminates

Mixers and loaders of dry flowable formulations of boscalid supporting aerial application to alfalfa, beans (dry) and pea (dry), forage crops, peanut, potato, grain, soybean, and sunflower must wear:

- Chemical-resistant gloves

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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 clothing/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

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 washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Boscalid is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. 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 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 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and **Limitation of Warranty and Liability** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours** for all crops except for table grapes that may be subject to cane turning or cane girdling. The REI is 5 days for treated table grapes grown on T-trellis systems.

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

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including 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

*Includes natural rubber blends and laminates

Mixers and loaders of dry flowable formulations of boscalid supporting aerial application to alfalfa, beans (dry) and pea (dry), forage crops, peanut, potato, grain, soybean, and sunflower must wear:

- Chemical-resistant gloves

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This package contains **Entador**, a water dispersible granule (WG). Boscalid, the active ingredient in **Entador**, belongs to the group of respiration inhibitors classified by the US EPA as carboxamides, or target site of action Group 7 fungicides. **Entador** has a new mode of action and is effective against pathogens resistant to other fungicides.

Entador has a protective effect because it inhibits spore germination and a curative effect because it inhibits mycelial growth and sporulation of the fungus on the leaf surface. However, optimum disease control is achieved when **Entador** is applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and used in a rotation program with other fungicides.

Because of its high specific activity and rainfastness, **Entador** has good residual activity against target fungi.

Entador is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production systems.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that **Entador** contains a Group 7 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Entador** and other Group 7 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if fungicides from this group are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies must be followed. **Entador** is effective against pathogens resistant to fungicides with modes of action different from those of carboxamide (anilide) fungicides (target site Group 7), including dicarboximides, sterol inhibitors, benzimidazoles, Qo1 fungicides, and phenylamides. Fungal isolates resistant to Group 7 fungicides may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 7 fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same field in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species. This may result in reduction of disease control of **Entador** or other Group 7 fungicides.

To maintain the performance of **Entador** in the field, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum number of applications of **Entador** per year and the total number of sequential applications of **Entador** stated in **Entador Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations Overview** table and **Crop-Specific Use Directions** section. Adhere to the label instructions regarding the consecutive use of **Entador** or other target site of action Group 7 fungicides that have a similar site of action on the same pathogens.

The following instructions may delay the development of fungicide resistance:

- 1. Tank mixtures** - Use tank mixtures with fungicides from different target site of action groups that are registered/permited for the same use and that are effective against the pathogens of concern. Use at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix.
- 2. IPM** - Integrate **Entador** into an overall disease and pest management program. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development. Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or Atticus, LLC representative for additional IPM strategies established for your area. **Entador** may be used in Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which base application timing on environmental factors favorable for disease development.
- 3. Monitoring** - Monitor efficacy of all fungicides used in the disease management program against the targeted pathogen and record other factors that may influence fungicide performance and/or disease development.
- 4. Reporting** - If a Group 7 target site fungicide, including **Entador**, appears to be less or no longer effective against a pathogen that it previously controlled or suppressed, contact an Atticus, LLC representative, local extension specialist, or certified crop advisor to assist in determining the cause of reduced performance.

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 use nozzles and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- 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.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use $\frac{1}{2}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use $\frac{3}{4}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

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 use nozzles and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

SPECIMEN

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply directed rates of **Entador** as instructed in the **Crop-Specific Use Directions** section. Ground application is advised for thorough coverage. **DO NOT** apply by air to peanut. For all other crops listed on this label, aerial application can be made, including conditions where applications are not possible using ground equipment. **Entador** can be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Check equipment frequently for calibration. Under low level disease conditions, use the minimum application rates; use maximum application rates and shortened spray schedules for severe or threatening disease conditions. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply **Entador** in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, bloom, and fruit. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control.

DIRECTED OR BANDED SPRAYS

The rates on the **Entador** label reflect the amount of product uniformly applied over an acre of ground on a broadcast basis.

In some crops, apply **Entador** as a directed or banded spray over the rows or plant beds, with the alleys or row middles left unsprayed. For such uses, reduce the labeled **Entador** rates in proportion to the area actually sprayed. This adjustment is necessary to avoid applying the product at use rates higher than permitted according to label directions.

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

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{sprayed bed} & + & \text{unsprayed row} \\ \text{width} & & \text{middles width} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{total row} \\ \text{width} \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{\text{sprayed bed}}{\text{width in inches}} & \times & \frac{\text{broadcast rate}}{\text{treated acre}} \\ \hline \text{total row width} & & \text{field acre} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{band rate} \\ \hline \text{field acre} \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE: Directed spray application to 45-inch plant beds that are separated by 15-inches of unsprayed row middles.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 45 \text{ inches} & + & 15 \text{ inches} \\ \text{sprayed bed} & & \text{unsprayed} \\ \text{width} & & \text{row middles} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 60 \text{ inches} \\ \text{total row} \\ \text{width} \end{array}$$

The calculation to determine the appropriate equivalent rate of product to use for this situation based on a label broadcast rate of 6 oz/A follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{45 \text{ inches sprayed}}{60 \text{ inches total}} & \times & \frac{6 \text{ oz.}}{\text{treated acre}} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 4.5 \text{ oz.} \\ \text{Entador} \\ \hline \text{field acre} \end{array}$$

AERIAL APPLICATION

DO NOT apply by air to peanuts. For all other crops listed on this label, aerial application can be made and thorough coverage is required to obtain optimum disease control. Avoid applications under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when spray drift may occur. Use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. For aerial application to citrus fruit, and grape, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For all crops, thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Sprayer Preparation

Thoroughly clean chemical tank and injector system. Flush system with clean water.

Application Instructions

Apply **Entador** at rates and timings as described in this label.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler Irrigation Applications

- This product can be applied 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 1/2 inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or noncontinuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15 to 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** apply 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. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments when appropriate.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ) back-flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system 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, 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.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

ADDITIVES AND TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Entador can be tank mixed with most fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives. See **Crop-Specific Use Directions** section for exceptions.

Under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Entador**. However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop response and may not match those under which Atticus, LLC has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Entador** with other products. 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.

When an adjuvant is used with this product, Atticus, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Consult an Atticus, LLC representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning additives.

COMPATIBILITY TEST AND MIXING ORDER

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

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

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

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

Mixing Order

1. **Water:** Begin by filling a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water.
2. **Agitation:** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor:** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA bags:** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-dispersible products** (including **Entador**, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. **Water-soluble products**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including oil concentrates when applicable)
8. **Water-soluble additives** (including ammonium sulfate [AMS] or urea ammonium nitrate [UAN] when applicable)
9. **Remaining quantity water:** Make sure that each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Make constant agitation during application.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum product rate (oz./A) per year, the maximum rate per application, or the total number of applications of **Entador** per year as stated in **Entador Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations Overview** and in the **Crop-Specific Use Directions** section. Preharvest interval (PHI) restrictions are also included in these tables.
- **Livestock Feeding Restrictions** - **DO NOT** feed peanut hay or treated pea commodities to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply more than the maximum annual use rate of ai/A or oz. of product/A for each specific crop from any combination of products containing boscalid. See **Entador Rate Conversions** table for corresponding pounds boscalid per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply by air to peanuts.
- **Plantback Restrictions** - Crops with registered uses may be replanted at any time. All other crops grown for food or feed may be planted after **14 days**.
- **DO NOT use on sugar beet.**
- **Entador** is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production systems.

ENTADOR RATE CONVERSIONS¹

PRODUCT USE RATE	
Oz./A	Lb. ai
2.5	0.110
3.5	0.154
4.5	0.198
5	0.220
5.3	0.233
5.5	0.242
6	0.264
6.5	0.286
6.8	0.299
7	0.308
7.8	0.343
8	0.352
9	0.396
10	0.440
11	0.484
12.5	0.550

¹Corresponding pounds boscalid per acre for Product Use Rates (oz/A) in the **Crop-Specific Use Directions** section

ENTADOR CROP-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OVERVIEW¹

Crop/Crop Group ²	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (oz. product)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year ⁴	Maximum Rate per Acre per Year (oz. product)
Alfalfa for forage and hay*	14	6.5	3	19.5
Alfalfa grown for seed*	14	11	2	22
Beans, dried and succulent	21 (dried) 7 (succulent)	11	2	22
Brassica, head and stem	0	9	2	18
Brassica, leafy greens (except watercress)	14	9	2	18
Bulb vegetable	7	6.8	6	41
Celery	0	9	2	18
Celtuce*	0	9	2	18
Citrus fruit group 10-10*	0	6.8	4	27.2
Cucurbit vegetable group 9	0	6.5	4	26
Florence fennel*	0	9	2	18
Fruiting vegetable group 8-10	0	3.5	6	21
Tomato ³		12.5	2	25
Grape ³	14	4.5	5	
		8	3	24
Kohlrabi	0	9	2	18
Leaf petiole vegetables subgroup 22B*	0	9	2	18
Leafy greens*	14	9	2	18
Lettuce (head and leaf)	14	11	2	22
Peanut	14	10	3	30
Peas, dried shelled	21	11	2	22
Peas, succulent	7	11	2	22
Potato ³	10	4.5	4	
		10	2	20
Rapeseed	21	6	2	12
Root and tuber vegetables: root vegetables (except sugar beet) subgroup 1B ³	0	4.5	5	
		7.8	3	23.4
Root and tuber vegetables: Tuberous and corm vegetables subgroup 1C ³	10	4.5	4	
		10	2	20
Soybean*	21	11	2	22
Sunflower*	21	9	2	18
Swiss Chard*	0	9	2	18

¹See **Crop-Specific Use Directions** section for complete directions and exceptions, including restrictions regarding aerial and sprinkler irrigation application.

²For a complete list of crops within a crop group, see **Crop-Specific Use Directions** section.

³Maximum rate per acre, number of applications per year, and maximum rate per acre per year vary for tomato; grape; potato; and root and tuber vegetables depending on the target disease. Refer to **Crop-specific Use Directions** for fruiting vegetables; grape; potato; and root and tuber vegetables for maximum rates and number of applications by target disease.

⁴At the maximum use rate only, except for tomato, grape, potato, and root and tuber vegetables.

*Not Registered for Use by California

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Alfalfa for forage and hay**	Common leaf spot (<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i>) Leaf spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina briosiana</i>) Spring black stem and leaf spot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>) Suppression Only: Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe pisi</i>) Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, S. trifoliorum</i>)	6.5	2 per cutting and 3 total per year	19.5	14
Alfalfa grown for seed**	Common leaf spot (<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i>) Leaf spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina briosiana</i>) Spring black stem and leaf spot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>) Suppression Only: Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe pisi</i>) Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, S. trifoliorum</i>)	6 to 11	2*	22	14

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Begin **Entador** applications when conditions favorable for disease are expected, but prior to onset of disease development. For stand establishment of fall seeded alfalfa, begin applications in fall through early winter prior to first snowfall or extended cool, wet conditions. For seed pod protection, begin applications at 10% to 30% bloom.

Disease control can be improved when application equipment and spray volumes are adjusted to achieve thorough canopy penetration and coverage.

Alfalfa for forage and hay: Repeat application on a 14-day to 21-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

DO NOT apply more than 19.5 oz./A (0.858 lb. boscalid) per year. No restriction for livestock grazing or feeding on alfalfa for forage and hay.

Alfalfa grown for seed: Repeat application on a 7-day to 14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. **DO NOT** apply more than 22 oz./A (0.968 lb. boscalid) per year.

Under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Entador**.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** use harvested seed for sprouting.
- Processed seed must be labeled "Not for human or animal consumption" at the processing plant. All alfalfa seed screenings must be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for food or feed.
- No portion of treated plant used for seed production may be grazed, used, or distributed for food or feed purposes.
- **Livestock grazing or feeding is permitted on alfalfa for forage and hay only.**

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year is not exceeded.

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Crop:				
Beans, dried and succulent				
Broad bean, Chickpea, (garbanzo bean), Guar, Jack bean, Lablab bean				
Lupinus spp.				
Grain lupin, Sweet lupin, White lupin, White sweet lupin				
Phaseolus spp.				
Field bean, Kidney bean, Lima bean, Navy bean, Pink bean, Pinto bean, Runner bean, Snap bean, Tepary bean, Wax bean				
Vigna spp.				
Adzuki bean, Asparagus bean, Blackeyed pea, Catjang, Chinese longbean, Cowpea, Crowder pea, Moth bean, Mung bean, Rice bean, Southern pea, Urd bean, Yardlong bean				
Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Ascochyta blight (<i>Phoma exigua</i> <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)	6	2*	22	21 (Dried Beans)
Botrytis gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	8 to 11			7 (Succulent Beans)
White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)				
Application Directions:				
Apply Entador at the beginning of flowering or prior to onset of disease. Use the higher rate for extended protection and maximum yield benefit. Apply a second time at full bloom if conditions are favorable for disease development or if heavy disease has already set in.				
Ascochyta blight in chickpeas develops quickly once established, so early detection and application is essential to reduce losses.				
Apply at the beginning of flowering. Make a second application 7 to 10 days later if disease persists or weather conditions are favorable for disease development.				
Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.				
Restrictions and Limitations:				
• DO NOT feed treated pea commodities to livestock.				
* DO NOT make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (22 oz./A contains 0.968 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.				

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Brassica, head and stem Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Chinese cabbage (napa) Cauliflower Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria blight (Black spot) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>S. minor</i>) Suppression Only: Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Rhizoctonia bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6 to 9	2*	18	0
Application Directions:					
Begin applications of Entador prior to disease development and continue on a 7-day to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.					
Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.					
* DO NOT make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.					

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Brassica, leafy greens (except watercress)	Alternaria blight (Black spot) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	6 to 9	2*	18	14
Broccoli, Chinese	Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)				
Broccoli raab	Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>S. minor</i>)				
Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy					
Collards					
Kale					
Mizuna					
Mustard greens	Suppression Only:				
Rape greens	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)				
Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Rhizoctonia bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)				

Application Directions:

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

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Brassica, leafy greens (except watercress)**	Alternaria blight (Black spot) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	6 to 9	2*	18	14
Cabbage, seakale	Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)				
Hanover salad	Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>S. minor</i>)				
Maca, leaves					
Radish, leaves					
Rocket, wild					
Sheperd's purse	Suppression Only:				
Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)				
	Rhizoctonia bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)				
Arugula**	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	4.5 to 9			
Cress**	Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)				
(garden and upland)	Phoma (<i>Phoma</i> spp.)				
Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)				
	Botrytis rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	7 to 9			
	Sclerotinia rot and blight (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)				

Application Directions:

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

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

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Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Bulb vegetable Garlic, bulb Leek 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 Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Botrytis leaf blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) In-furrow Use to Aid in Control: Soilborne White Rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>)	6.8	6	41 (In-furrow plus foliar)	7

Application Directions:

For control of purple blotch and Botrytis leaf blight, begin applications of **Entador** prior to disease development and continue on a 7-day to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

For in-furrow use to aid in the control of soilborne white rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*) in the bulb vegetable group, including garlic and onions, apply **Entador** at planting as an in-furrow spray by directing spray pattern to the soil bed. Use a 4- to 6-inch band spray pattern applied directly over/into the seed furrow before covering with soil. Depending upon the level of potential infection, make additional foliar applications at the 6.8 oz./A rate. Use a minimum volume of application of 5 gallons of water per acre.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- Apply no more than a total of 41 oz./A (1.80 lbs. boscalid) per year for a combination of the in-furrow and foliar uses.
- **DO NOT** make more than six (6) applications of **Entador** per year.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Celery Celery (Chinese)	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Suppression Only: Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Botrytis rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Phoma (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Sclerotinia rot and blight (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.) Pink rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Suppression Only: Crater rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	4.5 to 9 8 to 9	2*	18	0

Application Directions:

Begin applications of **Entador** prior to the onset of disease development and continue on a 7-day interval. For pink rot and crater rot, make the first application just prior to row closure with a subsequent application two weeks later. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Celtuce**	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Phoma (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Botrytis rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Sclerotinia rot and blight (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	4.5 to 9 7 to 9	2*	18	0

Application Directions:

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

No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

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Crop:				
Citrus fruit group 10-10*				
Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Chironja, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mediterranean mandarin, Mount white lime, New Guinea wild lime, Orange, sour, Orange, sweet, Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Sweet lime, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, Tangelo				
Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Alternaria brown spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Greasy spot (<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>) Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>) Scab (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>) Suppression Only: Postbloom Fruit Drop (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	6.8	4	27.2	0
Application Directions: Begin Entador applications prior to infection and continue on a 10-day to 21-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Disease control from Entador depends on disease pressure and various cultural practices that influence rind maturation and disease susceptibility. Improved disease performance may result when Entador is used in a crop management program that minimizes rind overmaturity and rind damage. For aerial application to citrus fruit trees, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.				
Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.				
Restrictions and Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 27.2 oz./A (1.20 lbs. boscalid) per year. • DO NOT make more than four (4) applications of Entador per year. 				
*Not Registered for Use by California				

SPECIMEN

Crop:				
Cucurbit vegetable group 9				
Chayote, Chinese waxgourd, Citron melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Pumpkin, Watermelon				
Edible gourd				
Chinese okra, Cucuzza, Hyotan				
 Momordica spp.				
Balsam apple, Balsam pear, Bitter melon, Chinese cucumber				
Muskmelon				
Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw melon, Golden pershaw melon, Honeydew melon, Honey balls, Mango melon, Persian melon, Pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, Snake melon				
Summer squash				
Crookneck squash, Scallop squash, Straightneck squash, Vegetable marrow, Zucchini				
Winter squash				
Acorn squash, Butternut squash, Calabaza, Hubbard squash, Spaghetti squash, Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these				
Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Alternaria blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>)	6.5	4	26	0
Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)				
Suppression Only:				
Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)				
Application Directions:				
Begin applications of Entador prior to disease development and continue on a 7-day to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.				
Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than one (1) application of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.				
Restrictions and Limitations:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 26 oz./A (1.14 lbs. boscalid) per year. • DO NOT make more than four (4) applications of Entador per year. 				

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)				
Fennel (Florence)**	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	4.5 to 9	2*	18	0				
	Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)								
Application Directions.									
Begin applications of Entador prior to the onset of disease development and continue on a 7-day interval. Use the higher application rate when disease pressure is high.									
No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.									
Resistance Management. To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.									
* DO NOT make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.									
** Not Registered for Use by California									

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Fruiting vegetable Eggplant Groundcherry Pepino Pepper (all varieties) Tomatillo Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis gray mold** (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	2.5 to 3.5 or 2.5 to 3.5 oz. per 100 gallons of spray volume (dilute)* 3.5	6	21	0
Tomato Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids	Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Black mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botrytis gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Sclerotinia stem rot/ Timber rot** (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	2.5 to 3.5 or 2.5 to 3.5 oz. per 100 gallons of spray volume (dilute)* 3.5 3.5 to 5 9 to 12.5 12.5	6 5 2	25	

Application Directions:

Begin applications of **Entador** prior to disease development and continue on a 7-day to 14-day interval for early blight, Botrytis gray mold, and black mold. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 oz./A (0.924 lb. boscalid) per year to any fruiting vegetable, except tomato.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 25 oz./A (1.10 lbs. boscalid) per year to tomato.
- **DO NOT** make more than six (6) applications of **Entador** at the lowest rate or two (2) applications of **Entador** at the highest rate per year.

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

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Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Grape	Powdery mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)	4.5	5	24	14
	Botrytis gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	8	3		

Application Directions:

For powdery mildew control, begin applications of **Entador** at budbreak or prior to the onset of disease and continue on a 10-day to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

For the control of Botrytis gray mold, begin applications of **Entador** prior to disease development and when conditions favor disease development during early bloom, bunch pre-closure or veraison.

For aerial application to grape, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz./A (1.06 lbs. boscalid) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than five (5) applications of **Entador** at the low rate or three (3) applications of **Entador** at the high rate per year.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Kohlrabi	Alternaria blight (Black spot) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>S. minor</i>) Suppression Only: Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Rhizoctonia bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6 to 9	2*	18	0

Application Directions:

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

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Leaf petiole vegetables** Cardoon Rhubarb Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Phoma (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Botrytis rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Sclerotinia rot and blight (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	4.5 to 9 7 to 9	2*	18	0

Application Directions:

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

No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb boscalid) is not exceeded.

** Not Registered for Use by California. See separate table for celery and Chinese celery use rates and application directions.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Leafy greens** Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy Chervil, fresh leaves Chrysanthemum, garland Corn salad Dandelion, leaves Dock Endive Orach Parsley, fresh leaves Purslane, garden Purslane, winter Radicchio Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Phoma (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Botrytis rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Sclerotinia rot and blight (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	4.5 to 9 7 to 9	2*	18	14

Application Directions:

Begin applications of **Entador** prior to the onset of disease development and continue on a 7-day interval. Use the higher application rate when disease pressure is high.
No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

**Not Registered for Use by California except on radicchio for control of Sclerotinia rot and blight when applied at a rate of 9 oz./A. See separate crop table for head and leaf lettuce use rates and application directions.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Lettuce Head and Leaf	Botrytis rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Lettuce drop (<i>Sclerotinia minor, S. sclerotiorum</i>) Phoma basal rot (<i>Phoma exigua</i>) Suppression Only: Lettuce powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Rhizoctonia bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	8 to 11	2	22	14

Application Directions:

A protective fungicide barrier is needed to maximize disease control. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

At Planting or Preemergence Applications for Sclerotinia Control: For chemigation applications, apply as outlined in the **Directions For Use Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems** section in this label. Light incorporation by cultivation can increase the performance.

Post-emergence Applications for Control of Sclerotinia and other Diseases: Apply **Entador** on direct-seeded lettuce immediately after emergence or prior to disease development. On transplanted lettuce, make the first application immediately after transplanting or prior to the onset of disease.

Make a second application if the soil surface is disturbed by cultivation or thinning and if conditions continue to favor disease development.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of **Entador** per year.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22 oz./A (0.968 lb. boscalid) per year.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)			
Peanut	Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>)	6.5 to 10	3*	30	14			
	Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>)							
	Sclerotinia blight (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	8 to 10						
	Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)							
Suppression Only:								
Sclerotium stem rot, Southern stem rot (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)								
Application Directions:								
For control of early and late leaf spot and web blotch, begin applications of Entador prior to the onset of disease and continue on a 14-day interval.								
For control of Sclerotinia blight, begin applications of Entador prior to the onset of disease or at 45 to 60 days after planting. Make a second application 14 to 21 days later.								
For suppression of Southern stem rot (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>), apply Entador prior to disease development or at 45 to 60 days after planting. Two additional applications may be made at 14-day intervals. For improved control of Southern stem rot, Entador may be mixed with other labeled, effective fungicides.								
Use the higher rate and/or shorter spray interval when disease pressure is high or in fields with a history of disease.								
Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.								
Restrictions and Limitations:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply by air. • DO NOT feed peanut hay to livestock. • DO NOT graze or harvest for forage use. • DO NOT make more than three (3) applications of Entador per year at the highest rate. 								
* DO NOT make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (30 oz./A contains 1.32 lbs. boscalid) is not exceeded.								

SPECIMEN

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Peas, dried shelled	Alternaria leaf and pod spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	6	2*	22	21
Lentil (<i>Lens</i>)	Ascochyta blight (<i>Phoma exigua, Ascochyta</i> spp.)				
Pea (<i>Pisum</i>)					
Field pea					
Garden pea	Botrytis gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	8 to 11			
Green pea	Mycosphaerella blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.)				
Pigeon pea	White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)				
	Suppression Only:				
	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)				

Application Directions:

For optimal disease control, begin applications of **Entador** prior to disease development or at the beginning of flowering and repeat on a 5-day to 14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Ascochyta blight in lentils develops quickly once established, so early detection and application is essential to reduce losses.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** per year.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** feed treated pea commodities to livestock.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (22 oz./A contains 0.968 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

SPECIMEN

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Peas, succulent	Alternaria leaf and pod spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	6	2*	22	7
Edible-podded peas	Ascochyta blight (<i>Phoma exigua</i> , <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)				
Pea (<i>Pisum</i>)					
Dwarf pea					
Edible-pod pea					
Snow pea	Botrytis gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	8 to 11			
Sugar snap pea	<i>Cercospora</i> spp.**				
Pigeon pea	Mycosphaerella blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.)				
Soybean (immature seed)	White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)				
(Edamame, vegetable soybean)					
Sword bean	Suppression Only:				
Succulent shelled peas	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)				
Peas (<i>Pisum</i>)					
English pea					
Garden pea					
Green pea					
Pigeon pea					

Application Directions:
For optimal disease control, begin applications of **Entador** prior to disease development or at the beginning of flowering and repeat on a 5-day to 14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** feed treated pea commodities to livestock.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (22 oz./A contains 0.968 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

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Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Potato	Brown Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	3.5 to 4.5	4	20	10
	White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Suppression Only: Gray Mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	5.5 to 10	2*		

Application Directions:
For control of *Sclerotinia* white mold, begin applications of **Entador** prior to infection. Infection often begins when the rows start to close and/or when the plants start flowering. Make a second application 14 days later if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development. Use the higher rates when disease has been confirmed in your area or weather conditions are conducive to disease development.
For control of *Alternaria* early blight or suppression of *Botrytis* gray mold, begin applications of **Entador** prior to the onset of disease and continue applications at 7-day to 14-day intervals if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development.
The use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Entador**. For additional details and precautions, refer to **Additives and Tank Mixing Information**.
No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of **Entador** at the lowest rate or two (2) applications of **Entador** at the highest rate per year.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (20 oz./A contains 0.880 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Rapeseed (cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids, including canola and crambe)	White mold/ <i>Sclerotinia</i> stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	5 to 6	2	12	21

Application Directions:
Begin applications of **Entador** at 20% to 50% flowering or prior to the onset of disease. Use the higher rate for extended protection. Apply a second time if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development.
No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** per year.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 oz./A (0.528 lb. boscalid) per year.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Root and tuber vegetables	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria dauci</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	4.5	5	23.4	0
Root vegetables (except sugar beet) subgroup 1B	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)				
Beet, garden*					
Burdock, edible*					
Carrot	Cottony rot,				
Celeriac	White rot of rhizomes,				
Chervil, turnip-rooted*	Watery soft rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	7.8	3		
Chicory*					
Ginseng	Gray mold rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)				
Horseradish					
Parsley, turnip-rooted*					
Parsnip*					
Radish*					
Radish, oriental*					
Rutabaga*					
Salsify*					
Salsify, black*					
Salsify, Spanish*					
Skirret					
Turnip*					
Application Directions:					
For optimal disease control, begin applications of Entador prior to disease development and repeat on a 7-day to 14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.					
Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one application.					
Restrictions and Limitations:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT use on sugar beet. • DO NOT apply more than 23.4 oz./A (1.03 lbs. boscalid) per year. DO NOT make more than five (5) applications of Entador per year. 					

*Not Registered for Use by California

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Root and tuber vegetables	Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	2.5 to 4.5	4	20	10
Tuberous and corm vegetables subgroup 1C	Sclerotinia white mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	5.5 to 10	2*		
Arrowroot					
Chinese artichoke					
Jerusalem artichoke					
Edible canna					
Chayote (root)					
Ginger					
Leren					
Sweet potato					
Turmeric					
Yam bean					
True yam					

Application Directions:

For optimal disease control, begin applications of **Entador** prior to disease development and repeat on a 7-day to 14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one application.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- **DO NOT** use on sugar beet.
- **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of **Entador** at the lowest rate or two (2) applications of **Entador** at the highest rate per year.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (20 oz./A contains 0.880 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Soybean**	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	3.5 to 5.5			
	White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	5.5 to 11			
	Suppression Only:	5.5			
	Brown spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>)				
	Cercospora blight and leaf spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>)				
	Frogeye leaf spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>)				
	Rhizoctonia aerial blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)				

Application Directions:

Begin applications of **Entador** prior to disease development or when conditions are conducive for disease development and continue on a 7-day to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

For control of white mold under heavy disease pressure, use higher rates of **Entador** (8.0 to 11.0 oz./A).

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Entador** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

***DO NOT** make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (22 oz./A contains 0.968 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.

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Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)
Sunflower**	Suppression Only: Sclerotinia head rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	6 to 9	2*	18	21
Application Directions:					
For optimal disease control, begin applications of Entador prior to disease development and continue on a 7-day to 14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.					
No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.					
Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.					
* DO NOT make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.					
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Crop	Target Disease	Product Use Rate per Application (oz./A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Product Rate per Year (oz./A)	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)			
Swiss chard**	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Phoma (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	4.5 to 9	2*	18	0			
	Botrytis rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Sclerotinia rot and blight (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	7 to 9						
Application Directions:								
Begin applications of Entador prior to the onset of disease development and continue on a 7-day interval. Use the higher application rate when disease pressure is high.								
No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.								
Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Entador before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.								
* DO NOT make more than the Maximum Number of Applications per Year for applications made at the maximum Product Use Rate per Application. Additional applications per year are permitted when a lower Product Use Rate per Application is used, as long as the Maximum Product Rate per Year (18 oz./A contains 0.792 lb. boscalid) is not exceeded.								
**Not Registered for Use by California								

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Plastic Container: 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 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.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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