

Group	3	11	Fungicide
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REBOUND FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]alpha-methoxymethylene benzeneacetate	11.00%
Tebuconazole: (+)-alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-alpha-(1,1 -dimethylethyl) -1 H-1,2,4-triazole-1 – ethanol.	18.35%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>70.65%</u>
TOTAL	<u>100.00%</u>

REBOUND FUNGICIDE is a suspension concentrate fungicide containing 1.67 lb. tebuconazole and 1.0 lb. azoxystrobin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p> <p>FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300</p>	

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL INCLUDING THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USING

EPA Reg. No. 87845-9

EPA Est. No. 92012-RUS-1

NET CONTENTS: _____ Gal.

Manufactured for:
 Agromarketing Company, Inc.,
 133 Mavety St.
 Toronto, ON Canada M6P 2L8
 416-628-5147

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

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:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to mammals, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory:

Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Tebuconazole is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Therefore, use of REBOUND FUNGICIDE in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Label Advisory:

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted within 48 hours.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) listed in the specific crop directions.

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

- Coveralls over short sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof materials
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not use in nurseries, greenhouses or landscape plantings.

DO NOT spray REBOUND FUNGICIDE where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

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

- Apply only during alternate years in fields adjacent to aquatic areas listed above.
- Do not apply by ground or air within 100 feet of aquatic areas listed above.
- Do not cultivate within 10 feet of an aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

Not for use on corn or soybeans in the state of New York.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

REBOUND FUNGICIDE is a broad-spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties that may be used for the control of many important plant diseases. REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be applied as a foliar spray in spray programs or in tank mixes with other crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

REBOUND FUNGICIDE is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple tree (and apple fruit).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

REBOUND FUNGICIDE contains both Group 3 (tebuconazole) and Group 11 (azoxystrobin) fungicides. Fungal isolates/bacterial strains with acquired resistance to Group 3 (DMI; Demethylation Inhibitor) and/or Group 11 (Qoi; quinone outside inhibitors) may eventually dominate the fungal/bacterial population if Group 3 and/or Group 11 fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by REBOUND FUNGICIDE and or other Group 3 and or Group 11 fungicides/bactericides.

To delay fungicides/bactericides resistance, consider using diversified fungal control strategies to minimize selection for fungal populations resistant to one or more fungicides:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of REBOUND FUNGICIDE or other Group 3 and/or 11 fungicides/bactericides that might have a similar mode of action, on the same fungal/bacterial species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with fungicides/bactericides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or premix rate on the fungal/bacterial of concern.
- Basing fungicides/bactericides use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitor treated disease populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for fungicides/bactericides resistance management and/or integrated disease management recommendations for specific crops.

Do not alternate or tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with any fungicide to which resistance has already developed.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make up no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur. Check equipment calibration frequently.

Do not apply in a manner that will result in exposure to humans or animals.

Ground Application.

Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms, and fruit. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control. For ground application to corn, refer to the Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn section.

- For field crops (non-trees), apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For tree crops, apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

Aerial Application.

Unless otherwise specified on this label, use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre.

DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

- Use only on crops where aerial applications are indicated.
- For field crops (non-trees), apply in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For tree crops, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

Aerial Application to Barley, Corn, Soybeans, and Wheat:

Aerial applications of REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be made to barley, corn, soybeans, and wheat in water volumes of 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre (GPA). The use of a crop oil or adjuvant may be used to improve spray coverage (for use of adjuvants or crop oil in corn, refer to Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn section). Refer to the adjuvant product label for specific use directions and restrictions.

For optimum results in cases of high disease pressure, use a minimum spray volume of 4 GPA. Select spray nozzles, pumping pressure, and sprayer height to provide medium-to-fine spray droplets that penetrate throughout the crop canopy. Spray calibration must be conducted to confirm spray droplet sizes. Continue to monitor spray application (including weather conditions) to assure proper droplet size and canopy penetration.

Adjuvants: For some uses on this label (see Directions for Use), a spray adjuvant such as a nonionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend may be added at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. When an adjuvant is used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

For optimum disease control, tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest specified rate of a spray surfactant.

Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

Dry Bulb Onion, Garlic, Great-Headed Garlic, and Shallot for white rot control only:

Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE through irrigation equipment only to Dry Bulb Onion, Garlic, Great-Headed (Elephant) Garlic, and Shallot for white rot control. Apply this product only through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; or drip (trickle) 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. Contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts if you have questions regarding calibration. Do not connect an irrigation systems (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label- prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. 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 dosed, 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. Pesticide may be applied continuously for the duration of the water application.

Drying Time: REBOUND FUNGICIDE is most effective when applied and allowed to dry two to four hours before a rainfall or irrigation.

Crop Tolerance/Phytotoxicity: REBOUND FUNGICIDE may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as ECs. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. Under certain environmental conditions, tank mixes of REBOUND FUNGICIDE plus herbicides and/or fertilizers may cause crop injury in barley, triticale and wheat.

Efficacy: Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if the maximum amount of REBOUND FUNGICIDE has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced. The use of shorter spray intervals or higher specified rates (if a rate range is permitted) may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conducive to disease exist.

Integrated Pest Management:

REBOUND FUNGICIDE should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your local agricultural authorities for IPM strategies established for your area. REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower.

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

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572.1) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when the wind speed is 2 - 10 mph at the application site.

For ground applications:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

For aerial applications:

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45°.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Spray Drift Management section.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may result.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger

droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions sections).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle-type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should be made at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not make at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is recommended for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high.

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

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

Spray Equipment

Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles should be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on suction side of pump should be 16-mesh or coarser.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.
- Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

Pump:

Use a pump with capacity to:

- Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles.
- Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator or
- liquid sparge tube for agitation. Do not use air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer's and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural extension agent for recommendations.

REBOUND FUNGICIDE Alone (no tank mix)

- REBOUND FUNGICIDE is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- 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.

Mixing Procedures

1. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add REBOUND FUNGICIDE to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
4. Begin application of the spray solution after REBOUND FUNGICIDE has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

REBOUND FUNGICIDE + Tank Mixtures:

REBOUND FUNGICIDE is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. Do not combine REBOUND FUNGICIDE in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious to the crop under your conditions of use. To determine the physical compatibility of REBOUND FUNGICIDE with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables (which include suspension concentrates), followed by

emulsifiable concentrates and additives/adjuvants last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Mixing Procedures for Tank Mixes

1. Add ½ to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above in the REBOUND FUNGICIDE +Tank Mixtures section.
3. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water.
4. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and the REBOUND FUNGICIDE to the spray tank. Allow REBOUND FUNGICIDE to completely disperse.
5. Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

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.

This product may not be mixed with any product which prohibits such mixing.

SPECIFIC CROP AND PEST DIRECTIONS

CONVERSION RATES TABLE FOR REBOUND FUNGICIDE

FL OZ/Acre	LB AZOXYSTROBIN /Acre	LB TEBUCONAZOLE /Acre
6.4	0.050	0.084
8.6	0.067	0.112
9.0	0.070	0.117
12.9	0.100	0.168
15.5	0.120	0.203
17.2	0.134	0.224
32	0.250	0.417

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Barley	Kernel blight* (Alternaria spp.) Leaf rust, stem rust, & stripe rust (Puccinia spp.) Suppression only of head blight or head scab (Fusarium spp.)	6.4 - 8.6 In California use the 8.6 fl. oz rate	REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be applied prior to disease development up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be applied prior to disease development up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). Do not apply after this stage. Observe barley fields closely for early disease symptoms, particularly when susceptible varieties are planted and/or under prolonged conditions favorable for disease development. Rusts: Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE at the earliest sign of rust pustules on foliage. Fusarium head blight: Optimal timing for REBOUND FUNGICIDE for Fusarium head blight suppression is when main stem heads have fully emerged (Feekes 10.5) on 50% of the plants.

*not approved for this use in California

For optimum disease control, sufficient coverage is very important. To maximize coverage, it may be necessary to tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with a spray adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturer's specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
- Do not apply to barley after Feekes growth stage 10.5.
- Do not apply more than 8.6 fl oz per acre per year of REBOUND FUNGICIDE.
- Do not apply more than 0.1125 lb a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.40 lb a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).
- Restricted entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Bulb Vegetables (Dry bulb subgroup): Garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed (elephant bulb); onion bulb; shallot bulb	Botrytis leaf blight (Botrytis squamosa) Downy mildew* (Peronospora destructor)	12.9	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. White rot: Make one application at 32 fl oz per acre applied in a 4 to 6 inch band over/into each furrow at the time of planting. Apply the entire per acre rate in the 4 to 6 inch band. May be applied by chemigation to control white rot. Additional control may be obtained by including two foliar applications at 8.6 to 12.9 fl oz/A. Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground, or in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre by air.
	Cladosporium leaf blotch (Cladosporium allii) Purple blotch (Alternaria porri)	8.6 - 12.9	
	White rot* (Sclerotium cepivorum)	32	

* Not approved for these uses in California

For optimum disease control, tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 70 fl. oz per acre per year of REBOUND FUNGICIDE per crop if an in-furrow treatment is made (0.914 lb a.i. of tebuconazole; 0.55 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin)
- If REBOUND FUNGICIDE is not applied as an in-furrow treatment then do not apply more than 25.9 fl oz/A/year (0.3375 lb a.i. of tebuconazole; 0.2 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin).
- Do not apply more than 0.914 lb a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Bulb vegetables (Green subgroup): Leek, Onion, green Onion, Welsh (Japanese bunching onion), Shallot, fresh (eschalot)	Purple blotch (Alternaria porri) Rust (Puccinia allii) White rot (Sclerotium cepivorum) suppression	8.6 - 12.9	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 10- to 14- day interval. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground, or in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre by air.
	Botrytis leaf blight* (Botrytis squamosa) Downy mildew (Peronospora destructor) Cladosporium leaf blotch* (Cladosporium allii)	12.9	

* Not approved for these uses in California

For optimum disease control, tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 51.7 fl. oz./A/year of REBOUND FUNGICIDE per year
- Do not apply more than 0.675 lb a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Corn* Field, Popcorn, Seed, Sweet corn	Northern corn leaf blight** (Setosphaeria turcica) Northern corn leaf spot** (Cochliobolus carbonum) Southern corn leaf blight** (Cochliobolus heterostrophus) Also known as: Helminthosporium leaf blights (Helminthosporium maydis, H. turcicum, and H. carbonum) Anthracnose leaf blight (Colletotrichum gramminicola) Eye spot** (Aureobasidium zeae-maydis) Gray leaf spot (Cercospora zeae- maydis) Physoderma brown spot** (Physoderma maydis) Rusts (Pucciniaspp.)	9 - 12.9	Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE in a protective spray schedule or when weather conditions are favorable for disease development. Gray leaf spot: Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists. All other diseases: Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals, or as necessary to maintain control. Use the shorter specified reapplication interval under heavy disease pressure. Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn: DO NOT use adjuvants or crop oil after the V8 stage and prior to the VT stage. (The VT stage is defined as when the last branch of the tassel is completely visible outside of the whorl). A compatibility agent, another fungicide, or an insecticide may be included in the tank mix, if needed, and labeled for use on corn. Refer to the adjuvant and other tank mix pesticide product labels for specific use directions and restrictions. Use a higher water volume for aerial application if equipment and/or conditions will not provide good coverage. Always follow the most restrictive label.
* Not for use on corn in the state of New York. ** Not approved for these uses in California			

For best results, tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest labeled rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates to obtain sufficient coverage. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 51.7 fl. oz./A/year of REBOUND FUNGICIDE per year
- Do not apply more than 0.675 lb a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest (21-day PHI) for forage and 36 days of harvest (36-days) for grain or fodder.
- For sweet corn, do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI) for ears or forage and 49 days before the harvest of fodder.
- Excluding sweet corn, restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours.
- For sweet corn, restricted entry interval (REI) = 19 days.

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Grapes	<p>Powdery mildew (Unicula necator) Black rot (Guignardia bidwellii)</p> <p>Suppression Only: Botrytis Bunch Rot (Botrytis cinerea) Downy mildew* (Plasmopara viticola) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (Phomopsis viticola)</p>	8.6	<p>Powdery mildew: Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE on a preventive spray schedule. Make the first application of REBOUND FUNGICIDE before bloom and continue applications using spray intervals of up to 21 days in low to moderate disease pressure. Use a 14-day schedule when disease pressure is severe.</p> <p>Black Rot: Apply in a preventive spray schedule making the first application at 1 to 3 inches of new shoot growth and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals through 5 Brix stage or until veraison (berry coloring) is complete. Apply at 1-inch new shoot growth and at 7- to 10-day intervals on highly susceptible varieties or under severe disease conditions. Post-Infection Schedule: A post-infection schedule may be follow from 1-inch new shoot growth through 5 Brix stage. Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of an infection period. REBOUND FUNGICIDE applications must not be closer than 7 days apart. Continue REBOUND FUNGICIDE applications using the preventive schedule if the postinfection schedule is discontinued.</p> <p>Botrytis, Downy Mildew and Leaf Spot: REBOUND FUNGICIDE, applied in a powdery mildew spray schedule, will enhance the activity of registered fungicides used for control of these diseases. Applications must be made on a 14-day schedule for suppression.</p>

* Not approved for these uses in California

For best results, sufficient coverage of vines and fruit is very important. Increase volume as vine growth increases. For optimum disease control, tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 68.8 fl. oz./A/year of REBOUND FUNGICIDE per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.90 lb a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year.
- The minimum interval between applications is 7 days.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours.

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Grass (grown for seed)	Powdery Mildew (erysiphe polygona) Rusts (Puccinia spp.)	8.6 - 17.2	Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE when powdery mildew infections first appears on the leaves. Seleophoma infections, and/or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number in late spring or early summer. To maximize control of severe rust pressure, apply 17 fl. oz./A (except bluegrass apply 9 fl. oz./A) and make applications at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. For bluegrass, it is important to begin application early in the growing year.
	Ergot Stem Diseases	12.8 - 17.2	Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 10 to 14 day schedule. Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE in a minimum of 20 gal. of water per acre for ground or in a minimum of 10 gal. of water per acre for aerial.
<p>For optimum benefit, tank-mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest label rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.</p> <p>RESTRICTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 34.4 fl. oz./A/year of REBOUND FUNGICIDE. • Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year. • Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year. • Do not apply within 8 days of harvest (8-day PHI) of seed. • Regrowth may be grazed starting 17 days after the last application. • Do not feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock. • Do not feed forage or cut green crop to livestock. • Restricted-entry interval (REI) for grasses grown for seed = 12 hours 			

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Pecans	Anthracnose* (Glomerella cingulata) Downy Spot (Mycosphaerella caryigena) Liver Spot (Gnomonia caryae pv pecanae) Pecan Scab (Cladosporium caryigenum) Vein Spot (Gnomonia nerviseda) Zonate Leaf Spot (Cristulariella moricola) Brown leaf spot (Sirosporium diffusum)	8.6 - 17.2	Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE in a preventive spray schedule beginning at early bud break (young leaves unfolding), and continue applications at 10- to 14-day intervals through the pollination period. Apply the highest specified rate to varieties that are highly susceptible to the indicated diseases, or when severe disease conditions exist. Other foliar diseases: REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be applied for control of mid to late year foliar diseases with other pecan products labeled for these diseases. Observe all directions, restrictions, precautions, and limitations for the other products.

* Not approved for these uses in California

For optimum disease control, tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 69 fl. oz./A of REBOUND FUNGICIDE per year.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crops for feed.
- Do not apply more than 0.9 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply after shuck split or within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI), whichever is first.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours.

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Soybeans*	Aerial Web Blight** (Rhizoctonia solani) Alternaria Leaf Spot** (Alternaria spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum truncatum) Brown Spot** (Septaria glycines) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot** (Cercospora kikuchii) Frogeye Leaf Spot** (Cercospora sojina) Pod and Stem Blight** (Diaporthe spp.) Soybean Rust (Phakopsora pachyrhizi) Powdery mildew (Microsphaera diffusa)	8.6	Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE as a preventive spray prior to disease development. Repeat applications on a 10- to 14- day spray interval if environmental conditions are favorable for continued disease development. Use the shorter reapplication interval under heavy disease pressure. Contact State Extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important. Use a higher water volume for aerial application if equipment and/or conditions will not provide for good coverage.
* Not for use on soybeans in New York ** Not approved for this use in California			
Tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest labeled rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 25.9 fl. oz./A of REBOUND FUNGICIDE per year. • Do not apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. of Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year. • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i. of Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year. • Do not apply within 21 days of harvest (21-day PHI). • Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours 			

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Stone Fruits: Cherry (sweet & tart), Nectarine & Peach	Brown rot (blossom blight, fruit rot) (Monilinia spp.) Cherry Leaf Spot (Blumeriella jaapii) Cherry Powdery Mildew (Podosphaera clandestina, Sphaerotheca apannosa)	8.6 - 17.2**	Blossom blight: Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE at white bud on cherry or pink bud on peach and nectarine. Apply again at 50% bloom and at petal fall if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development. Fruit rot: Begin applications two to three weeks before harvest and continue at 7-day intervals through the day of harvest. The blossom and fruit stages must be protected for optimum control of brown rot. If REBOUND FUNGICIDE is applied during only one of these stages, another registered fungicide should be applied to the other stage to provide optimum protection. Additional cover sprays during the early postbloom period are also important for preventing quiescent fruit infections in sweet cherry and peach. Leaf spot: begin application at petal-fall or when first leaves unfold and continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals. Applications may be made at 7-day intervals early in the growing season when terminal growth is rapid and/or under severe disease conditions. A postharvest may be made to maintain control and reduce overwintering inoculums. Powdery mildew: Follow leaf spot schedule until terminal growth ceases.
	Scab* (Cladosporium carpophilum) Alternaria spot and fruit rot** (Alternaria alternata) Anthracnose* (Colletotrichum prunicola, C. gloeosporioides) Shot hole* (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)	17.2	Scab: Begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals. All other diseases: Begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Add 0.065 to 0.1138 lb Azoxystrobin per acre based fungicide as a tank-mix partner.
Peach (only)	Rust (Tranzschelia discolor)	10.75 - 17.2	Begin applications after canker emergence and continue applications at 14-day intervals under severe disease conditions.

* Not approved for this use in California

** The amount of REBOUND FUNGICIDE required per acre will depend on tree size and volume of foliage present. The rate per acre is based on a standard of 400 gallons of dilute spray solution per acre for large trees. For smaller trees, multiply 4.3 fl oz times the number of 100 gallons of spray solution required to thoroughly wet to the point of runoff one acre of the trees being treated. For concentrate sprays, apply the same amount of product per acre as would be applied in a dilute spray based on tree size and foliage volume, but not less than 8.5 fl oz of REBOUND FUNGICIDE per acre. Apply the highest specified rate of REBOUND FUNGICIDE when severe disease conditions exist. Stone fruit diseases are more effectively controlled by ground application, using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Aerial application (minimum of 15 gal./A) may be used if necessary but disease control may be reduced.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 103 fl. oz per acre per year of REBOUND FUNGICIDE.
- Do not apply more than 1.34 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year.
- REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be applied up to and including the day of harvest (0-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of product per Acre (fl oz)	Use Instructions
Wheat (including Triticale)	Septoria leaf spot* (Septoria tritici) Glume blotch* (Stagonospora nodorum) Powdery Mildew (Blumeria spp., Erysiphe spp.) Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust (Puccinia spp.) Tan Spot* (Pyrenophora tritici-repentis) Suppression only of head blight of head scab (Fusarium spp.)	6.4 - 8.6 In California use the 8.6 fl oz rate	REBOUND FUNGICIDE may be applied prior to disease development up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). Do not apply after this stage. Rusts: Apply REBOUND FUNGICIDE at the earliest sign of rust pustules on foliage. Fusarium head blight: Optimal timing for REBOUND FUNGICIDE for Fusarium head blight suppression is the beginning of flowering on main stem heads (Feekes 10.5)

* Not approved for this use in California

For optimum disease control, tank mix REBOUND FUNGICIDE with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
- Do not apply to wheat after Feekes growth stage 10.5.
- Do not apply more than 8.6 fl. oz./A/year of FUNGICIDE.
- Do not apply more than 0.1125 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products per acre per year.
- Do not apply after late head emergence to avoid possible illegal residues
- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30 day PHI)

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on this label as soon as practical after last application. Any crop not specified on this label may be planted into treated areas 120 days after last application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F can result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50°F to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Rigid, Nonrefillable containers small enough to shake (i.e. with capacities equal to less than five gallons). Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable container five gallons or less. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Rigid, nonrefillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e. with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs).

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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. Offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. 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.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable).

Pressure rinsing 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 pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g. Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums and Kegs).

Triple rinsing 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 triple rinse the 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. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Once the container is rinsed, offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

The directions for use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, 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 weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application all of which are beyond the control of **Agromarketing Co. Inc.** To the extent permitted under applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user.

Agromarketing Co. Inc. warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use therein described when used in accordance with the Directions for Use set forth in the Complete Directions for Use booklet (Directions), subject to the risks referred to above.

To the extent permitted under applicable law, any damage arising from a breach of this warranty shall be limited to direct damages and shall not include consequential commercial damages, such as loss of profits or values or any other special or indirect damages.

Agromarketing Co. Inc. makes no other express or implied warranty including any other express or implied warranty of FITNESS or MERCHANTABILITY.

If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The sale of this product does not include a license under any patent owned by **Agromarketing Co. Inc.**