

PYDIFLUMETOFEN	GROUP 7	FUNGICIDE
PROPICONAZOLE	GROUP 3	FUNGICIDE
AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP 11	FUNGICIDE



Fungicide

A fungicide for prevention and control of listed diseases in golf course turfgrasses only

Active Ingredients:

Pydiflumetofen*	7.0%
Azoxystrobin**	9.3%
Propiconazole***	11.6%

Other Ingredients:	72.1%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS No. 1228284-64-7

**CAS No. 131860-33-8

***CAS No. 60207-90-1

Posterity® Forte is formulated as a suspoemulsion (SE) and contains 0.63 lb pydiflumetofen, 0.83 lb azoxystrobin and 1.04 lb propiconazole active per gallon.

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. WARNING/AVISO

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

See First Aid Statement inside booklet and on container label.

EPA Reg. 100-1604

EPA Est. 100-NE-001

SCP 1604A-L1 0518

1 gallon

Net Contents



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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a 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.	
HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call 1-800-888-8372	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear appropriate protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

User Safety Requirements

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

2.2.1 ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

2.3 Environmental Hazards

Propiconazole is toxic to fish and shrimp. Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer. Pydiflumetofen is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and oysters and shrimp. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.3.1 GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Pydiflumetofen has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. These chemicals may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

2.3.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching surface water and a high potential for reaching aquatic sediment via runoff several months or more after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of pydiflumetofen, propiconazole, and azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

2.4 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY AND/OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Professional applications to golf courses are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. **Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.**

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

- Posterity Forte is intended for use by professional applicators.
- Read all label directions before use. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.
- Posterity Forte is a broad-spectrum, preventative fungicide for the control of many important turfgrass diseases.
- Posterity Forte is formulated as a suspoemulsion (SE).
- Posterity Forte is a member of Syngenta's Plant Performance™ product line and may also improve the turf vigor and quality. These additional benefits are due to the positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors such as the turf species and variety and environment.

3.0.1 TURFGRASS TOLERANCE

Posterity Forte plant tolerance has been tested for all major turfgrass species; however, not all possible tank-mix combinations have been tested under all conditions. When possible, it is recommended to test the combinations on a small portion of the turf to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

Bermudagrass can be sensitive to Posterity Forte. In FL, do not apply Posterity Forte to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90°F.

3.1 Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM)

Posterity Forte should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Sound pest management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of varieties, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

3.2 Resistance Management

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For resistance management, please note that Posterity Forte contains a Group 7 [pydiflumetofen], a Group 3 [propiconazole], and a Group 11 [azoxystrobin] fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Posterity Forte and other Group 7, Group 3, or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

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

As part of a resistance management strategy:

- Apply no more than 3 sequential applications to turfgrass unless otherwise stated in the specific use directions.
- Use Posterity Forte in rotation or in tank mix with an effective fungicide with a different mode of action – one that provides satisfactory disease control when used alone at the mixture rate.
- Utilize Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices into your program which can help reduce disease development and spread.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Posterity Forte may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground, foliar applications. Refer to **Section 6.0** for rates and additional information.

4.2 Application Equipment

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

4.2.1 NOZZLES

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

4.2.2 PUMP

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 1. Maintain the recommend psi for the nozzles being used to apply the spray mixture.
 2. Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension – this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- Do not air sparge.

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

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

- Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good coverage is essential for good disease control.
- Apply in sufficient water to provide good coverage. Typical application volumes range from 30 to 175 gallons of spray per acre.
- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Syngenta recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant that is approved for use in turfgrass.

4.4 Mixing Directions

- Prepare no more application mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment before using this product.
- Thoroughly agitate the application solution before and during application.
- Rinse application tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.
- If spray-tank mixture is unsprayed for more than 18 hours (overnight), re-suspend product with agitation for 20 minutes.

Note: Do not use silicone-based products with Posterity Forte due to possible phytotoxicity.

4.4.1 POSTERITY FORTE ALONE

- Add $1/2$ - $2/3$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add Posterity Forte to the tank.
- Add an adjuvant, if recommended.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the application solution after Posterity Forte has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

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

- Posterity Forte is usually compatible with many tank-mix partners registered for use on the listed use site. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used.
- Consult compatibility charts or your local or state turf authority for compatibility information.
- Do not combine Posterity Forte in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank-mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants, in order to ensure the compatibility of Posterity Forte with other tank-mixed pesticides, adjuvants or fertilizers. The recommended procedure for conducting jar tank-mix compatibility tests is as follows:

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

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (either the water or liquid fertilizer to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add $1/4$ tsp or 1.2 ml of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use ($1/4$ tsp is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons spray). Close and seal the lid, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing of the compatibility agent.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, follow the recommended mixing order listed in 4.4.4 by adding dry formulations (wettable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates and finally add adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner for this test, is as follows:

Dry formulations: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.

Liquid formulations: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.

4. After adding all ingredients close the jars and seal the lids. Invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the 2 jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) Slurry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations, before addition to the jar. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not use the tank mixture.

4.4.4 POSTERITY FORTE IN TANK MIXTURES

- Add $1/2$ - $2/3$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank mix-partner(s) this order:
 1. Water-soluble packaging
 2. Wettable powders
 3. Wettable granules (dry flowables)
 4. Liquid flowables (such as Posterity Forte)
 5. Emulsifiable concentrates
 6. Surfactants/adjuvants.
- Allow each product to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water before adding the next product and continue agitation until all products are added.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water to the spray tank.
- Begin application of the mixture after all products have been completely dispersed into the application mixture.
- Maintain agitation until all of the application mixture has been applied.

5.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass by air.
- **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass through irrigation systems (chemigation).
- **DO NOT** spray Posterity Forte where spray drift may reach apple, crabapple, or flowering cherry trees. POSTERITY FORTE is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.
- **DO NOT** use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Posterity Forte to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- **DO NOT** use this product in a greenhouse.
- **DO NOT** graze animals on treated areas.
- **DO NOT** feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to a non-target aquatic habitat.

5.2 Use Precautions

- Posterity Forte has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as EC's. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have contributed to phytotoxicity.
- Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if the maximum amount of Posterity Forte has been used.
- If resistant isolates to Group 7 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases.
- The shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.
- Allow sprays to completely dry prior to irrigating.
- Apply after mowing OR allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
- AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

5.3 Spray Drift Management

- THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.
- The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift.
- DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application.
- DO NOT apply when the wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions.

5.3.1 GROUND APPLICATIONS:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a pasture or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

5.3.2 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE:

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

5.3.3 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

5.3.4 APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

5.3.5 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

5.3.6 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

5.3.7 WIND

Drift potential is lowest when wind speeds are 10 mph or less. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Leave a 25-foot buffer downwind of the application to avoid drift to non-target areas.

AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

5.3.8 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning.

Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates, indicates good vertical air mixing.

5.3.9 NON-TARGET AREAS

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

6.0 TURF USE DIRECTIONS

6.1 Golf Course Turfgrass

Turfgrass (including all cultivars, varieties, and or hybrids)

Turfgrass for Golf Courses

Target Pest	Rate (fl oz per 1,000 sq ft)	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.63 to 0.84*	27.4 to 36.6*	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 21 day interval.	
Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	0.42 to 0.84*	18.3 to 36.6*	Apply preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 21 to 28 day interval.	Apply the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or if longer intervals of control are desired. For broad-spectrum disease control, tank-mix or alternate Posterity Forte with a contact fungicide containing Chlorothalonil and Acibenzolar-S-Methyl (e.g. Daconil® Action™)
Large Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.)	0.84*	36.6*	Make one or two applications in the fall prior to infection or when conditions are favorable for infection. Make second application 14 to 21 days after the first.	
Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	0.63 to 0.84*	27.4 to 36.6*	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply on a 14 to 21 day interval.	
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Ophiophaerella korrae</i> or <i>Ophiophaerella narmari</i> or <i>Ophiophaerella herpotricha</i>)	0.63 to 0.84*	27.4 to 36.6*	Make one or two applications, 14 to 28 days apart, with the final application approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy.	1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is recommended.
Zoysia Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.)	0.84*	36.6*	Make 1 or 2 applications, 14 to 28 days apart, with the final application one month prior to zoysiagrass dormancy.	

*9.2 fl oz product/A is equivalent to 0.05 lb ai pydiflumetofen, 0.06 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.07 lb propiconazole.

*18.3 fl oz product/A is equivalent to 0.09 lb ai pydiflumetofen, 0.12 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.15 lb propiconazole.

*36.6 fl oz product/A is equivalent to 0.18 lb ai pydiflumetofen, 0.24 lb ai azoxystrobin and 0.30 lb propiconazole.

Resistance Management:

- Do not make more than three sequential applications.

continued...

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** Do not make more than 2 applications at the maximum application rate per year.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 73.2 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.36 lb ai pydiflumetofen/A/year, 0.47 lb ai azoxystrobin/A/year, and 0.59 lb ai propiconazole/A/year).
 - a. **Do not** apply more than 0.36 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products.
 - b. **Do not** apply more than 5.0 lb ai/A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - c. **Do not** apply more than 7.0 lb ai/A/year of propiconazole-containing products.

6.1.1 POSTERITY FORTE RATE CONVERSION CHART

Fl Oz Product per 1,000 Sq Ft	Pints Product per Acre	Gallons Product per Acre
0.21	0.58	0.072
0.42	1.14	0.143
0.84	2.28	0.28

7.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep this product in its tightly closed original container, when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

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

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

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

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

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

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

8.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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