

SPECIMEN

GROUP

7

11

FUNGICIDE

Pageant™ Fungicide

For disease control on ornamentals and flower bulbs grown in outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, golf courses, residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, greenhouses, lathhouses and shadehouses, containers, and on forest and conifer nurseries and plantations.

Active Ingredients:

pyraclostrobin, (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester) 12.8%

boscalid, 3-pyridinecarboxamide,2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl) 25.2%

Other Ingredients: 62.0%

Total: 100.0%

0.128 oz (0.008 lb) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz of **Pageant**

0.252 oz (0.0158 lb) of boscalid in 1 oz of **Pageant**

EPA Reg No. 7969-251

EPA Est. No.

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.)

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use,** and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
Crop Protection
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

 **BASF**
The Chemical Company

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • 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.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	

Precautionary Statements

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls Statement

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 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

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. 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 for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion-control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

DO NOT discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product into sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guid-

ance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

DO NOT apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is violation of federal law.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and should be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to nontarget aquatic habitats. Notify state and/or federal authorities and BASF immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

To determine whether your county has endangered aquatic species, consult the County Bulletins at <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>.

Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If a bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of endangered aquatic species occur in the area to be treated.

Directions For Use

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

For use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision.

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. This label must be in the user's possession during application.

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

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), notification to workers, 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** for all crops.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage. Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.

Pesticide Disposal. Wastes resulting from using this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representatives at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or

equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure 2 more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

General Information

Pageant™ fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide recommended for the control of many important diseases in ornamentals. **Pageant** may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals grown in outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, forest and conifer nurseries and plantations, golf courses, residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, greenhouses, lathhouses and shadehouses, and containers.

Pageant provides optimum disease control when applied in a regularly scheduled protective fungicide program and used in a resistance management spray program that rotates fungicides with different modes of action. Refer to the specific use recommendations and restrictions found in this label.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM)

Integrate **Pageant** into an overall disease and pest management program that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, pruning, plant residue management, proper timing and placement of irrigation, and manipulation of environmental conditions to prevent fungal development where possible.

Resistance Management

The active ingredients in **Pageant** are pyraclostrobin (**Group 11**) and boscalid (**Group 7**).

Fungal isolates resistant to **Group 11** (strobilurin or QoI) fungicides, such as pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin, and kresoxim-methyl, and **Group 7** (carboximide) fungicides may eventually dominate the fungal population if **Group 7** or **11** fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same area in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species. This may result in reduction of disease control by **Pageant** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides. Apply **Pageant** in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Pageant**. Alternate with a fungicide of a different mode of action before reapplying **Pageant**. **DO NOT** alternate **Pageant** with other **Group 11** fungicides.

Application Information

Application Directions - General

This package contains **Pageant**, a water dispersible granule (WG). Listed in **Table 1. Use Sites and Application Techniques for Ornamentals and Flower Bulbs** are the use sites, application techniques and application equipment for **Pageant**.

Table 1. Use Sites and Application Techniques for Ornamentals and Flower Bulbs

Use Sites	Application Techniques ¹	Application Equipment
Outdoor nurseries (container, bench, flat, plug, bed-grown or field-grown)	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor ground-boom, backpack, handwand
	Chemigation	Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation
	Aerial (foliar spray)	Aircraft (fixed-wing and helicopter)
Retail nurseries	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor ground-boom, backpack, handwand
Forest and conifer nurseries and plantations	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor ground-boom, backpack, handwand
	Aerial (foliar spray)	Aircraft (fixed-wing and helicopter)
Greenhouses, lathouses and shadehouses	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor ground-boom, backpack, handwand
Containers	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor ground-boom, backpack, handwand
Residential and commercial landscapes	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor ground-boom, backpack, handwand
Interiorscapes	Ground (foliar spray)	Backpack, handwand
Recreational areas such as parks and sports fields where ornamentals and bulbs are present.	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor ground-boom, backpack, handwand

¹No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Need Registration.

Begin **Pageant™ fungicide** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **Pageant** works best when used as part of a preventive disease management program. Use of **Pageant** as a late curative or eradicant treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control. **DO NOT** exceed 7.3 lbs (118 ozs) product per use site acre per year.

DO NOT exceed the recommended application rate or fail to comply with the use restrictions listed in the **Resistance Management and Restrictions and Limitations** sections. Make all applications according to the use directions that follow. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

Spray Drift Management Sensitive Areas

Apply **Pageant** only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. bodies of water or nontarget plants) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions that contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended

practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application when wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift.

Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation.

Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Application Directions - Foliar and Crown-directed

Apply **Pageant™ fungicide** at use rates and intervals stated in **Table 2. Pageant Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals Foliar and Crown Diseases** and **Table 5. Rate Conversions for Volume-based and Surface Area-based Applications of Pageant**. Apply **Pageant** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Thorough coverage and wetting of foliage, crown and base of the plant and growth media surrounding the crown is necessary for best control. Refer to **Table 2** for specific use

directions for control of specific diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required.

Applications Directions - Drench

Pageant may be applied preventively as a drench treatment for control of certain soilborne, seedling and crown diseases in production ornamentals including *Rhizoctonia solani*, and *Fusarium* spp. For control of *Phytophthora* spp. and *Pythium* spp., apply **Pageant** in tank mix with another fungicide effective against these diseases.

Thorough coverage and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant and surrounding growth media is necessary for best control. Use enough solution to wet the root zone of the plant. Provide a well-drained substrate at the time of application. Avoid watering plants for several hours before application in order to improve plant uptake of the product. Repeat applications as needed within 7 to 21 days.

Applications made to Plugs and Propagation trays or beds: Use a broadcast or directed spray applied in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the plant crown and plant stem with thorough wetting of the soil surface.

See **Table 3. Pageant Treatment Rates for Drench Treatments to Control Certain Soilborne Diseases** and **Table 5** for more information regarding drench treatments. BASF does not recommend using **Pageant** alone after symptoms of soilborne disease have become evident as control may not be satisfactory.

Application Directions - Dip Application for Bulbs

Post Harvest Dipping of Bulbs for the Reduction of Basal Rot and Blue Mold on Freshly Dug Plant Material. Clean and treat bulbs within 24 to 48 hours of digging. Follow instructions below for preparing dip mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs.

Preplant Dipping For Basal Rot on Bulbs Prior to Planting Into Fields or Bulbs Used in Containers. Start with clean, dry bulbs. Follow instructions below for preparing dip mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs.

Instructions for preparing Pageant mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs: Prepare mixture in water with the amount of **Pageant** stated in **Table 4. Pageant Treatment Rates for Dip Treatments of Ornamental Bulbs**. Keep dip mixture well agitated prior to and during the submersion of bulbs so that **Pageant** is uniformly dispersed. Submerge the bulbs completely in the dipping mixture for 15 to 30 minutes. Follow normal drying procedures such as, allowing a minimum of 2 days for bulb drying when using a forced-air rack and/or greater drying time when using ambient-air conditions while holding bulbs in racks or bins.

Discard mixture:

1. When it becomes dirty or
2. After using 5 times, or
3. After 24 hours, whichever occurs first.

DO NOT discard the runoffs and wastes from the dipping operation in a drainage that could contaminate public water systems.

Plant Tolerance

The phytotoxic potential of **Pageant™ fungicide** has been assessed on a wide variety of common ornamental plants with no phytotoxicity observed. Refer to **Table 6. Pageant Tolerant Plant Species** for the list of plants shown to be tolerant to **Pageant**. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Pageant**, possible tank mix combinations of **Pageant**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Pageant**, and combinations of **Pageant** with adjuvants or surfactants. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Therefore, before using **Pageant**, test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use.

DO NOT expose grapes of varieties Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden, to spray or drift containing **Pageant**, as injury may result. **DO NOT** expose Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegetus*) and Nine Bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) to spray or drift containing **Pageant** as injury may result (see **Table 7. Plant Species NOT Tolerant to Pageant**).

Use With Additives

Label directions are based on data without additives. Additives or spray adjuvants are usually not necessary for use with **Pageant**. If so desired, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Pageant**. Test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that injury will not occur prior to large-scale use. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Pageant**, as injury may result on certain ornamental species. **Always** test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Spraying equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure plants was used prior to **Pageant**.

Application Instructions

Apply **Pageant** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use recommendations in the use directions in **Table 2, Table 3** and **Table 4** in this label. **Pageant** may be applied by ground **sprayers such as tractor groundboom, backpack/handboom, handwand, etc.; aerial spray with fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter; and by chemigation using sprinkler and drip irrigation.**

Aerial Application Directions

Pageant may be applied aurally to field-grown nursery plants using a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of finished spray solution. Use the **Pageant** rate per 100 gallons in **Table 2** concentrated into 10 gallons per acre only for aerial applications. **DO NOT** apply aurally when environ-

mental conditions favor drift from target area. Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph.

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Need Registration.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation. **Pageant** may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soilborne disease control. Apply 8 to 16 ozs **Pageant** per acre as a preventive disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation. **Pageant** may be applied by sprinkler irrigation to potted ornamentals, or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals. Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.

DO NOT apply this product through any other type of irrigation system, except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, apply this product by injection into no more than the last 20 to 30 minutes of the set.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Plant injury, and lack of effectiveness, can occur with misapplication or drift. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. 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 pres-

sure 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.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. 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. **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.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone back-flow 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 must 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 2 times the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. 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.
5. 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 that pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. 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.

Additives and General Tank Mixing Information

Pageant™ fungicide can be tank mixed with most recommended fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives.

If tank mixtures are used, adhere to restrictions due to rates, label recommendations and precautions on all labels.

Under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Pageant**. However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or plant injury may result from mixing **Pageant** with other products. Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives), test the combination on a small portion of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

Consult a BASF representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning additives.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

1. **Water.** For 100 gallons per acre spray volume, use 16 cups (1 gallon) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. **Water-soluble products.** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable). Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Water-soluble additives.** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the

product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.

5. **Water-dispersible products** (such as **Pageant™ fungicide**, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
6. **Water-soluble products.**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrates when applicable).
8. **Water-soluble additives** [such as Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) or Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN) when applicable].
9. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Make sure that each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 7.3 pounds (118 ozs) of **Pageant** per use site acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** use in vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production, or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.
- **DO NOT** expose Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegetus*) and Nine bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) to spray or drift containing **Pageant** as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** expose grapes of varieties Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden to spray or drift containing **Pageant**, as injury may result.
- Be cautious when applying Pageant to Impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.) and Petunia (*Petunia* spp.) during flowering as discoloration may occur.
- **No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Need Registration.**

Table 2. Pageant™ fungicide Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals, Foliar and Crown Diseases

Disease (Pathogen)	Product Use Rate per Application (ozs product/100 gallons)	Application Interval (days)*	Comments
Scab <i>Venturia</i> spp. <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.	6 to 12	7 to 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Powdery mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> sp. <i>Oidium</i> sp. <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. <i>Sphaerotheca</i> sp. <i>Uncinula</i> spp.	6 to 12	7 to 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development.
Downy mildew <i>Peronospora</i> spp. <i>Plasmopara</i> spp.	12 to 18	7 to 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spot <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	4 to 8	7 to 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development.
<i>Blumeriella</i> spp. <i>Cercospora</i> spp. <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp. <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. <i>Myrothecium</i> spp. <i>Phoma</i> spp. <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. <i>Phyllosticta</i> spp. <i>Sphaceloma</i> spp. <i>Wilsonomyces</i> spp.	8 to 12		
Rust <i>Puccinia</i> spp. <i>Uromyces</i> spp.	6 to 12	7 to 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
<i>Coleosporium</i> spp. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	12 to 18		
Rot, blight <i>Botrytis</i> rot <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp. <i>Botrytis</i> spp. <i>Coniothyrium</i> spp. <i>Exobasidium</i> spp.	12 to 18	7 to 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.	18	7 to 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Blossom blight Monilinia blossom blight <i>Monilinia</i> spp.	12	7 to 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Phytophthora aerial blight <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	18	7 to 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Crown and basal rot <i>Cylindrocladium</i> spp. <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	12 to 18	7 to 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered.

* The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval may be extended up to 28 days.

Table 3. Pageant™ Fungicide Treatment Rates for Drench Treatments to Control Certain Soilborne Diseases

Disease (Pathogen)	Product Use Rate per Application (ozs product/100 gallons)	Comments
Soilborne disease <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	12 to 18	<p>Use as a preventive treatment. Drench the soil with a solution of 12 to 18 ozs of Pageant per 100 gallons. Thorough coverage and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant, and surrounding growth media is necessary for best control.</p> <p>Use enough solution to wet the root zone of the plant. Provide a well-drained substrate at the time of application. Avoid watering plants for several hours before application in order to improve plant uptake of the product. Repeat applications as needed within 7 to 21 days.</p> <p>Applications made to Plugs and Propagation trays or beds: Use a broadcast or directed spray applied in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the plant crown and plant stem with thorough wetting of the soil surface.</p>
Soilborne disease <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.	12 to 18	<p>For control of <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. and <i>Pythium</i> spp., apply Pageant in tank mix with another fungicide effective against these diseases using application instructions above for <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> and <i>Sclerotinia</i>.</p>

Table 4. Pageant Treatment Rates for Dip Treatments of Ornamental Bulbs

Disease (Pathogen)	Product Use Rate per Application (ozs product/100 gallons)	Comments
Basal and bulb rot <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	23 to 35	<p>Post Harvest Dipping of Bulbs for the Reduction of Basal Rot and Blue Mold on Freshly Dug Plant Material. Clean and treat bulbs within 24 to 48 hours of digging. Follow instructions below for preparing dip mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs.</p>
Blue mold <i>Penicillium</i> spp.	23 to 35	<p>Preplant Dipping For Basal Rot on Bulbs Prior to Planting Into Fields or Bulbs Used in Containers. Start with clean, dry bulbs. Follow instructions below for preparing dip mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs.</p> <p>Instructions for preparing Pageant mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs: Prepare mixture in water with the amount of Pageant stated in Table 4. Pageant Treatment Rates for Dip Treatments of Ornamental Bulbs. Keep dip mixture well agitated prior to and during the submersion of bulbs so that Pageant is uniformly dispersed. Submerge the bulbs completely in the dipping mixture for 15 to 30 minutes. Follow normal drying procedures such as, allowing a minimum of 2 days for bulb drying when using a forced-air rack and/or greater drying time when using ambient-air conditions while holding bulbs in racks or bins.</p> <p>Discard mixture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When it becomes dirty or 2. After using 5 times, or 3. After 24 hours, whichever occurs first. <p>DO NOT discard the runoffs and wastes from the dipping operation in a drainage that could contaminate public water systems.</p>

Table 5. Rate Conversions for Volume-based Applications of Pageant™ fungicide

Spray Volume per Acre (gallons)	Pageant Rate (ozs/ 100 gallons)	Boscalid (lb ai/ 100 gallons)	Pyraclostrobin (lb ai/ 100 gallons)
100	4.00	0.063	0.032
	6.00	0.095	0.048
	8.00	0.126	0.064
	12.00	0.189	0.096
	18.00	0.284	0.144
Dip Treatment	23.00	0.362	0.184
	35.00	0.551	0.280

Plant Species Tolerant to Pageant

Plants in **Table 6** have been found to be tolerant to **Pageant** when it is applied according to the use recommendations stated in this label.

The phytotoxic potential of **Pageant** has been assessed on a wide variety of common ornamental plants with no phytotoxicity observed. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Pageant**, possible tank mix combinations of **Pageant**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Pageant**, and combinations of **Pageant** with adjuvants or surfactants. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Therefore, before using **Pageant**, test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use.

Additives or spray adjuvants are usually not necessary for use with **Pageant**. If they are needed, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Pageant**. Test the product combination on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Pageant**, as plant phytotoxicity may result on certain ornamental species.

Impatiens and **petunia** occasionally have shown discoloration on the flowers following applications of **Pageant** made directly onto the flowers. Be cautious with application of **Pageant** when these species are flowering. Not all cultivars and flower colors have been evaluated. Before making applications of **Pageant** on the entire area, a small area should be treated first to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

Table 6. Pageant™ Fungicide Tolerant Plant Species

(Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Pageant** when it is applied according to the use recommendations stated in this label.)

Plant (Common Name)	Plant (Scientific/Latin Name)
Abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
African Daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
African violet	<i>Saintpaulia</i> spp.
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus</i> spp.
Almond, nonbearing	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>
Apple, nonbearing	<i>Malus x domestica</i>
Apricot, nonbearing	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> , var. 'Golden Nugget' and 'Crimson Pygmy'
Bayberry	<i>Myrica</i> spp.
Bee balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Bergamot	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> , 'Goldstrum'
Bordergrass	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia</i> spp.
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i> spp.
Caladium	<i>Caladium x hortorum</i>
Calibrachoa	<i>Calibrachoa</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia</i> spp.
Candytuft	<i>Iberis</i> spp.
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Cherry, nonbearing	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> , <i>Prunus avium</i>
Chestnut, American	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Chrysanthemum	<i>Dendranthema</i> spp.
Coleus	<i>Coleus</i> spp., <i>Solenostemon</i> spp.
Coneflower, Orange	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos</i> spp.
Crabapple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> , <i>Malus</i> spp.
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamenis persicum</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.

Table 6. Pageant™ Fungicide Tolerant Plant Species (continued)

Plant (Common Name)	Plant (Scientific/Latin Name)
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Deadnettle	<i>Lamium</i> spp.
Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus</i> spp.
Elephant Ear	<i>Caladium x hortorum</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menzesii</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> and <i>P. setaceum</i> var. 'Rubrum'
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Gerbera Daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.
Grape, nonbearing	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Vitis</i> spp.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Hazel, American, nonbearing	<i>Corylus americana</i>
Hazel, European, nonbearing	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp. and <i>Ilex crenata</i> , var. 'Helleri'
Holly, Dwarf Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> , var. 'Dwarf Yaupon'
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hypericum	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Iberis	<i>Iberis</i> spp.
Impatiens ¹	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Impatiens walleriana ¹	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>
Iris	<i>Iris hollandica</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp., <i>J. scopulorum</i> , <i>J. procumbens</i> , and <i>J. horizontalis</i> , var. 'Blue Rug'
Lamium	<i>Lamium</i> spp.

Table 6. Pageant™ Fungicide Tolerant Plant Species (continued)

Plant (Common Name)	Plant (Scientific/Latin Name)
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Lavender	<i>Lavandula</i> spp.
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Limonium	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Lisianthus	<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i>
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla x amabilis</i>
Maple, Amur	<i>Acer ginnala</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Nectarine, nonbearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra</i> spp.
Pansy	<i>Viola</i> spp.
Peace lily	<i>Spathiphyllum</i> spp.
Peach, nonbearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, nonbearing	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pear, Oriental, nonbearing	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>
Pecan, nonbearing	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Petunia ¹	<i>Petunia</i> spp. and <i>P. hybrida</i>
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp. and <i>P. subulata</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia vera</i>
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> and <i>P. tobira</i> , var. 'Wheeler's Dwarf'
Plum, nonbearing	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Quince, nonbearing	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rudbeckia 'Goldsturm'	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus</i> spp.

Table 6. Pageant™ Fungicide Tolerant Plant Species (continued)

Plant (Common Name)	Plant (Scientific/Latin Name)
Sage, Russian	<i>Perovskia</i> spp.
Salvia	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Solidago	<i>Solidago</i> spp.
Speedwell, Spiked	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Stock	<i>Matthiola</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.
Sweet flag	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>
Tea	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Thrift	<i>Armeria</i> spp.
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i>
Transvaal Daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Trumpet creeper/Trumpetvine	<i>Campsis tagliabuana</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Verbena hybrida</i>
Veronica	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i>
Walnut, black, nonbearing	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Walnut, common, nonbearing	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Water elder	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica</i> spp.
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

Impatiens and **petunia** occasionally have shown discoloration on the flowers following applications of **Pageant** made directly onto the flowers. Be cautious with application of **Pageant** when these species are flowering. Not all cultivars and flower colors have been evaluated. Before making applications of **Pageant** on the entire area, a small area should be treated first to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

Table 7. Plant Species NOT Tolerant to Pageant
DO NOT expose these species or varieties to Pageant.

Plant (Common Name)	Plant (Scientific/Latin Name)
Grape - Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden	<i>Vitis</i> sp.
Nine bark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus vegetus</i>

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007969-00251.20071009g.**NVA 2007-04-280-0173**

Based on: NVA 2006-04-280-0187

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