



PROLIVO™ 300SC

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Pyriofenone*	27.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	72.7%
Total	100.0%

*(5-chloro-2-methoxy-4-methyl-3-pyridinyl)(2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-methylphenyl)methanone (CA)
Contains 2.5 pounds PYRIOFENONE per Gallon (300 grams per liter)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.
Read entire label carefully and use only as directed.

Distributed by



Summit Agro USA

Summit Agro USA, LLC
240 Leigh Farm Road, Suite 215
Durham, NC 27707

EPA Reg. No. 71512-24-88783

Product of Korea
Packaged in the USA

Net Contents: 32 oz.

FIRST AID

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of soap and water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Call 1-888-484-7546 . For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident , Call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. 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.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining 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 closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate waters when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container, in a secured, dry, cool place separate from fertilizer, food, and feed. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

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 DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container (equal to or less than 5 gallons). 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 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 or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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 four (4) hours.

PPE required for early entry into 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 made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PROLIVO 300SC is a fungicide with preventative, locally systemic and curative properties for foliar diseases. PROLIVO 300SC must be applied in scheduled protective programs and used in rotation with products with a different mode of action.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

PROLIVO 300SC can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

NOTE: Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture of formulation before adding this product to the spray tank.

Dosage rates on this label indicate fluid ounces of PROLIVO 300SC per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favorable for disease development, the highest rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

PROLIVO 300SC may be applied with all types of spray equipment normally used for ground and aerial applications.

The required amount of PROLIVO 300SC should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of PROLIVO 300SC in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations. DO NOT allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Prepare only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Spraying equipment should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after the application.

Apply PROLIVO 300SC in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume will usually range from 20 to 100 gallons per acre for dilute sprays, and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aerial sprays. For aerial applications, apply PROLIVO 300SC in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

Spray Drift Management

Do Not spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Conditions that may contribute to drift include wind speed, wind direction, thermal inversion, spray droplet size, spray nozzle and pressure combinations, temperature, humidity, etc. Contact your local state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

Use an ASABE medium/ coarse droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if improper applications are made or they are made under unfavorable environmental conditions. Use high flow rate nozzles which produce larger droplets. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. In many cases, lower pressure produces larger droplets. Use the nozzle type that was developed for the intended application. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Do Not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour.

As noted above, applications should not be made during temperature inversions since drift potential is high. During these inversions, vertical air mixing can be restricted causing suspended droplets to remain in a cloud, which may move in unpredictable directions. Temperature inversions usually occur when temperatures increase with altitude such as nights with limited cloud cover and little wind. They may form at sunset and continue into the morning and may be indicated by ground fog. If fog or smoke from a ground source moves laterally and not upward, an inversion may be present.

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to nearby sensitive areas, such as bodies of water or non-target crops, is minimal and when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive areas.

For aerial applications, Do Not spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety or special weather conditions exist. The distance of the outmost nozzle on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the fixed wingspan or 95% of the rotor blade diameter. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees. A 15 foot buffer to any adjacent sensitive areas for aerial applications should be observed. In States having more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY

PROLIVO 300SC is physically compatible (no nozzle or screen blockage) with many products recommended for control of diseases and insects on crops and other additives. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. It is the applicator's responsibility to ensure that the companion product is EPA registered for use on the intended crop. PROLIVO 300SC is generally compatible with other insecticides, fungicides, adjuvants, fertilizers and micronutrient products provided sufficient free water is available for dispersion of all the tank mix products. Under some conditions, the use of adjuvants and surfactants at the rate of 0.025% to 0.1% of the spray tank volume may improve the performance of PROLIVO 300SC. However, not all crop varieties have been tested with all possible tank mix combinations. Thus the combination should be tested for crop safety on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur. In addition, the physical compatibility of PROLIVO 300SC with tank mix partners must be evaluated before use. Conduct a jar test with intended tank-mix pesticides prior to preparation of large volumes. Use the following procedure: 1) Pour the recommended proportions of the products into a suitable container of water, 2) Mix thoroughly and 3) Allow to stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, it is considered physically compatible. Any physical incompatibility in the jar test indicates that PROLIVO 300SC should not be used in the tank-mix.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Crops on this label may be planted immediately after the last treatment. Cereal grain or leafy vegetable crops may be planted 30 days after the last application. Do not plant root crops not registered for this product within 1 year after the last application.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

PROLIVO 300SC is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of labeled fungi. PROLIVO 300SC is recommended for use as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, which may include the use of disease-resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, crop rotation, biological disease control agents, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your state cooperative extension service or local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established in your area. PROLIVO 300SC may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs that recommend application timing based upon environmental factors that favor disease development.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some plant pathogens are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for disease control. PROLIVO 300SC's proposed mode/target site of action is actin disruption, FRAC Group U8. A disease management program that includes alternation or tank mixes between PROLIVO 300SC and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action and/or control pathogens not controlled with PROLIVO 300SC is essential to prevent disease resistant pathogens populations from developing. PROLIVO 300SC should not be utilized continuously nor tank mixed with fungicides that have shown to have developed fungal resistance to the target disease.

Since pathogens differ in their potential to develop resistance to fungicides, follow the directions outlined in the "Directions For Use" section of this label for specific resistance management strategies for each crop. Consult with your Federal or State Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of PROLIVO 300SC in programs that seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance. PROLIVO 300SC is not cross-resistant with other classes of fungicides that have different modes of action.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Seller warrants to those persons lawfully acquiring title to this product that at the time of first sale of this product by Seller that this product conformed to its chemical description and was reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Seller's directions under normal conditions of use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any use contrary to such directions. **EXCEPT AS PROVIDED ELSEWHERE IN WRITING CONTAINING AN EXPRESS REFERENCE TO THIS WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES, SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE, INCLUDING ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY, AND NO AGENT OF SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO.** In no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty or guaranty exceed the purchase price of the product as to which a claim is made. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyers and users of this product are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling of this product which results from conditions beyond the control of Seller, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with other products unless otherwise expressly provided in Directions for Use of this product, weather conditions, cultural practices, moisture conditions or other environmental conditions outside of the ranges that are generally recognized as being conducive to good agricultural and/or horticultural practices.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE			
Crop	Diseases	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product Per Acre	Instructions
Cucurbit Vegetable; Crop Group 9	Powdery Mildew	4 to 5 fl oz (0.078 to 0.098 lb. a.i. /A)	<p>Application Instructions: For powdery mildew control, make fungicide applications on a 7- to 10-day schedule beginning with initial flowering or when disease conditions are favorable for disease development, but prior to disease development. Use the low rate and long interval as disease preventative sprays or when disease conditions are low. Increase to highest rate and shortest interval under moderate to heavy disease pressure. Normal spray volumes range from 20 to 100 gallons per acre (GPA) for dilute ground sprays and 5 to 10 GPA for aerial applications.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of PROLIVO 300SC or other Group U8 containing fungicide before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.</p> <p>Restrictions: Do Not apply more than 16 fl oz/A/year. The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 0 days.</p>
Includes all members of the Cucurbit Vegetable Crop Group 9: Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumbers; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); <i>Momordica spp</i> (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); muskmelon, <i>Cucumis melo</i> (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, Santa Claus melon); crenshaw melon; honeydew melon, honey balls, Persian melon, golden pershaw melon, mango melon, pineapple melon, snake melon); pumpkin; squash, summer (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash; watermelon (<i>Citrullus spp.</i>); and hybrids and/or varieties of these.			
<p>Caneberry Crop Subgroup 13-07A;</p> <p>Bushberry Crop Subgroup 13-07B;</p> <p>Small Fruit Vine Climbing Crop Subgroup 13-07D;</p> <p>Low Growing Berry Crop Subgroup 13-07G, (except cranberry)</p>	Powdery mildew	4 to 5 fl oz (0.078 to 0.098 lb. a.i. /A)	<p>Application Instructions: For use on all types of grapes (wine, table, raisin, and juice). Applications to grape and similar vine climbing fruits should be made on a 14-day interval. Applications to strawberries and other similar low growing berries should be made on a 7 to 10-day interval. For powdery mildew control, begin fungicide applications preventatively and continue as needed as per instructions above. Use the low rate and long interval as disease preventative sprays or when disease conditions are low. Increase to highest rate and shortest interval under moderate to heavy disease pressure. Normal spray volumes range from 50 to 100 gallons per acre (GPA) for dilute ground sprays, but can be up to 200 GPA for vineyards. Resistance Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of PROLIVO 300SC or other Group U8 containing fungicide before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Restrictions: Do Not apply more than 16 fl oz/A/year. The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 0 days.</p>
Includes all members of the Caneberry Crop Subgroup 13-07A, Bushberry Crop Subgroup 13-07B, Small Fruit Vine Climbing Crop Subgroup 13-07D, and Low Growing Berry Crop Subgroup 13-07G, except cranberries: Amur river grape; aronia berry; bearberry; bilberry; black berry (including Andean black berry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, muses deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, ollalieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenaberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora); blueberry, highbush, blueberry, lowbush; caneberry; currant (black, buffalo, red and native); Chilean guava; cloudberry; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; grape; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; juneberry (Saskatoon berry); kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; lingonberry; maypop; muntries; partridgeberry; raspberry, black, red and yellow; salal; schisandra berry; sea buckthorn; strawberry; wild raspberry; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.			