DuPont™ Tanos®

fungicide

DuPont™ Tanos®

fungicide

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredients	*By Weight*
Famoxadone	25%
Cymoxanil	25%
Inert Ingredients	50%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-604 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container
Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container
Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor or spray mist). Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥14 mils.

Shoes plus socks.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A 25-foot buffer strip is required between areas to which this product is applied and permanent surface water features including lakes; rivers; streams, marshes, and ponds; springs; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds to reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

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) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

Coveralls.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥14 mils.

Shoes plus socks.

DuPont™ TANOS® fungicide must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or supplemental labels.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from DuPont.

GENERAL INFORMATION

TANOS® is a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide, recommended for control of many important plant diseases. It has curative and locally systemic activities against downy mildew and late blight diseases.

TANOS® must be applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program in rotation with other fungicides. See directions below for specific crop/disease recommendations.

TANOS® can be applied with ground, air or chemigation equipment, except as otherwise directed, using sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants. Use only in commercial or farm plantings. Not intended for use in home plantings.

Rainfastness: TANOS® rapidly penetrates into plant tissues and is rainfast within 1 hour after application.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when disease forecasting models reach locally determined action levels. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine the appropriate management, cultural practice and treatment threshold levels for the specific crop, geography and diseases.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Repeated use of products for control of specific plant pathogens may lead to selection of resistant strains of fungi and result in a reduction of disease control. Famoxadone, one of the active ingredients in TANOS®, is one of EPA's Target Site of Action Group 11 fungicides, which also includes all strobilurins and fenamidone. A disease management program that includes rotation between TANOS® and other non-Group 11 fungicides is essential to reduce the risk of fungicide resistance development. Tank-mixing TANOS® with a protectant (contact) fungicide that has a different mode of action is required. This ensures optimum performance and further reduces the potential for resistance development. For guidance on the particular crop and disease control situation, consult your state extension specialist or official state recommendations.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of TANOS®.
3. Continue agitation until the TANOS® is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.

4. Once the DuPont™ TANOS® is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. TANOS® must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other materials.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partner(s) following the sequence listed in the TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY section of this label.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply TANOS® spray mixture within 12 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation. If the pH of the spray solution is above 7, either add a buffering agent to lower the pH to below 7 or apply spray solution immediately.
8. If TANOS® and a tank-mix partner(s) are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the TANOS® in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank-mix partner(s) from interfering with the dissolution of TANOS®.

TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY

TANOS® is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and biological control products.

TANOS® must be applied in a tank-mix with fungicides that have a different mode-of-action (non-Group 11 fungicides), which ensures optimal disease control. Refer to tank-mix partner label(s) for information on fungal diseases controlled, application information and conditions, and use restrictions. Unless specified on this label or a TANOS® supplemental label, follow the label guidelines that are most restrictive.

The physical compatibility of TANOS® with tank-mix partner(s) must be evaluated before use. To determine the physical compatibility, the recommended proportions of products must be added into a suitable container of water in the following sequence:

1. TANOS® and other water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Liquid flowables
4. Emulsifiable concentrates

Mix thoroughly and allow to stand for at least 20 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, it is considered physically compatible.

Crop tolerance of all crops listed on the label has been found generally acceptable. However, it is not possible to evaluate the crop safety of all applications of Tanos in potential tank-mixes with additives or other pesticides, on all varieties of all listed crops or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. Before applying any tank-mixture, the safety to the target crop must be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply to a small area of the target crop in accordance with the label instructions to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational intervals must be observed when using TANOS® fungicide:

Crop	Rotational Interval in Days
Bulb Onion (subgroup 3-07A); Green Onion (subgroup 3-07B); Caneberries (subgroup 13-07A); Cucurbit Vegetables; Grapes (East of the Rocky Mountains); Hops; Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica), Leafy greens subgroup 4A; Peppers, Potatoes, and Tomatoes	Anytime
All other crops	30

USE RATES AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Bulb Vegetables Including: Bulb Onion (subgroup 3-07A): Daylily, bulb; fritillaria, bulb; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; lily, bulb; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, pearl; onion, potato, bulb; shallot, bulb; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these Green Onion (subgroup 3-07B): chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; elegans hosta; fritillaria, leaves; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these per cropping season 84 oz/acre maximum	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora destructor*) Purple Blotch* (*Alternaria porri*) **Disease Suppression:** Bacterial Soft Rot* (*Erwinia spp.*) Xanthomonas Blight* (*Xanthomonas spp.*)	8 oz/acre/ application 8 - 10 oz/acre application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™ TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as copper (e.g. DuPont™ KOCIDE®), mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. In a cropping season, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain TANOS® or other Group 11 fungicides. **Application Directions** • Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. • TANOS® must be tank-mixed with a contact fungicide (copper, e.g. KOCIDE®, mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc.) appropriate for the targeted disease(s). The contact fungicide must have a different mode-of-action from TANOS®. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide. • For the suppression of bacterial diseases, TANOS® must be tank-mixed with a copper containing fungi cide (e.g, KOCIDE®, DuPont™ MANKOCIDE®, etc.) **Minimum Application Volume:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours

*** Not registered for use in California**

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Caneberries* (subgroup 13-07A) Including: Blackberries, Black and Red Raspberries, Loganberries, Wild Raspberries and cultivars/hybrids of these 72 oz/acre maximum per cropping season	Raspberry Leafspot* (*Sphaerulina rubi)* Septoria Leafspot* (*Septoria rubi)* Spur Blight* (*Didymella applanata*) **Disease Suppression:** Anthracnose* (*Elsinoe veneta*) Pseudomonas Blight* *(Pseudomonas syringae)*	8-10 oz/acre/ application 6 - 10 oz/acre/ application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™ TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as copper (e.g. DuPont™ KOCIDE®), etc. In a cropping cycle, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain TANOS® or other Group 11 fungicides. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. **Application Directions** • TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. Use higher rates when conditions are favorable for disease. The minimum application interval is 5 days. • TANOS® must be tank-mixed with a contact fungicide (copper, e.g. KOCIDE®, etc.) appropriate for the targeted disease(s). The contact fungicide must have a different mode-of-action from TANOS®. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide. • For best results in suppressing Pseudomonas Blight, or controlling Leaf Spot or Spur Blight, tank mix TANOS® with a copper containing fungicide (e.g. KOCIDE®, etc). • For Leafspot, applications should be timed to protect the current season primocanes starting at primocane emergence. Continue fungicide program throughout the period of crop suceptibility. **Minimum Application Volume:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 0 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.

*** Not registered for use in California**

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Cucurbit Vegetables Including: Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew Melon, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Summer Squash, Winter Squash, and other Cucurbits 32 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 72 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period	Alternaria Leaf Blight *(Alternaria cucumerina)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum, spp.)* Downy Mildew *(Psuedoperonospora cubensis)* **Disease Suppression:** Bacterial Fruit Blotch* *(Acidovorax avena subsp. citrulli)* Phytophthora Blight *(Phytophthora capsici)* Foliar and Fruit Phase ONLY	8 oz/acre/ application 8 - 10 oz/acre/ application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Do not make more than four (4) applications of TANOS® or other Group 11 fungicides per cropping cycle. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. **Application Directions** • Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. • TANOS® must be tank-mixed with a contact fungicide (mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper, e.g. KOCIDE®, etc.) appropriate for the targeted disease(s). The contact fungicide must have a different mode-of-action from TANOS®. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide. • For best results suppressing Phytophthora Blight, tank-mix TANOS® with a copper containing fungicide (e.g. KOCIDE®, etc) and maneb or mancozeb containing fungicide. Use higher rate under heavy disease pressure or for more susceptible varieties. A fungicide seed treatment may improve control in some cucurbit species. • For best results suppressing Bacterial Fruit Blotch, tank-mix TANOS® with a copper containing fungicide (e.g. KOCIDE®, etc.) **Minimum Application Volume:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Do not use TANOS® for the control of Gummy Stem Blight or Powdery Mildew. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.

*** Not registered for use in California**

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Grapes* (East of the Rocky Mountains) 72 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle	Downy Mildew* *(Plasmopara viticola)*	8 oz/acre/ application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™ TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, mancozeb, copper (e.g. KOCIDE®), captan. Do not make more than nine (9) applications of TANOS® or other Group 11 fungicides per cropping cycle. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. **Application Directions:** • TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. • Make preventive applications on a 10-day schedule. TANOS® must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, mancozeb, copper (e.g. KOCIDE®), captan. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide. **Minimum Application Volume:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 30 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.

*** Not registered for use in California**

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Hops* 48 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 48 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period	Downy Mildew* *(Pseudoperonospora humuli)*	8 oz/acre/ application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™ TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as copper (e.g. KOCIDE®), fosetyl-Al, dimethormorph. Do not make more than six (6) applications of TANOS® or other Group 11 fungicides per cropping cycle. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. **Application Directions:** • TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. • Make preventive applications on a 6-8 day schedule. TANOS® must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as copper (e.g. KOCIDE®). Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide. **Minimum Application Volume:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.

*** Not registered for use in California**

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica), group 4 Leafy greens subgroup 4A only: Amaranth (Chinese spinach); Arugula (roquette); Chervil; Chrysanthemum, edible-leaved; Chrysanthemum, garland; Cilantro, fresh leaves; Corn salad; Cress, garden; Cress, upland; Dandelion; Dock (sorrel); Endive (escarole); Lettuce, head; Lettuce, leaf; Orach; Parsley; Purslane, garden; Purslane, winter; Radicchio (red chicory); Spinach; Spinach, New Zealand; Spinach, vine 48 oz/acre maximum per cropping season 84 oz/acre maximum per cropping season for spinach	Downy Mildews (*Bremia lactucae*, *Peronospora farinosa*) White Rust* *(Albugo occidentalis)*	8 - 10 oz/acre application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™ TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper (e.g. DuPont™ KOCIDE®), chlorothalonil, "Aliette" WDG, etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides (all strobilurins or fenamidone) or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. In a cropping season, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain TANOS® or other Group11 fungicides. **Application Directions:** • Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. • TANOS® must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper, mancozeb, chlorothanil, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum rates labeled for the targeted disease(s). **Minimum Application Volume:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 1 day. Reentry interval is 12 hours.

*** Not registered for use in California**

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Peppers (All varieties of peppers including pimentos and bell, hot, and sweet peppers) 72 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 72 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period	Anthracnose *(Collectotrichum spp.)* **Disease Suppression:** Bacterial Softrot* *(Erwinia spp.)* Bacterial Spot *(Xanthomonas spp.)* Phytophthora Blight *(Phytophthora capsici)* Foliar and fruit phase ONLY	8 - 10 oz/acre/ application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™ TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper (e.g. KOCIDE®), etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. In a cropping cycle, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain TANOS® or other Group 11 fungicides. **Application Directions:** • Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. • TANOS® must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as maneb, copper, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide. • For best results suppressing Phytophthora Blight, Bacterial Spot, and Bacterial Softrot, tank-mix TANOS® with a copper containing fungicide (e.g. KOCIDE®). **Minimum Application Volume:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.

*** Not registered for use in California**

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Potatoes 48 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 72 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period	Brown Spot *(Alternaria alternata)* Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)*	6 oz /acre/ application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™ TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Do not make more than six (6) applications of TANOS® or other Group 11 fungicides per cropping cycle. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. **Application Directions:** • TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. • For early blight control, make fungicide applications on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use shorter intervals when disease is present in the area or if weather conditions favor disease development. • For preventive late blight control, make fungicide applications on a 7-10 day interval. When weather conditions favor late blight development or late blight is present in the area, use the 8 oz/acre rate of TANOS® and shorten the interval to 5-7 days. • TANOS® must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide. • For best results controlling Brown Spot or suppressing Black Dot, tank-mix TANOS® with a mancozeb or maneb containing fungicide. • For best results suppressing bacterial diseases, tank-mix, and/or alternate TANOS® with copper and/or mancozeb containing fungicides (e.g. KOCIDE®, MANKOCIDE®). Make initial application within one week after row closure, and follow with 3 to 4 weekly applications. **Application volume instructions:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.
	Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)*	6 - 8 oz/acre/ application	
	Disease Suppression: Black Dot* (*Colletotrichum coccodes*)		
	Disease Suppression: Bacterial Stem Rot*, Aerial Stem Rot* (*Erwinia [Pectobacterium] carotovora*)	8 oz/acre/application	

*** Not registered for use in California**

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Tomatoes 72 oz/acre maximum per cropping cycle 72 oz/acre maximum per 12 month period	Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)*	6-8 oz/acre/ application	**Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of DuPont™ TANOS® before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper (e.g. KOCIDE®), etc. Do not alternate or tank mix with other Group 11 fungicides or with fungicides to which resistance has developed. In a cropping cycle, no more than 50% of the total applications should contain TANOS® or other Group 11 fungicides. **Application Directions:** • TANOS® applications should begin prior to disease development, following the resistance management instructions, above. • Make preventive applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. • For Early blight control, use the 8 oz/ acre rate of TANOS® when disease is present in the area or if weather conditions favor disease development. • TANOS® must be tank-mixed with an appropriate contact fungicide that has a different mode of action, such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil, copper (e.g. KOCIDE®) etc. Follow all tank-mix partner label restrictions using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide. • For best results, where targeting both fungal and bacterial diseases, tank mix with a copper-containing fungicide (e.g. KOCIDE®), and mancozeb or chlorothalonil. • For best results suppressing bacterial diseases, tank-mix TANOS® with a full rate of copper-containing fungicide (e.g. KOCIDE®). **Minimum Application Volume:** • For ground application, apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, increasing the spray volume as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms and fruit. • For aerial application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Minimum Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days. Reentry interval is 12 hours.
	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)* Leaf Mold *(Cladosporium fulvum)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria lycopersici)* Target Spot *(Corynespora cassiicola)*	8 oz/acre/ application	
	Disease Suppression: Bacterial Canker* *(Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis)* Bacterial Speck *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato)* Bacterial Spot *(Xanthomonas spp.)* Buckeye Rot *(Phytophthora spp.)*	8 oz/acre/ application	

*** Not registered for use in California**

CHEMIGATION

Apply DuPont™ TANOS® only through sprinkler irrigation systems (such as center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of TANOS® as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject TANOS® for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of TANOS® needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all TANOS® is flushed from system.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow 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 outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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 of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Prior to application , start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

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

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

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

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

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

NOTICE TO BUYER--Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

SL - 1590 060111 05-20-11

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, DUPONT MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL DUPONT OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF DUPONT OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF DUPONT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT [1-888-638-7668]

Internet address: www.cropprotection.dupont.com