ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Isofetamid*....................................................................................................... 36.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:........................................................................................................................ 64.0%
Total....................................................................................................................................................... 100.0%

*\(N\)-[1,1-dimethyl-2-[2-methyl-4-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-2-oxoethyl]-3-methyl-2-thiophenecarboxamide
Contains 3.33 pounds Isofetamid Per Gallon (400 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, LLC
240 Leigh Farm Road, Suite 215
Durham, NC 27707

EPA Reg. No. 71512-22-88783

Product of India
Formulated and Packaged in the USA

Net Contents: 1 QUART
TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY
KENJA 400SC is physically compatible (no nozzle or screen blockage) with many products labeled for control of diseases and insects on crops and other additives. Read and follow all manufacturer’s label precautions and restrictions for the tank mix companion product. 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 approved for use on the intended crop. KENJA 400SC 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 KENJA 400SC. 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 KENJA 400SC 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 KENJA 400SC should not be used in the tank-mix.

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 twelve (12) hours.

PPE required for 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, chem- cikal 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION
ISOFETAMID is a broad-spectrum fungicide with preventative, systemic and curative properties for foliar and soil-borne diseases. ISOFETAMID must be applied in scheduled protective programs and used in rotation with products with a different mode of action.

MIXING AND SPRAYING
KENJA 400SC 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 KENJA 400SC per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions highly favorable for disease development, the highest rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.
KENJA 400SC may be applied with all types of spray equipment normally used for ground, chemigation through sprinkler irrigation and aerial applications.

The required amount of KENJA 400SC should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of KENJA 400SC 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. Spray equipment should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after the application.
Apply KENJA 400SC 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 (200 to 1000 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays, and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground and aerial sprays. For aerial applications, apply KENJA 400SC in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. For application through sprinkler irrigation systems see application and calibration instructions below.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

KENJA 400SC is nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinse for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for re-cycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

PRESERVATIVE STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

This pesticide is toxic to oysters. 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 wash waters or rinse. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from the treated areas. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic organisms. DO NOT apply to areas that have surface water, intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, areas used for water supply, or to epilithic, epiphytic, or benthic communities. DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

To avoid risk to beneficial insects and wildlife, DO NOT apply when there are honey bees active on the treated area. DO NOT apply to areas from which runoff would be directed to water of origin, or to areas used for water supply.

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

DISPOSAL

STORAGE

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 rinse 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water, and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinse into equipment, or mix tank or store rinse 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 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.

FIRST AID

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

If on skin or clothing
- 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 1-888-464-7546.
For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident, Call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of soap and water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

This product is toxic to birds. DO NOT apply this product to areas frequented by birds, as spray drift could be hazardous to birds. DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

To avoid risk to beneficial insects and wildlife, DO NOT apply when there are honey bees active on the treated area. DO NOT apply to areas from which runoff would be directed to water of origin, or to areas used for water supply.

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.
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

KENJA 400SC is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of labeled fungi. KENJA 400SC 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. KENJA 400SC 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 repeatedly used for disease control. KENJA 400SC’s model/ target site of action is complex II: succinate-dehydrogenase, FRAC Group 7. A disease management program that includes alternation or tank mixes between KENJA 400SC and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action and/or control pathogens not controlled with KENJA 400SC is essential to prevent disease resistant pathogens populations from developing. KENJA 400SC 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 KENJA 400SC in programs that seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance. KENJA 400SC is not cross-resistant with other classes of fungicides that have different modes of action.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). 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. 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.

B. Solid Set and 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 which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used. Pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Always inject KENJA 400SC into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and 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 labeled amount of this product for acreage to be covered into the 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 last sprinkler head.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR DROPPED IRRIGATION

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Apply KENJA 400SC in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

KENJA 400SC may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type:

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

Initiate applications for control of anthracnose, gray mold, and shot hole preventatively at pink bud and continued through petal fall. Application: Start application for control of anthracnose, gray mold, and shot hole preventatively as needed on a 7-14 day interval. If disease pressure is severe use the higher rate and shortest interval.

Initiate application for control of anthracnose, gray mold, and shot hole preventatively and continue as needed on a 7-14 day interval. If disease pressure is severe use the higher rate and shortest interval.

Application Instructions: Initiate applications for brown rot blossom blight when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7-14 day interval. Typically applications are started preventatively at pink bud and continued through petal fall.

Residual Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of KENJA 400SC or other fungicide before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of KENJA 400SC or other Group 7 fungicide before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not apply more than 4 applications/A/year (68 fl oz/A/year (1.77 lb. a.i./A/year)). Do not apply after first cover.

B. Solid Set and 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 which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used. Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30 to 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of KENJA 400SC 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.

Agitation is recommended. KENJA 400SC can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. For aerial applications after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

Crop Diseases

Kenji 400SC 13.5 fl oz (0.351 to 0.442 lb. a.i. /A)

Application Instructions: Initiate applications for brown rot blossom blight when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7-14 day interval. Typically applications are started preventatively at pink bud and continued through petal fall.

Initiate application for control of anthracnose, gray mold, and shot hole preventatively and continue as needed on a 7-14 day interval. If disease pressure is severe use the higher rate and shortest interval.

Apply KENJA 400SC in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage. Spray volume will usually be 50 to 100 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for aerial sprays. For aerial applications, apply KENJA 400SC in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. For dilute sprays, if higher spray volumes are desired for improved coverage, do not exceed the maximum rate of 17 fl oz of product per acre.

Residual Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of KENJA 400SC or other Group 7 fungicide before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4 applications/A/year (68 fl oz/A/year (1.77 lb. a.i./A/year)). Do not apply after first cover.

Lettuce Head and Leaf

Sclerotinia drop (Sclerotinia minor, Sclerotinia scvitodorum)

12.3 fl oz (0.320 lb a.i. /A)

Application Instructions: On direct seeded lettuce make the first application after emergence, thinning or prior to onset of disease development.

On transplanted lettuce make the first application immediately after transplanting or prior to the onset of disease development.

Make a second application if conditions continue to favor disease development 14 days later.

Apply KENJA 400SC in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage. Spray volume will usually be 50 to 100 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for aerial sprays. For aerial applications, apply KENJA 400SC in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

Residual Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of KENJA 400SC or other Group 7 containing fungicides before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 applications/A/year (24.68 oz/A/year (0.64 lb. a.i./A/year)) The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 14 days.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Diseases</th>
<th>Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product Per Acre</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legume Vegetables, Edible podded,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subgroup 6A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pea and Bean, succulent shelled subgroup 6B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pea and Bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subgr Crops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapes, Crop Subgroup 13-07F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Growing Berry, Crop Subgroup 13-07G</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruit, Small Vine Climbing, Except Grape,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subgroup 13-07E</td>
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</table>

Includes all members of the Legume Vegetables, Edible podded, Subgroup 6A; Bean (Lupinus) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (Phaseolus) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (Vigna) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (flava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; pea (Pisum) (includes dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; sword bean; soybean (immature seed); and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Includes all members of the Pea and Bean, succulent shelled, Subgroup 6B; Bean (Lupinus) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (Phaseolus) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (Vigna) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (flava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; pea (Pisum) (includes dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; sword bean; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Includes all members of the Pea and Bean, dried shelled, except soybean, Subgroup 6C; Bean (Lupinus) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (Phaseolus) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (Vigna) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (flava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; pea (Pisum) (includes dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; sword bean; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Includes all members of the Fruit, Small Vine Climbing Crop Subgroup 13-07F, except fuzzy kiwifruit: Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Includes all members of the Low Growing Berry Crop Subgroup 13-07G: Bearberry; bilberry; blueberry; lowbush; cloudberry; cranberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; strawberry; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Includes all members of the Legume Vegetables, Edible podded, Subgroup 6A; Bean (Lupinus) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (Phaseolus) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (Vigna) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (flava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; pea (Pisum) (includes dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; sword bean; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Includes all members of the Berry and Small Fruit group included in Subgroups 13-07A, 13-07B and 13-07E: Aronia berry; blackberry; blueberry, highbush; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant (buffalo, black, red, native); European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; loganberry; maypop; raspberry, black and red; salal; Sea buckthorn; Wild raspberry; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop, Group</th>
<th>Diseases</th>
<th>Use Rate Fl. Oz. Per Acre</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pome Fruit, Crop Group 11-10</td>
<td>Apple scab, Blossom blight, Brown rot (Venturia inaequalis, Monilinia spp., Brown rot (Venturia inaequalis), respectively)</td>
<td>12.5 fl oz (0.326 lb. a.i./A)</td>
<td>Application Instructions: Initiate applications prior to disease development and continue on a 10 to 14-day interval. Apply KENJA 400SC fungicide in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage. Spray volume will usually be 100 to 200 gallons per acre. Resistance Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of KENJA 400SC FUNGICIDE or other Group 7 containing fungicides before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 applications/A/year (24 fl oz/A/year (0.63 lb. a.i./A/year)) in the State of New York, do not apply more than 5 applications/A/year at 0.326 lb. a.i./A/application (1.63 lb. a.i./A/year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop group is 20 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Fruit, Crop Group 12-12</td>
<td>Blossom blight, Brown rot (Venturia inaequalis)</td>
<td>12.5 fl oz (0.326 lb. a.i./A)</td>
<td>Application Instructions: Initiate applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7 to 14-day interval. Apply KENJA 400SC fungicide in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage. Spray volume will usually be 100 to 200 gallons per acre. Resistance Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of KENJA 400SC FUNGICIDE or other Group 7 containing fungicides before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Restrictions: Do not apply more than 3 applications/A/year (37.5 fl oz/A/year (0.978 lb. a.i./A/year)). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop group is 1 day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapeseed (Canola) Crop Subgroup 20A</td>
<td>Sclerotinia stem rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)</td>
<td>10.25 to 12 fl oz (0.267 to 0.312 lb. a.i./A)</td>
<td>Application Instructions: Initiate applications at 20 to 40% flowering (BBCH 62-64) or prior to disease development. Use the higher rates for extended disease control. A second application may be made if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development near the end of flowering (BBCH 67-69), at least 14 days later. Apply KENJA 400SC fungicide in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage. Spray volume will usually be 50 to 100 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for aerial sprays. For aerial applications, apply KENJA 400SC in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Resistance Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of KENJA 400SC fungicide or other Group 7 containing fungicides before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 applications/A/year (24 fl oz/A/year (0.63 lb. a.i./A/year)).</td>
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Includes all members of the Pome Fruit Crop Group 11-10: Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Includes all members of the Stone Fruit Crop Group 12-12: Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; rose and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Includes all members of the Oilseed Crop Subgroup 20A: Borage; crambe; cuphea; echium; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare’s ear mustard; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; milkweed; mustard seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed (Brassica napus, Bl. campestris), and Crambe abyssinica (oilseed-producing varieties only which include canola and crambe)); sesame; sweet rocket; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

**WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES**

Seller warrants to those persons lawfully acquiring title to this product 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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