

Specimen Label

Pentathlon^{*} LF

Fungicide

Flowable



Active Ingredients

A coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate in which the ingredients are..... 37.0%

Manganese.....	7.4%
Zinc.....	0.9%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion (C ₄ H ₆ N ₂ S ₄)....	28.7%

Other Ingredients..... 63.0%

TOTAL.....100.0%

Contains 4.0 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Causes moderate eye irritation.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber;
- Shoes plus socks; and
- Protective eyewear.

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Coveralls overlong-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Protective eyewear; and
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading.

Follow the 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.

First Aid	
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
EMERGENCY NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053 .	

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies inside label booklet.**

For product information, visit our web site at www.sepro.com

EPA Reg. No. 67690-38
FPL101907

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Engineering Controls Statement

During aerial application, human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs. 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 PPE immediately after handling this product.
- Wash outside of gloves before removing.
- As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seed. Do not contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwaters.

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 24 hours (72-hours for sodfarms).

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;
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber;
- Shoes plus socks; and
- Protective eyewear.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Commercial seed treatments and professional applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), municipal and residential lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

SePRO Corporation will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by SePRO Corporation. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.

Pentathlon LF, containing mancozeb, is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment) – Apply Pentathlon LF at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage, use 20 to 100 gallons per acre for ground equipment and no less than 2 gallons per acre for aircraft. Add Pentathlon LF slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. A spreader-sticker spray adjuvant may be used with this product if needed; contact your local product distributor or SePRO representative for specific recommendations.

RESTRICTIONS

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Where EBDC Products Used Allow the Same Maximum Pounds of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season.

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient (maneb, mancozeb or metiram) is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow the same maximum pounds of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total pounds of all such EBDC products used must not exceed any one of the specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal pounds of active ingredient allowed per acre.

Where EBDC Products Used Allow Different Maximum Pounds of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season.

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow different maximum pounds of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total pounds of all such EBDC products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal pounds of active ingredient allowed per acre.

CHEMIGATION

Apply Pentathlon LF Fungicide only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply Pentathlon LF through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

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

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

- 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, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 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 beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Good agitation is required in the injection tank.

- In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Pentathlon LF as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems inject Pentathlon LF for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
- Mix the amount of Pentathlon LF needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Pentathlon LF is flushed from system.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 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 beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
- In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Pentathlon LF as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems inject Pentathlon LF for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
- Mix the amount of Pentathlon LF needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Pentathlon LF is flushed from system.

FLOWERS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTALS

Not intended for use on fruit trees by homeowners.

Treated plants must not be used for food or feed purposes.

Plant sensitivities to Pentathlon LF have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, phototoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test each one for sensitivity to Pentathlon LF. Neither the manufacturer or seller has determined whether or not Pentathlon LF can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Pentathlon LF can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use. Use Pentathlon LF in commercial greenhouses and nurseries for control of fungal diseases of flowers, foliage and ornamentals.

Aerial Application: For aerial applications made to field-planted ornamentals, apply 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre; a minimum rate of 5 gals of spray per acre should be used during aerial applications.

Application of Dilute Sprays: Apply as thorough coverage spray using 0.8 quarts to 1.6 quarts (0.8 to 1.6 lbs active ingredient) per 100 gals of water or per acre (see table below). Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. Pentathlon LF may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as a maintenance spray. Use higher rate and shorter intervals during periods of excessive wetness and rapid plant growth.

Label Use Rate quarts per acre or quarts per 100 gals.	Fluid ounces (fl. oz.) of Pentathlon LF required to make the following spray volume:			
	10 gals.	5 gals.	2 gals.	1 gal.
0.8	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.3
1.0	3.2	1.6	0.6	0.3
1.6	5.1	2.6	1.0	0.5

SePRO Pentathlon LF is recommended for use on certain flower, foliage and ornamental plants listed in the table below for control of the following diseases and pathogens.

Plant	Pathogen Controlled:
Abutilon	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Colletotrichum, Puccinia</i>
African violet	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis</i>
Ageratum	<i>Alternaria, Sclerotium, Rhizoctonia, Puccinia</i>
Aglaonema	<i>Alternaria</i>
Almond, ornamental	<i>Botrytis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Monilinia</i>
Alyssum	<i>Microsphaera alni</i>
Andromeda	<i>Exobasidium, Rhytisma, Venturia</i>
Anthurium	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium</i>

Plant	Pathogen Controlled:
Apple, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monilinia, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Venturia</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Coryneum, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia</i>
Ash	<i>Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis</i>
Aster	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Puccinia, Uromyces</i>
Aucuba japonica	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Azalea	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Ovulinia</i>
Baby's breath	<i>Botrytis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Basswood^{†††}	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta</i>
Begonia	<i>Botrytis, Gloeosporium, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia</i>
Birch	<i>Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Melampsorium, Taphrina</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Colletotrichum</i>
Boxwood	<i>Fusarium, Volutell</i>
Buckeye	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Guignardia, Monchaetia, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina</i>
Buffalo berry	<i>Cylindrosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Catalpa^{†††}	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Camellia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Elsinoe, Exobasidium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Carnation	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Septoria, Stemphylium, Uromyces</i>
Cedar	<i>Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium</i>
Cherry, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Cocomyces^{††}, Coryneum, Fusicladium, Monilinia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Chinese evergreen	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium</i>
Christmas cactus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Cockscomb (Celosia)	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora</i>
Coleus	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Phyllosticta</i>
Columbine	<i>Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Septoria, Puccinia</i>
Coryline	<i>Cercospora</i>

Plant	Pathogen Controlled:
Cotoneaster	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Venturia</i>
Crabapple, ornamental	<i>Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Gymnosporangium, Venturia</i>
Crape myrtle^{††}	<i>Cercospora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Croton	<i>Gloeosporium</i>
Cuphea (Mexican heather)	<i>Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Botrytis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Fusarium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Cypress	<i>Coryneum, Fusarium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia, Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Dahlia	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Daisy^{†††}	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Whetzelia</i>
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Cylindrosporium, Septoria, Fusarium</i>
Daisy, Transvall	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Gloeosporium</i>
Daylily^{†††}	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia</i>
Delphinium	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Diaporthe, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria, Volutella</i>
Dieffenbachia	<i>Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Leptosphaeria</i>
Dogwood	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Elsinoe, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Dracaena	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta</i>
Dusty miller	<i>Fusarium, Puccinia</i>
Elm	<i>Botryosphaeria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Coryneum, Cylindrosporium, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina</i>
Euonymus	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Ramularia, Septoria, Whetzelinia</i>
Fatsia	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta</i>
Fern	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Curvularia, Cylindrosporium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Ficus	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Stemphylium</i>
Fir (Abies)	<i>Cephalosporium, Phomopsis, Sphaeropsis, Lophodermium, Melampsora</i>
Fir, Douglas^{†††}	<i>Phaeocryptopus</i>
Fir, Frasier	<i>Phaeocryptopus</i>
Firethorn	<i>Fusarium, Fusicladium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Fittonia	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>

Plant	Pathogen Controlled:
Four-o'clock^{†††}	<i>Cercospora, Rhizoctonia</i>
Fuchsia	<i>Botrytis, Phomopsis, Septoria</i>
Garden balsam (Lady's slipper)	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora</i>
Gardenia^{†††}	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Diaporthe, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia</i>
Geranium	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces, Venturia</i>
Gladiolus[†]	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Curvularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Gloxinia	<i>Botrytis, Colletotrichum</i>
Gold dust tree	<i>Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta</i>
Gomphrena	<i>Cercospora</i>
Gypsophila	<i>Botrytis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia</i>
Hemlock, Eastern^{†††} (Tsuga)	<i>Botrytis, Cylindrosporium, Melampsora, Rhizoctonia</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta</i>
Hickory	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Holly	<i>Phyllosticta</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Puccinia, Septoria</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Alternaria^{†††}, Cercospora^{†††}, Gloeosporium^{†††}, Herpobasidium, Phyllosticta^{†††}</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>See Buckeye</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Impatiens	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Indian hawthorn	<i>Entomosporium</i>
Iris	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Fusarium, Kabatiella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Ivy	<i>Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Sphaeropsis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Rhizoctonia</i>
Jade plant	<i>Gloeosporium, Phomopsis</i>
Juniper	<i>Cercospora, Coryneum, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmia</i>
Kalanchoe	<i>Cercospora, Stemphylium</i>
Larkspur	<i>See Delphinium</i>
Laurel, cherry	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Coccoomyces, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>

Plant	Pathogen Controlled:
Laurel, mountain	<i>Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhytisma, Septoria</i>
Lavender, cotton	<i>Septoria</i>
Lilac ^{†††}	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Cylindrocladium, Gloeosporium</i>
Lily	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{††}, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Lirope	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Leptothyrium^{†††}</i>
Lobelia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Loquat	<i>Colletotrichum, Fusicladium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Magnolia	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Rhizoctonia</i>
Mahonia	<i>Cercospora, Cylindrocladium, Gloeosporium, Leptosphaeria, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia</i>
Maple	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Fusarium, Marssonina, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Mountain ash	<i>Gymnosporangium</i>
Myrtle	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Pestalotia</i>
Narcissus	<i>Botrytis, Sclerotinia^{†††}</i>
Nasturtium	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia</i>
Nannyberry	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Nephathytis	<i>Cephalosporium</i>
Nicotiana	<i>Alternaria</i>
Nierembergia	<i>Botrytis</i>
Oak	<i>Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Cronartium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gnomonia, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Orchid	<i>Cercospora, Fusicladium, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Cronartium, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Volutella</i>
Palm, Areca	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Palms, Arenga ^{†††}	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmata</i>
Palm, Cabbage ^{†††}	<i>Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Stigmata</i>
Palm, Coconut ^{†††}	<i>Pestalotia</i>
Palm, Date ^{†††}	<i>Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia</i>

Plant	Pathogen Controlled:
Palm, King	<i>Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Palm, Phoenix ^{†††}	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmata</i>
Palm, Queen ^{†††}	<i>Glomerella, Septoria</i>
Palm, Royal ^{†††}	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium</i>
Palm, Washington	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma^{†††}, Stigmata</i>
Pansy	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Peach, ornamental	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Coryneum, Fusarium, Glomerella, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Pear, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Glomerella, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Venturia</i>
Peony	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Peperomia	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Petunia	<i>Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Stemphylium</i>
Philodendron	<i>Gloeosporium, Colletotrichum</i>
Phlox	<i>Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria, Ramularia, Stemphylium, Volutella</i>
Photinia	<i>Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Pieris	<i>Alternaria, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Rhytisma</i>
Pilea	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta</i>
Pine, Norfolk Island	<i>Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Cronartium, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus^{†††}</i>
Pine	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus^{†††}</i>
Pittosporium	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Plane tree	<i>Cercospora, Gnomonia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Plum, ornamental	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Coccoomyces, Coryneum, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Poinsettia ^{††}	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Fusarium, Uromyces</i>
Poplar	<i>Cercospora, Ciborinia, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stigmata, Taphrina, Venturia</i>

Plant	Pathogen Controlled:
Portulaca	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Pothos	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Prayer plant	<i>Alternaria, Drechslera, Glomerella, Puccinia</i>
Primrose	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Mycosphaerella, Puccinia, Ramularia, Uromyces</i>
Privet	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Protea	<i>Botrytis</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Diploia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Sphaeropsis</i>
Quince, flowering	<i>Cercospora^{††}, Fabraea, Gymnosporangium^{††}, Septobasidium^{†††}</i>
Red cedar, western ^{†††} (<i>Thuja</i>)	<i>Keithia (or Didymascella)</i>
Red tip	See <i>Photinia</i>
Redwood, Sequoia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Guignardia, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Venturia</i>
Rose	<i>Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botryosphaeria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Cylindrocladium, Diplocarpon, Elsinoe, Gloeosporium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Russian olive ^{†††}	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum</i>
Sage	<i>Cercospora, Peronospora, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Salvia ^{†††}	<i>Cercospora, Puccinia</i>
Santolina	<i>Botrytis</i>
Senecio	<i>Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria</i>
Schefflera	<i>Alternaria</i>
Snakeplant	<i>Fusarium, Gloeosporium</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Drechslera, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Spathiphyllum	<i>Alternaria</i>
Spindletree	See <i>Euonymus</i>
Spirea ^{†††}	<i>Cylindrosporium</i>
Spruce	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium^{†††}, Lophodermium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Spurge	<i>Cercospora, Melampsora, Puccinia</i>

Plant	Pathogen Controlled:
Statice	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Rhizoctonia, Uromyces</i>
Strawflower	<i>Fusarium</i>
Sumac ^{†††}	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina</i>
Sunflower, ornamental ^{†††}	<i>Alternaria, Puccinia</i>
Syngonium	<i>Cephalosporium, Erwinia^{††}, Fusarium</i>
Tulip	<i>Botrytis</i>
Venus flytrap	<i>Colletotrichum</i>
Verbena	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Viburnum	<i>Botrytis, Phomopsis, Cercospora, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Ramularia, Cladosporium^{†††}</i>
Walnut	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium^{†††}, Cylindrocladium, Cylindrosporium, Gnomonia</i>
Willow	<i>Ascochyta, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Cylindrosporium, Fusicladium, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Wisteria ^{†††}	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia</i>
Yucca	<i>Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia</i>
Zebra plant	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum</i>
Zinnia	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia</i>

† Do not exceed 0.6 quarts per 100 gallons on flower spikes.

†† Do not exceed 1.2 quarts per 100 gallons.

††† Except in California.

This product is not recommended for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

Storage and Disposal

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Important—Keep in a cool place but not below 32°F. Temperature extremes will affect quality of Pentathlon LF. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, 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.

GRASSES: SODFARMS, TURF USES

For use on sod farms, golf courses, professionally managed college and professional sports fields, industrial and commercial lawns. Applications must be done by a professional applicator. Not for homeowner use.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	APPLICATION		
		RATE	TIMING INTERVAL	COMMENTS
Sod farm (WPS use): Agricultural Use Requirements Box Turf grasses (Non-WPS uses): Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box Examples Include: Golf courses, professional applications to: industrial and municipal lawns.	Algae	10 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Begin when algae begins to appear / 7 days.	Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
	Copper Spot Fusarium Blight (<i>F. roseum</i>) Red Thread Slime Molds	7 - 10 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Begin when grass greens up in spring / 7 - 14 days.	Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses.
		10 - 14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Use during favorable disease conditions / 7 days.	Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock.
	Gray Leaf Spot ^{†††} (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	9 - 14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Begin at first sign of disease; apply at 5 day intervals or more often during favorable disease conditions.	Do not use on established residential lawns.
	Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia</i>)	10 - 14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Begin when grass greens up in spring / 7 - 14 days.	
		14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Use during favorable disease conditions / 7 days.	
	Pink (<i>Fusarium</i>) Snow Mold	10 - 14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	During winter / 14 - 42 days. Apply before first snowfall.	
	Leaf Spot (<i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.) Rhizoctonia Brown Patch	5 - 7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Begin when disease appears.	
		10 - 14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Use during favorable disease conditions / 3 - 5 days.	
	Pythium Blight	14 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Begin at first sign of disease / 5 days or more often during favorable disease conditions.	
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust	5 - 7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.	Begin when disease first appears / 7 - 10 days.		

^{†††} Except in California.

ATTENTION:

This product contains mancozeb and ETU, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer in laboratory animals. ETU is also known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm in laboratory animals.

Warranty Disclaimer

SePRO Corporation warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. SEPRO CORPORATION MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner or application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of SePRO Corporation as the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the fullest extent permitted by law, SePRO Corporation shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at SePRO Corporation's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

SePRO Corporation shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless SePRO Corporation is promptly notified of such losses or damages in writing. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of SePRO Corporation or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or "Limitations of Remedies" in any manner.