BROADFORM®

Fungicide

Intended for use by professional applicators.
For use on ornamentals and crops in residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, field grown and container crops in nurseries and greenhouses, lathhouses, shadehouses, containers and other enclosed structures. For control of diseases of ornamentals and crops and for the protection against damage caused by certain plant pathogenic nematodes.

envu™

FLUOPYRAM	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE
TRIFLOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
FLUOPYRAM*	21.40%
TRIFLOXYSTROBIN*	21.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	57.20%
TOTAL	100.00%

Contains 2.10 lbs. fluopyram and 2.10 lbs. trifloxystrobin per gallon
*(CAS Number **658066-35-4 and 141517-21-7**)

EPA Reg. No. 101563-158 **EPA Est. No.**
Suspension Concentrate **Shake Well Before Use**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

SKU # D00000908
DPM00000888A 231102AV1
Net Contents
12 Fl. Oz.

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 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.
In case of emergency call toll free the Environmental Science U.S., LLC Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-424-9300. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Treat Symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor 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):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt
- long pants
- shoes and socks
- chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton® ≥ 14 mils

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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

For terrestrial uses: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. Applying this product when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help reduce potential risks to aquatic invertebrates by reducing pesticide runoff from the treatment area into water bodies.

Surface Water Advisories

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of fluopyram.

Ground Water Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Run Off Management

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.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Environmental Science U.S., LLC. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Environmental Science U.S., LLC is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

Intended for use by professional applicators.

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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- socks and shoes
- chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton® ≥ 14 mils

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 (WPS) 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.
Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BROADFORM is a broad spectrum fungicide with preventative, systemic, and curative properties for the control or suppression of certain turf, ornamental and crop diseases. BROADFORM is a protectant against damage caused by certain plant pathogenic nematodes.

FOR USE ON:

- Ornamentals in residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, field grown and container ornamentals in nurseries and greenhouses, lathhouses, shadehouses, containers and other enclosed structures.
- Crops in residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, field grown and container crops in nurseries and greenhouses, lathhouses, shadehouses, containers and other enclosed structures.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than the maximum annual rate for each specific use from any combination of products containing FLUOPYRAM.
- Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties, New York except as permitted under FIFRA 24(c), Special Local Need registration.
- Do not apply BROADFORM as a drench.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredients in BROADFORM belong to two different fungicide groups. Fluopyram is in Group 7 (pyridinyl- ethyl-benzamides) and trifloxystrobin is in Group 11 (QoI or strobilurins).
Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to BROADFORM and other Group 7 and/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 areas.
Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.
To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Use tank mixtures with fungicide 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.
- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 7 and Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence or among growing season with different fungicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, 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 pest control advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific types of turf, crops, and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Environmental Science U.S., LLC at 1800-331-2867.
  You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or plant canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

BOOM HEIGHT

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the target plants and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS

Compatibility

BROADFORM is physically and biologically compatible with many registered pesticides and fertilizers or micronutrients. However, it is known that many components, including pesticides, fertilizers, micronutrients, and spray adjuvants, may be present in a tank mix combination. There is potential for adverse chemical reactions. It is impossible to determine physical, biological, and plant compatibility for all scenarios that may be encountered; therefore, users must determine the chemical, physical, biological and plant compatibility of such mixes prior to making applications on a broad commercial scale.

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.

Order of Mixing

BROADFORM may be used with other recommended pesticides, fertilizers, and micronutrients. The proper mixing procedure for BROADFORM alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

1. fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water;
2. while recirculating and with the agitator running, add any products in PVA bags **(See Note)**. Allow time for thorough mixing;
3. continue to fill spray tank with water until 1/2 full;
4. add any wettable powder (WP), water dispersible granule (WG/WDG) products, or "flowable" (FL/SC) type products;
5. allow enough time for thorough mixing of each product added to tank;
6. add required amount of BROADFORM, and;
7. if applicable, add any remaining tank mix components: emulsifiable concentrates (EC), fertilizers and micronutrients;
8. fill spray tank to desired level and maintain constant agitation to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

NOTE: Do not use PVA packets in a tank mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine. The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic that is not soluble in water or solvents.

RESTRICTION: Do not use PVA packets in a tank mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine.

PRECAUTION: The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic that is not soluble in water or solvents.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. Do not make applications when conditions favor drift beyond the target application area. Avoid spraying when windy, high temperature, drought, low relative humidity, or temperature inversion conditions exist.

Ground Application

For ground application equipment, apply:

- 50 to 100 gallons of solution per acre for disease control on ornamental plants and crops

IRRIGATION AND WATERING

When applying BROADFORM against nematodes irrigate or water in the product within [8], [12], [24] hours of application to the depth of the root zone to be protected.

Chemigation Application

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized-lateral move, traveling gun, and solid set or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, 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. 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. BROADFORM has not been sufficiently tested when applied through irrigation systems to assure consistent product performance for all labeled uses. The following application techniques are provided for user reference but do not constitute a warranty of fitness for application through sprinkler irrigation equipment. 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 to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer, or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an alternative to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. 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. The systems 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. 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. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Apply pesticide continuously for the duration of the water application. For mixing instructions, please refer to directions in the "compatibility testing and tank mix partners" section.

This product may be used through two basic types of irrigation systems as outlined in **Sections A and B** below. 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. Determine which type of irrigation system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided below for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized-Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injections of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type and be constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides. They must also be capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems. Thoroughly mix required amount of this product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from the last sprinkler head. This product can be injected during the irrigation cycle or as a separate application.

B. Solid-Set, Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line Venturi applicator unit is preferred to support even and quick distribution. However, a positive-displacement pump can also be used. For solid set systems, determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill the tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over 30 to 45 minutes. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this product plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of

water used during calibration. Provide chemical supply tank agitation sufficient for mixing until chemigation is completed. Operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT ON ORNAMENTALS AND CROPS

BROADFORM is a dual mode of action, site-specific fungicide belonging to the strobilurin class of chemistry and an inhibitor of succinate dehydrogenase (SDHI). Fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to fungicides with a specific mode of action. When site-specific fungicides are introduced without a clear resistance management strategy, resistance development may be rapid, particularly with greenhouse use. Many fungi which attack ornamentals and flowering plants including Botrytis and powdery mildews have a history of fungicide resistance development. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, implementation of suitable strategies to manage the resistance risk to BROADFORM is needed. To minimize the risk of resistance development to BROADFORM, the following practices are prescribed.

1. Use BROADFORM preventively.
2. For Leaf Spots and diseases other than Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, and Botrytis:
   A. Use no more than two (2) applications of BROADFORM before rotating to another effective product that is not in the strobilurin or SDHI class of chemistry for two (2) applications before rotating back to BROADFORM.

   OR

   B. Rotate to another fungicide of non-strobilurin/SDHI chemistry after each BROADFORM application.
3. For Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, and Botrytis:
   A. Between each BROADFORM application, make two (2) applications of a fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry before rotating back to BROADFORM.

   OR

   B. Rotate to another fungicide of non-strobilurin/SDHI chemistry after each BROADFORM application.
4. Make no more than four (4) foliar applications of BROADFORM per growing cycle or season for each at risk pathogen. Soil applications are independent of this limit.
5. Do not use BROADFORM for disease control in fruit and vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production.

ORNAMENTALS DIRECTIONS FOR USE

BROADFORM is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain foliar, stem, and root diseases of listed ornamentals.

Foliar Diseases: BROADFORM will control foliar diseases of ornamentals when applied as a foliar spray. Apply BROADFORM at 2-8 oz/100 gallons to the point of drip and repeat at 7 to 14-day intervals until the threat of disease is over. Start applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue until the threat of disease is over.

Damping off of New Seedlings: BROADFORM will control damping off of new seedlings caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* when applied as a drench to seedlings and transplants. Drench the growth media at a rate of 1 oz/100 gallons. Repeat every 21 - 28 days. If *Pythium* spp. are also present, BROADFORM must be mixed with a Pythium control fungicide.

ORNAMENTAL USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than to 27.3 fl. oz.[1] of BROADFORM per acre of production or acre of landscape per year or crop cycle for plants grown in outdoor nurseries, outdoor seedbeds, field plantings, and landscapes.
- Do not apply more than 27.3 fl. oz.[1] of BROADFORM per acre per year or crop cycle to seedlings and plants grown in greenhouses, containers, and other enclosed structures.
- For foliar applications, do not apply more than 8 fl. oz.[2] of BROADFORM per acre per application.
- Under light disease pressure, do not exceed 13 applications at 2 fl. oz. for foliar applications.
- Do not use aerial applications.

[1] The yearly rate on ornamentals contains 0.446 lbs each of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram per acre.
[2] The maximum single rate for foliar applications in ornamentals contains 0.13 lbs fluopyram and trifloxystrobin per acre.

ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply or allow drift to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur. Spray equipment must be rinsed before application of other products to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur.
- To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap.

APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL DISEASES CONTROL

Application method

- Apply BROADFORM as a foliar spray to the point of drip, at the prescribed rates in 100 gallons of water, or by drench before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Continue at the prescribed interval until the disease threat is over. Under heavy disease pressure, use the highest rate and the shortest interval. Under light disease pressure, the application interval may be extended. Use of spray additives is not required. Any spray additive must be evaluated prior to use. Label directions are based on data with no additives.
- For spray or drench application do not exceed 100 gallons per acre of spray volume.

Ornamental disease control use directions

The plants that BROADFORM has been tested on, diseases that are controlled, and specific directions for use are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Refer to Table 1 for information on ornamentals and diseases that have been evaluated, and Table 2 for specific pathogens controlled, and guidance on the rates and timing of application.

Table 1.
BROADFORM has been tested for phytotoxicity and been found safe to the following plants. The numbers in ( ) indicate the diseases listed in Table 2.

Ajuga (2,11,12)	Cast Iron Plant (12)	Dusty Miller (1,12)
Aloe Vera (12)	Catnip (5,8,12)	Dwarf Ivy (12)
Alyssum (7,12)	Cedar (8,13)	Euonymus (2,11)
Apple, nonbearing (11,13,14, 17)	Celosia (5,12)	Exacum (5)
Aptenia (12)	Cherry, nonbearing (11,14, 17)	Ficus (2,12)
Aster (11,12,13)	Chrysanthemum (5,8,12,13)	Geranium (1,5,7,11,13)
Azalea (2,5,11,12,13)	Citrus, nonbearing (11)	Gerbera (caution on open flower) (2,5,11)
Azalea (Rhododendron) (2,10,11,12,13)	Coleus (5,12)	**Grasses: (2,8,11,13)**
Bamboo (12,14)	Coontie Palm (12)	*Avena:* Blue Grass
Barberry, Japanese (4)	Coreopsis (1,5,7,11,12)	*Festuca glauca:* Blue Fescue
Begonia (5,11,12)	Cosmos (11,12)	*Festuca glauca:* Sea Urchin
Bellis (1,2,5)	Crabapple, nonbearing (8,11,13,14)	*Festuca glauca:* Elijah Blue
Betula (11,13)	Daisy (12)	*Lagurus:* Rabbit Tail
Blue Daze (12)	Dianthus (1,5,8,12,13)	Pampas Grass: Pink
Bottle Brush (14)	Day Lily (8,12,13)	Pampas Grass: White
Brachycome (12)	Delphinium (5,8,11,12)	*Pennisetum rubrum*
Buddleia (butterfly bush) (8)	*Dieffenbachia* spp. (9,10,12)	(Crimson Fountain Grass)
Camellia (2,5,12)	Digitalis (Foxglove) (7)	Silver Banner Grass
Campanula (Bell Flower) (11,12,13)	Dogwood (*Cornus* spp.) (2,11)	*Phalaris picta* (Varigated
Caladium (12)	Dracaena (8)	Ribbon Grass)

Table 1.
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Hawthorn (5,8,14)	Ligustrum (1,2,8,12)	Primula (Primrose) (5)
Hawthorn, Indian (8,12)	Lilac (5,11,12)	Prunus (2,5)
Heather, Mexican (12)	Liriope (12)	Rabbit's Foot Fern (5,12)
Hedera spp. (2,5,10,12)	Lupines (2,5,11,12)	Ranunculus ((7,11)
Hen and Chickens, flowering (12)	Marigold (1,5,11,12)	Photinia (Red Tip) (8)
Hibiscus (2,5,10,12)	Mint (11,13)	Rose (3,5,6,7,11,12,13,14)
Holly (*Ilex*) (4)	Monarda (bee Balm) (5,11)	Pothos (9,10,12)
Hosta (5,12)	Moonflower (12)	Salvia (1,5,7,11,12,13)
Hydrangea (11)	Nandina (2,11)	Snapdragon
Hypericum (13)	Nectarine, nonbearing	(2,5,7,8,11,12,13)
Hypoestes (12)	(8,11,14,17)	Spathiphyllum (6,9,10)
Impatiens (1,7,12)	Pansy (1,2,5,7,8,11,12)	Spirea (11)
Indian Hawthorne	Peach, nonbearing (5,12, 17)	Syngonium (9,12)
(*Raphiolepis*) (8)	Penstemon (2,8,11)	Verbena (5,7,11,12)
Iris (dwarf, japanese,	Petunia (5,12)	Veronica (11)
siberian) (8,12)	Phlox (5,7,11)	*Viburnum* spp. (2,8,12)
Jasmine (2,12)	Photinia (4,8,11)	Vinca (Catharanthus)
Juniperus tortulosum (12)	Pittosporum (1,8,12)	(1,4,5,10,12)
Lantana (12,13)	Plum, nonbearing (5,11,14)	*Vinca Minor* (2,10)
Lagerstroemia (Crape	Poinsettia (1,5,11,12,14)	Zinnia (1,11)
myrtle) (11)	Poppy (5)	

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BROADFORM has been tested for phytotoxicity and been found safe to the following plants. The numbers in ( ) indicate the diseases listed in Table 2.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not use BROADFORM on leatherleaf fern.

NOTE:

- Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.

Table 2.
Ornamental diseases controlled by BROADFORM.

Table 1 ref.	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name			
1.	Alternaria	*Alternaria* spp.	4-8 as a foliar spray to the point of drip.	Before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Under heavy pressure, use the highest rate and the shortest interval. Under light disease pressure, the application interval may be extended.	7-14 days until the threat of disease is over.
2.	Anthracnose	*Colletotrichum* spp.			
4.	Black spot	*Diplocarpon rosae*			
5.	Botrytis	*Botrytis* spp.			
8.	Leaf spot	*Septoria* spp.			
13.	Rust	*Gymnosporangium* spp. *Phragmidium* spp. *Puccinia* spp. *Uromyces* spp.			
14.	Scab	*Cladosporium* spp. *Sphaceloma* spp. *Venturia inaequalis*			

Table 2.
Ornamental diseases controlled by BROADFORM.

Table 1 ref.	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name			
3.	Black Root	*Thielaviopsis* spp.	2-4 as a drench to wet the upper 1/2 of the growing media.	Start the application at the time of planting.	14 - 28 days depending on disease pressure.
6.	Cylindrocladium	*Cylindrocladium* spp.			
10.	Phytophthora root (D)	*Phytophthora parasitca*			
7.	Downy Mildew	*Peronospora* spp.	2-4 as a foliar spray to the point of drip.	Before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development.	7 - 14 days until the threat of disease is over.
9.	Myrothecium	*Myrothecium* spp.			
10.	Phytophthora aerial	*Phytophthora nicotianae*			
11.	Powdery mildew	*Erysiphe* spp. *Microsphaera* spp. *Oidium* spp. *Podosphaera* spp. *Sphaerotheca* spp.			
15.	Myrothecium	*Myrothecium* spp.			

Table 2.
Ornamental diseases controlled by BROADFORM.

Table 1 ref.	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name			
16.	Rhizoctonia root rot	*Rhizoctonia solani*	1 as a drench to wet the upper 1/2 of the growing media.	Start the application at the time of seeding.	Apply again at transplanting and at 21 – 28 day intervals thereafter.
17.	Blossom Blight	*Monilinia* spp.	4-6	Starting at bud break on non-bearing stone and pome fruit listed in table 1.	If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and at petal fall or on a 14 - 21 day spray schedule.
12.	Rhizoctonia stem / root rot	*Rhizoctonia solani*	2-8 As foliar spray to the point of drip.	Start applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue until the threat of disease is over.	7 - 14-day intervals until the threat of disease is over.

• Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance. For additional desired plants/cultivars, treat several plants with the prescribed rates and evaluate the tolerance of treated plants.

CROP DIRECTIONS FOR USE

BROADFORM is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain foliar, stem, and root diseases of listed crops.

CROP USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than to 27.1 fl. oz.[1] of BROADFORM per acre of production or acre of landscape per year or crop cycle for plants grown in outdoor nurseries, outdoor seedbeds, field plantings, and landscapes,
- Do not apply more than 27.1 fl. oz.[1] of BROADFORM per acre per year or crop cycle to seedlings and plants grown in greenhouses, containers, and other enclosed structures.
- For foliar applications, do not apply more than 8 fl. oz.[2] of BROADFORM per acre per application.
- Do not use aerial applications.
- Grapes: Do not make more than 6 applications per year. Do not apply or allow drift to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur. Spray equipment must be rinsed before application of other products to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur.
- Stone fruits: Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
- Tree nuts: Do not apply more than 15.3 fl. oz. of BROADFORM per acre per year. Under light disease pressure, do not exceed 3 applications at 5 fl. oz.
- Pome fruits: Do not apply more than 21.0 fl oz of BROADFORM per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications per year.

[1] The yearly rate on crop uses contains 0.44 lbs each of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram per acre.

[2] The maximum single foliar application rate for crop uses contains 0.13 lbs fluopyram and trifloxystrobin per acre.

CROP USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply or allow drift to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur. Spray equipment must be rinsed before application of other products to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur.
- To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROPS DISEASES CONTROL

Application method

- Apply BROADFORM as a foliar spray to the point of drip, at the prescribed rates in 100 gallons of water, or by drench before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Continue at the prescribed interval until the disease threat is over. Under heavy disease pressure, use the highest rate and the shortest interval. Under light disease pressure, the application interval may be extended. Use of spray additives is not required. Any spray additive must be evaluated prior to use. Label directions are based on data with no additives.
- For spray or drench application do not exceed 100 gallons per acre of spray volume.

Crop disease control use directions

The plants that BROADFORM have been tested on, diseases that are controlled, and specific directions for use are listed in Table 3. Refer to Table 3 for information on crops and diseases that have been evaluated, for specific pathogens controlled, and guidance on the rates and timing of application.

Table 3 Crop disease control use directions:

Plant	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name				
Citrus	Alternaria brown spot	*Alternaria alternata*	7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals.	7-21	7
	Greasy spot	*Mycosphaerella citri*				
	Melanose	*Diaporthe citri*				
	Scab	*Elsinoe fawcettii*				
	Post-bloom fruit drop (PFD)	*Colletotrichum acutatum*				
Grapes and small vine fruits (See CROP USE RESTRICTIONS SECTION)	Powdery mildew	*Uncinula necator*	4.0-7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	14-21	14

Table 3 Crop disease control use directions *(continued)*:

Plant	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name				
Grapes and small vine fruits (See CROP USE RESTRICTIONS SECTION)	Botrytis bunch rot / Gray mold	*Botrytis cinerea*	5.0-7.6	Applications must be made at the critical timings for *Botrytis* control. Typically, first applications are made at early bloom. Use sufficient water to ensure penetration of the canopy and coverage of the flowers. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	12-21	14
	Phomopsis cane and leaf spot	*Phomopsis viticola*	5.0- 7.6	Applications must begin at bud break. Continue as needed before 0.5 inch shoot length and again when shoots are 5 to 6 inches in length. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	14-21	
	Black rot	*Guignardia bidwellii*	5.0-7.6	Begin applications when shoots are 1-3 inches in length and continue as needed.	14-21	
	Downy mildew (Suppression)	*Plasmopara viticola*	7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals.	14-21	

Table 3 Crop disease control use directions *(continued)*:

Plant	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name				
Grapes and small vine fruits (See CROP USE RESTRICTIONS SECTION)	Aspergillus rot (Suppression)	*Aspergillus* spp.	7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals.	14-21	14
Pome fruits	Powdery mildew	*Podosphaera leucotricha*	5.0-5.8	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	14
	Scab	*Venturia* spp.	4.0-5.8	Begin applications preventatively. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	
	Cedar apple rust	*Gymnosporangium juniperi- virginianae*				
	Sooty blotch	*Gloeodes pomigena*				
	Fly speck	*Schizothyrium pomi*				

Table 3 Crop disease control use directions *(continued)*:

Plant	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name				
Pome fruits	Bitter rot (Suppression)	*Glomerella cingulata*	4.0-5.8	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	14
Stonefruits	Brown rot blossom blight Fruit rot, blossom stage only	*Monilinia* spp.	5.0-7.6	Begin application preventatively or at white bud on cherry, pink bud on peach and nectarine, and green tip on plums and prunes. Apply again at 50% bloom and at petal fall if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development.	7-14	1
	Powdery mildew	*Podosphaera* spp.	5.0-7.6	**Powdery mildew/Rusty spot:** Follow leaf spot schedule until terminal growth ceases. **Cherry leaf spot:** Begin application at petal fall or when first leaves unfold.	7-14 Applications must be made at 7 day intervals early in the growing season when terminal growth is rapid.	
	Rusty spot	*Sphaerotheca pannosa*				
	Cherry leaf spot	*Blumeriella jaapii*				

Table 3 Crop disease control use directions *(continued)*:

Plant	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name				
Stonefruits	Scab	*Cladosporium carpophilum*	5.0-7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed.	7-14	1
	Jacket rot Green fruit rot	*Botrytis cinerea*				
	Shot hole	*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*		When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.		
	Anthracnose	*Colletotrichum* spp.				
	Peach leaf curl	*Taphrina* spp.				
Tree nuts	Botryosphaeria panicle and shoot blight	*Botryosphaeria dothidea*	5.0-7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	60
	Alternaria late blight	*Alternaria alternata*				
	Anthracnose	*Colletotrichum acutatum* *Glomerella cingulata*				

Table 3 Crop disease control use directions *(continued)*:

Plant	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name				
Tree nuts	Scab	*Cladosporium carpophilum* *Cladosporium caryigenum*	5.0-7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	60
	Shothole	*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*				
	Eastern filbert blight	*Anisogramma anomala*	7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals.	14 - 21	

Table 3 Crop disease control use directions *(continued)*:

Plant	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz./100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name				
Christmas trees	Diplodia tip blight	*Diplodia pinea*	13.4	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals. Apply specified dosage per acre or per 100 gallons of water as a full coverage, dilute spray as needed. Full coverage of the trees is essential for maximum control. Use of nonionic spray adjuvant is prescribed. Time applications appropriately for the specific disease being controlled.	7-21	N/A
	Lophodermium needlecast	*Lophodermium pinastri*				
	Swiss needlecast	*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*				
	Stem and Cone Rusts	*Cronartium spp.* (Fusiform) *Peridemium spp. Endocronartium harknessii* (Gall)				
	Tip blight	*Sirococcus strobilinus*				

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticides wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Rigid Non-refillable Containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs.)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

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

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Foil outer pouches of Water soluble Packets (WSP)

Offer foil pouch for recycling if available or dispose of empty pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Rigid Non-Refillable containers with capacities smaller or equal to 5 gallons

PLASTIC CONTAINERS:

Non refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Tripled rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

LIQUID Dillutable formulations:

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 ¼ 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.

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

envu™

BROADFORM®

FLUOPYRAM	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE
TRIFLOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

FLUOPYRAM*	21.40%
TRIFLOXYSTROBIN*	21.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	57.20%
TOTAL	100.00%

Contains 2.10 lbs fluopyram and 2.10 lbs trifloxystrobin per gallon
*(CAS Number **658066-35-4 and 141517-21-7**)

EPA Reg. No. 101563-158
Suspension Concentrate

EPA Est. No.
Shake Well Before Use

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

SKU # D00000908
DPM00000888A 231102AV1
Net Contents
12 Fl. Oz.

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

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For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 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.

In case of emergency call toll free the Environmental Science U.S., LLC Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-424-9300.

Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Treat Symptomatically.

PULL HERE TO OPEN

(01)00810112100014 5