

This is a specimen label, intended for use only as a guide in providing general information regarding use of this product. As labels are subject to revision, always carefully read and follow the label on the product container.

T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB

*Fungicide
in Water Soluble Bags*

T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide contains thiophanate-methyl, the active ingredient used in Topsin® M WSB.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Thiophanate-methyl (dimethyl [(1,2-phenylene)-bis (iminocarbonothioyl)]bis[carbamate])* 70.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 30.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Also known as dimethyl 4,4'-o-phenylenebis(3-thioallophanate)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See inside label booklet for FIRST AID and additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 79676-55

EPA Est. No. indicated by the 8th digit of the batch number on this package.
(C) = 5905-GA-001; (G) = 67545-AZ-001;
(H) = 65387-AR-002; (M) = 51036-GA-001

Product of China or India.
Formulated in the United States with U.S. and imported ingredients.

Manufactured for:
Etigra
501 Cascade Pointe Lane
Suite 103
Cary, NC 27513
www.etigra.com



FIRST AID	
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 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<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 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 by 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 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or viton ≥ 14 mils. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and Other Handlers supporting Dip Treatment must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron

All Other Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and Handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves for all mixers and loaders and for applicators using hand-held equipment

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements

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

Engineering Controls

Water-soluble packets when used correctly qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)]. Mixers and loaders using water-soluble packets must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required above for mixers/loaders, and
- Be provided and must have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown coveralls, and chemical-resistant footwear.

When handlers use enclosed cabs 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:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

- Almonds and pecans: 3 days
- Apples, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, and plums/prunes: 2 days
- Strawberries, wheat, cucurbits, soybeans, and green beans: 24 hours
- For all other uses on this label, the REI is 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposures

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment. Normal fungicide usage indicates this product will be applied over the top of the intended crop, it is critical to ensure that the tank and spray equipment has been cleaned of all other pesticides prior to mixing this product. As with all agricultural chemicals, continuous agitation is required to keep the ingredients in suspension. Recommended application gallonage and directions are given for each crop.

T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide may be tank mixed with other fungicides, insecticides and plant growth regulators that have been approved for use by the EPA on the intended crop. Etgra does not make any claims of compatibility with other pesticides; always perform a Mixing Jar Test prior to tank mixing. See Compatibility test section of this label. Tank mixes of this product with highly alkaline pesticides like Bordeaux or lime sulfur is not recommended.

Most effective disease control is obtained by preventive spray timing as climatic conditions indicate fungal infection or growth is imminent. Always use the higher rates under conditions of severe disease pressure.

High volume dilute applications: Applicator should use the product per acre rate for concentrate spray applications for tree crops (example: no more than 400 gallons on apples). Use the product per 100-gallon rate for dilute ground applications. This product may be used on fruit-bearing trees and may also be used on non-bearing apples, cherries, peaches, and pecans, when needed for control of labeled leaf diseases during non-bearing years of new plantings or nursery stock. Follow all crop specific language on this label for application. Dilute sprays must not be applied in a manner that exceeds the application rate as specified in the crop Specific Application Instructions table below.

Aerial applications to tree crops: Use a minimum of 10 gal/acre for aerial application to fruit tree crops. Increased fungicidal activity is related to coverage and timing, increased volumes are required as crop canopy density increases. Note: Conifer applications require higher spray volumes, use lower volumes with mist type applicators and highest volumes with conventional types.

Row, Field and Vine Crop Applications: Use a minimum of 5 gal/acre for ground application, however most ground applications should be made with 10 to 20 gal/acre as cropping situations dictate. Increased fungicidal activity is related to coverage and timing, increased volumes are required as crop canopy density increases.

Plantback Restriction: Do not plant any crop not labeled for T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide use within 30 days of the last application.

Chemigation: See specific directions in this label.

Mode of Action: T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide is a tubulin inhibitor fungicide falling into the FRAC Group 1 for Benzimidazole. Its Mode of Action is the inhibition of microtubule assembly. It has protectant, systemic and curative actions, each of these specific to certain crops, fungi and climatic conditions.

Fungicide Resistance: Fungal pathogens have proven to develop a resistance to certain fungicide families and modes of action. These are called tolerant and resistant strains of fungi. Industry and university research have developed effective programs that continue to provide excellent control of these strains, however, precautions and specific steps should be taken to ensure effective fungicide program.

It is recommended that T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide be rotated or tank mixed with other fungicides with different modes of action chemistry. Products containing thiabendazole or carbendazim fungicide (benzimidazole fungicides) should NOT be combined as rotation or tank mix partners.

Should T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide be applied as directed and the treatment is considered not to be effective, you may have encountered a resistant or tolerant fungi strain. Do not apply this mode of action chemistry again during this growing season, as this may enhance the resistance at this site. Consult with your local Cooperative Extension Service, University Research or Certified Crop Consultant for more information concerning fungicides effective on the tolerant or resistant strains encountered.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide is packaged in a protective outer, resealable package containing water-soluble bags. Do not allow bags (WSB) to become wet prior to adding to the tank. Do not handle WSB with wet hands or wet gloves.

Fill spray tank to half full, start agitation. See Mixing Order chart below when any other products are tank mixed with this product.

Remove the appropriate number of unopened water-soluble bags from the outer package, adding them to the tank. Reseal the outer bag immediately to protect the unopened bags from moisture. Do not add water-soluble bags near suction area of the tank as plugging may occur prior to the bags fully dissolving. The dissolve time for the bags will depend on the water temperature and degree/type of agitation. Most bags should be dissolved in 5 minutes. If planning to tank mix high pH products or fertilizers high in nitrogen or boron, wait until the T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide is fully dissolved before adding them to the tank.

Should other products or pesticides be tank mixed with this product, use the Mixing Order chart and add all products, then finish filling tank with water, all the while maintaining agitation. If there is any question as to the compatibility of components, always perform a jar test with proportional amounts of each product, using water from the actual use source.

Always read and follow label directions of all products. The most restrictive label language will apply. Do not mix more spray solution than you plan to apply that day.

Conversion Table Acres Treated per 1 lb. Water Soluble Bag		
Label Use Rate Lb/Acre T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide	Acres Treated With One Water Soluble Bag	
1/4 lb.	4.0	
1/2 lb.	2.0	
1 lb.	1.0	
Conversion Table Acres Treated per 2.5 lbs. Water Soluble Bag		
Label Use Rate Lb/Acre T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide	Acres Treated With One Water Soluble Bag	
1/4 lb.	10.0	
1/2 lb.	5.0	
1 lb.	2.5	
Conversion Table Acres Treated per 5 lbs. Water Soluble Bag		
Label Use Rate Lb/Acre T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide	Acres Treated With One Water Soluble Bag	
1/4 lb.	20.0	
1/2 lb.	10.0	
1 lb.	5.0	

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature. Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

(As each product is added to the tank, be sure it is completely dispersed before adding any other product to the mix. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application processes.)

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-dispersible products** (such as, dry flowables – DF, wettable powders – WP, wettable dry granules – WDG, suspension concentrates – SX or suspo-emulsions – SE).
6. **Water-soluble products.**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
8. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

CHEMIGATION USE INSTRUCTIONS

California allows use by chemigation only for crops of beans, cucurbits (cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squash), peanuts, soybeans, and strawberries.

Apply this product only through: sprinkler including 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.

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.

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. Public water system means a system for the provision of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves and average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

IRRIGATION / CHEMIGATION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Pressurized irrigation and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from 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 closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock and prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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 rip of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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.

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.

FUNGICIDE DILUTION MIX PREPARATION

Chemical mix tank, induction lines, mixing and induction motors and pumps should all be cleaned of any prior use pesticide residues, scale or other foreign matter that may interfere with mixing or transfer or the pesticide dilution into the irrigation system. Flush with clean water.

Start by filling the mix tank at least 1/2 full. Begin agitation. Carefully add the required amount of T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide and then the rest of the water. Allow time to mix completely.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Observe ALL requirements in the System Requirements section above.

In order to ensure a uniform pesticide suspension and application, be sure to continuously agitate the fungicide tank mixture during mixing and application.

Inject a greater volume of a more dilute suspension per unit time in order to achieve greater accuracy in distribution and calibration.

Do not apply more irrigation water per acre than recommended, decreased product performance may occur from the over diluted application.

Chemigation should not be attempted when wind speed favors drift. When system connections or fittings are seen to leak, chemigation should be stopped and the component repaired prior to restart. When nozzles are not providing uniform distribution, operator should recalibrate immediately. System should always remain in good repair.

When chemigation is completed, allow sufficient flush time for pesticide to be cleared from all nozzles and lines prior to shutting off the flow of irrigation water.

Fertilizer co-mix Instructions:

You may mix and apply this product with other chemically-neutral liquid fertilizers. However, the applicator should be aware that mixing this product with highly alkaline fertilizers (such as aqueous ammonia) may cause problematic degradation of this product. Such a mix may prevent optimum control.

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Requirements:

Observe all requirements set forth in the "Chemigation Use Instructions", "Irrigation/Chemigation System Requirements", "Fungicide Dilution Mix Preparation" and "Application Instructions".

Always observe local irrigation restrictions or ordinances.

Overhead irrigation systems should be repaired to block the spray jets or nozzles nearest the operations control panels to not allow treated water to contact the operator or operation station.

Sprinkler system should be calibrated to deliver no more than 0.4 inches of water per acre. Larger volumes of water may reduce product efficacy. Start sprinkler water flow, then begin injection of the mixed suspension of T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide into the irrigation water line. Continually monitor calibration to ensure proper application rate per acre. To ensure proper mixing of the suspension of T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide and the irrigation water, it should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line just ahead of a right angle pipe turn (violent water pressure sheer).

Apply T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide continuously for the duration of the water application.

After overhead chemigation treatment with T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide has been completed, treated area should not be irrigated again for at least 24 hours to prevent washing the fungicide off the crop leaves and canopy.

A pesticide supply tank is recommended when using drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Start by filling the tank at least 1/2 full. Begin agitation. Carefully add the required amount of T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB Fungicide and then the rest of the water. Allow time to mix completely. In order to ensure a uniform pesticide suspension and application, maintain agitation during mixing and application.

Tree Crop Specific Application Instructions

Tree Crops	Pest	Pounds Product per Acre	Pounds AI per Acre	Pounds Product per 100 GAL	Instructions
Almonds	Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Jacket Rot <i>Monilinia</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Botrytis</i> Leaf Blight <i>Seimatosporium</i> Scab <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5	0.7 – 1.05 Max AI per year 2.1 lbs. per acre	N/A	Per crop year, apply no more than 3 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day Applications should be initiated at pink bud and continued through petal fall. Pink Bud applications can be made alone, however later applications should be tank mixed with labeled contact type, multi-site fungicides. See Fungicide Resistance above. For Almonds only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 3 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.
Apples *Not for use against this disease in California	Apple Scab <i>Venturia</i> spp. Black Pox* <i>Helminthosporium papulosum</i> Black Rot <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp. Brooks Fruit Spot <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. Flyspeck <i>Zygothiala</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. Sooty Blotch <i>Gloeodes</i> spp. White Rot* <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.	1.4 in California and 1.0 elsewhere	1.4 in California and 1.0 elsewhere Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	0.375 in California and 0.25 elsewhere	Per crop year, apply no more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day Applications should be initiated at green tip and continue at 5 to 10 day intervals, continuing through petal fall. Cover sprays can continue at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed. See Fungicide Resistance above. For Apples only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 2 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.
Apricots	Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Blossom Blight <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Fruit Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5 pounds (in CA use 1.5 pounds)	0.7 – 1.05 Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	0.5	Do not apply more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre per crop year. PHI = 1 day First application should be made at early bloom (red bud), followed by a second application at full bloom. Under severe disease pressure, additional applications should be made at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays. If conditions develop for Fruit Brown Rot apply 1 to 2 sprays starting 21 days prior to harvest. See Fungicide Resistance above. For Apricots only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 2 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.

Tree Crops	Pest	Pounds Product per Acre	Pounds AI per Acre	Pounds Product per 100 GAL	Instructions
Cherries	Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Fruit Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5 (In CA use 1.5 pounds)	0.7 – 1.05 Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	0.5	First application should be made at early bloom (popcorn stage), followed by a second application at full bloom. Under severe disease pressure, additional applications should be made at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays. If conditions develop for Fruit Brown Rot, apply 1 to 2 sprays starting 21 days prior to harvest.
	Cherry Leaf Spot <i>Coccomyces</i> spp.	1.125 to 1.5	0.8 – 1.05 Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	0.375 – 0.5	Initiate applications as leaves begin to unfold, near petal fall or before. Continue at first, second and third cover sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals. If needed apply at 14 to 21 days post harvest.
	Powdery Mildew <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5 (In CA use 1.5 pounds) PLUS 1.125 to 1.5	0.7 – 1.05 Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre PLUS 0.84 – 1.05 lb.	0.5 PLUS 0.375 to 0.5	First application should be made at early bloom (popcorn stage), followed by a second application at full bloom. PLUS Also make applications of this product at shuck fall and first cover. See Fungicide Resistance above.
General Information: Per crop year, apply no more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day For Cherries only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 2 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.					
Nectarines	Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Fruit Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5 (In CA use 1.5 pounds)	0.7 – 1.05 Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	0.5	Per crop year, apply no more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day First application should be made at early bloom (pink bud), followed by a second application at full bloom. Under severe disease pressure, additional applications should be made at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays. See Fungicide Resistance above. For Nectarines only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 2 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.

Tree Crops	Pest	Pounds Product per Acre	Pounds AI per Acre	Pounds Product per 100 GAL	Instructions
Peaches	Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Fruit Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Peach Scab <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5 (In CA use 1.5 pounds) PLUS for Scab 1.0 to 1.5	0.7 – 1.05 Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre PLUS for Scab 1.125 – 1.5	0.5 – 0.75 PLUS for Scab 3/8 – 1/2	Per crop year, apply no more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day First application should be made at early bloom (pink bud), followed by a second application at full bloom. Under severe disease pressure. Additional applications should be made at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays. When treating Peach Scab, make additional applications at Shuck Split and first cover spray. See Fungicide Resistance above. For Peaches only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 2 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.
	Pears	Fabraea Leaf Spot Fly Speck <i>Zygothia</i> spp. Pear Scab <i>Venturia</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. Sooty Blotch <i>Gloeodes</i> spp.	1.0	0.7 Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	0.25
Pecans	Brown Spot <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Downy Spot <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. Liver Spot <i>Gnomonia</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Microsphaera</i> spp. Scab <i>Fusicladium</i> spp. Stem End Blight <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp. Zonate Leaf Spot <i>Cristulariella</i> spp.	0.5 to 1.0	0.375 – 0.7 Max AI per year 2.1 lbs. per acre	N/A	Per crop year, apply no more than 3 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day First application should be made as leaves begin to show, followed by repeat applications every three to four weeks until shuck split. Following shuck split, do not make any further applications. Use highest rates for aerial applications AR, GA, LA, MS, OK, TX. See Fungicide Resistance above. For Pecans only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 3 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.

Tree Crops	Pest	Pounds Product per Acre	Pounds AI per Acre	Pounds Product per 100 GAL	Instructions
Pistachios	Shoot Blight <i>Botrytis</i> spp. and <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.	1.5 to 2.0	1.05 – 1.4 Max AI per year 1.4 lbs. per acre	0.5 – 0.625	Per crop year, apply no more than 2 lbs. of this product per acre. Make application at bloom. Ground application: Apply at least 100 gallons per acre. Aerial application: Apply at least 20 gallons per acre and applicator should fly directly over every row of trees. See Fungicide Resistance above.
Plums/Prunes	Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>Monilinia</i> spp. Fruit Brown Rot <i>Monilinia</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA use 1.5 pounds)	0.7 – 1.05	0.5	Application should be initiated at early bloom (green tip), followed by a second application at full bloom. Under severe disease pressure, additional applications should be made at 10 to 14 day intervals beginning at full bloom, through final pre-harvest sprays.
	Black Knot <i>Dibotryon</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA use 1.5 pounds)	0.7 – 1.05	0.5	Initiate applications before bloom, then at petal fall and first 3 cover sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals.
	Leaf Spot <i>Coccomyces</i> spp.	1.0 to 1.5 (in CA use 1.5 pounds)	0.7 – 1.05 Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	0.5	Initiate applications as leaves begin to unfold, near petal fall or before. Continue at first, second and third cover sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals. If needed apply at 14 to 21 days post harvest. See Fungicide Resistance above.
General Information: Per crop year, apply no more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day For Plums/Prunes only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 2 days, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.					

TREE CROPS CONIFER spp.	PESTS *not for conifer use in CA	PRODUCT/ACRE and MINIMUM GALLONAGE PER APPLICATION	INSTRUCTIONS
(Pines) Austrian Pine Christmas Trees Red Pine Scots Pine	Tip Blight <i>Diplodia</i> spp.	1 pound product/acre applied in at least 100 gal/acre	First application should be made at bud break, followed by a second application shortly prior to needle emergence, usually 10-14 days after bud break. A third application may be made approximately two weeks following needle emergence. Coverage may improve by adding spreader/sticker. Do not apply more than 3 lbs. of product per year. Do not graze treated area.
(Fir) Douglas	Rhabdocone Needle Cast Swiss Needle Cast <i>Phaeocryptopus</i> spp.	1 pound product/acre applied in at least 50 gal/acre	Do not apply more than 3.5 lbs. of product per year. First application should be made near the beginning of May, followed by applications every four (4) weeks. Coverage may improve by adding a spreader/sticker. Do not graze treated area.

SEEDLING TREATMENT	PESTS	MIX RATIO	INSTRUCTIONS
Longleaf Pine	Brown Needle Blight <i>Scirrhia</i> spp.	1 oz. product to 9.5 ounces dry Kaolinite clay	This product should not be applied to seedling foliage. Prior to application, immerse the roots of the seedlings in clean water. The roots may then be treated with a mixture of Kaolinite and this product.
Loblolly Pine Longleaf Pine Slash Pine	<i>Fusarium</i> spp. and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> Root Rot	2 oz. product to 50 ounces Kaolinite clay, add enough water to make a slurry	While treating seedlings, DO NOT ALLOW EXCESSIVE DRYING OF ROOTS or exposure to freezing temperatures or temperatures greater than 90°F. This product is not effective in controlling <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. or <i>Pythium</i> spp.

Row, Field, and Vine Crop Specific Application Instructions

Crop	Pests	Pounds Product per Acre	Pounds AI per Acre	Instructions
Beans	Gray Mold <i>Botrytis</i> spp. White Mold <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.	1.0 to 2.0 pounds (one application per season)	0.7 – 1.4 lbs. AI per acre Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	Per crop year, apply no more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre. Note: The 1.0 to 2.0 lbs. product per acre rate is for one application per season. When making multiple applications, the maximum single application is 1.5 lbs. product per acre. PHI (California) = 14 days succulent beans, 28 days for lima beans and dry beans. PHI (all other states) = 14 days for succulent and lima beans, 28 days for dry beans. Applications should be initiated when one open bloom is found on 10-30% of plants OR as conditions develop for disease infection. Reapply as required, after at least 7 days, as disease conditions dictate. As crop canopy increases and with heavier infestations of insects, use higher rates. For Green Beans only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 1 day, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.
Cucurbits (including: Cantaloupe, Casaba, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Summer Squash and Winter Squash and Watermelon) *Not for use against this disease in California	Acremonium/ Cephalosporium Hypocotyl Rot	0.5 pound	0.35 lb. AI per acre Max AI per acre per year is 2.1 lbs. from all combinations and timings	Product should be sprayed in-furrow, on top of the seeds at planting using at least 10 gallons of water per acre.
	Anthracnose* <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Gummy Stem Blight* <i>Didymella</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. Target Spot* <i>Corynespora</i> spp.			Scout fields as weather and conditions indicate infection could be present. Start treatments as plants begin to run or when disease is found. Repeat treatments at 7-14 day intervals. Target Spot treatments should be made at 7-day intervals as needed.
	Belly Rot* <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.			Application Volume should be enough to allow complete coverage to run or drip off plant into soil. This product is not effective in controlling <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. or <i>Pythium</i> spp.
	Suppression of Vine Decline <i>Monosporascus cannonballus</i> Charcoal Rot <i>Macrophomina</i> spp.			Applications for suppression of these diseases should be made through buried drip irrigation lines (see chemigation section of this label) so to apply directly to the root zone. Start applications at emergence and continue at 14-day intervals until harvest. Weekly or biweekly applications, beginning 4-6 weeks prior to harvest will offer some suppression, but will not be as effective as a season-long program. See Fungicide Resistance above.
General Information: Per crop year, apply no more than 3 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day for all Cucurbits For Cucurbits only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 1 day, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.				

Crop	Pests	Pounds Product per Acre	Pounds AI per Acre	Instructions
Garlic (Treatment for garlic cloves prior to planting)	Penicillium Clove Rot	Make a suspension of 1 lb. product per 100 gallons of water	N/A	Solution tank mixture should be continuously agitated to ensure proper treatment suspension ratio. Treatment: Garlic cloves should be immersed in this suspension for no less than five minutes. Remove cloves from solution and allow to drain and dry. Once dry, cloves are ready for planting.
Grapes	Botrytis Bunch Rot <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Powdery Mildew <i>Uncinula necator</i>	1.0 to 1.5 pounds	0.7 – 1.05 lbs. AI per acre	Monitor disease climate conditions. Start treatments at first bloom, repeat at 14 days if needed. Make another application as sugar starts to increase, around 21-28 days prior to harvest. If disease conditions remain favorable, make a final application 14 days after. Use sulfur and/or triazole/DMI fungicides in a rotation for Powdery Mildew in a season long approach for control. See Resistance Section.
	Note: East of the Rocky Mountains: Bitter Rot <i>Melanconium</i> Black Rot <i>Guignardia</i> Powdery Mildew <i>Uncinula</i> spp.	0.75 to 1.5 pounds	0.525 – 1.05 lbs. AI per acre Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	Start applications as leaves unfold, continue at 14 to 21 day intervals. Rotate fungicide modes of action in a season long program. General Information: Per crop year, apply no more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 7 days
Onions* (in Furrow) *Not for this use in California	White Rot* <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	0.7 ounce per 1000 row feet (with 12 inch row spacing) OR 32 ounces per acre broadcast	N/A	Product solution should be sprayed directly into the open planting furrow at the time of planting seed, sets or bulbs. Do not use for this use through any type of irrigation system.
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Late Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Rust <i>Puccinia</i> spp. Limb Rot <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Web Blotch <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.	0.5 pound	0.35 lb. AI per acre Max AI per year 1.4 lbs. per acre from all combinations and timings.	Do not apply more than 1.4 lbs. of this product per acre per crop year. PHI = 14 days Scout field as conditions indicate infection could occur. Start treatments when disease is verified or 35 days after planting. Repeat as needed at 14 day intervals. This product should always be used in conjunction with another non-benzimidazole fungicide. See Fungicide Resistance above.
	Potatoes* *Not for this use in California	White Mold <i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.	1.0 to 1.5 pounds	0.7 – 1.05 lbs. AI per acre Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre per season Treatments are most efficacious when made prior to disease development. Start treatments just around time of row closure. Spray must cover all susceptible plant parts, branches, flowers and stems for adequate control. Scout and reapply at 7 to 14 day intervals or as conditions occur for disease development. Early/Late Blight Control: You may tank-mix this product with other blight-control fungicides. Etiga does not recommend aerial application for control of this disease on this crop.

Crop	Pests	Pounds Product per Acre	Pounds AI per Acre	Instructions
Soybeans	Anthraxnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Brown Spot <i>Septoria</i> spp. Frogeye Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe</i> spp., and the imperfect stage, <i>Phomopsis</i> spp.) Purple Seed Stain <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	0.5 to 1.0 pounds Use higher rate for density canopy develops	0.375 – 0.7 lb. AI per acre	First application can be made at full bloom until the pods are between 1/8" and 1/4" in length, followed by a second application 14 days thereafter. The second application must be made less than 14 days following bean formation or when average pod length is 1/4" or greater. When beans are under severe disease pressure, utilize the higher application rates. For Seed Beans only: A single high-rate application may be made at the time of bean formation to improve seed quality.
	White Mold <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	0.75 to 1.0 pound	0.525 – 0.7 lb. AI per acre	First application should be made at early bloom (R-1 to R-2 stage). A second application may be made 14 days later as conditions dictate. Spray must cover all susceptible plant parts, branches, flowers and stems for adequate control. Aerial Application: Use at least 5 gallons.
	Aerial Blight (suppression) Soybean Rust <i>Phakopsora pachyrhiza</i>	1.0 pound	0.7 lb. AI per acre Max AI per year 1.4 lbs. per acre for Soybeans	Do not make more than 2 applications per year. First application must be made prior to infection, monitor climatic conditions and sentinel plots in your area. Reapply 21 days later if needed. It is highly recommended that a DMI/Triazole fungicide, such as tebuconazole be tank mixed for Soybean Rust. First application must be made at R-1 with the tank mix for control. Reapply as conditions warrant.
Strawberries	Fruit Rot <i>Botrytis</i> spp. Leaf Blight <i>Dendrophoma</i> spp. Leaf Scorch <i>Diplocarpon</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Diplocarpon</i> spp.	0.75 to 1.0 pound Use highest rate under severe conditions	0.525 – 0.7 lb. AI per acre Max AI per year 2.8 lbs. per acre	Per crop year, apply no more than 4 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 1 day Start treatments as blooming begins, repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. See Fungicide Resistance above. For Strawberries only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 1 day, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.

Crop	Pests	Pounds Product per Acre	Pounds AI per Acre	Instructions
Sugarbeets *Not for this use in California	Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	0.75 to 1.0 pound per acre per application (in CA use 0.5 pound rate)	0.35 – 0.7 lb. AI per acre per application Max AI per year 2.1 lbs. per acre	First application should be made prior to disease emergence, when environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. As required, a second application may be made with a NON-benzimidazole fungicide within 14 days. If tolerance or resistant strains are known to be in the area, a tank mix with a protectant type fungicide is recommended. Do not apply this product more than once per year for <i>Cercospora</i> spp.
	Powdery Mildew* <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.	0.75 to 1.0 pound		Start treatments immediately, as disease is verified, follow with a NON-benzimidazole fungicide as needed or within 14 days after. Tank mixes are recommended for this disease. See Fungicide Resistance above.
General Information: Per crop year, apply no more than 3 lbs. of this product per acre. PHI = 21 days				
Triticale Wheat (Fall Seeded in the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington only) *Not for use in CA	Eye Spot Foot Rot Strawbreaker <i>Pseudocercospora</i> spp.	1.0 pound	0.7 lb. AI per acre	Do not make more than one application per season. PHI = 90 days (do not cut for 90 days after application) Applications should be made after tillering, but before stem elongation begins. Application can be by ground or aerial means. Do not graze treated areas until after harvest. For Wheat only: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 1 day, unless they are wearing appropriate PPE for early entry.

Note: Do not exceed the maximum rate of AI per acre in dilute sprays.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry, secure location in its original container only.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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