SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

DUPONT™ FONTELIS®
Fungicide
EPA Reg. No. 352-834

This supplemental labeling expires on December 31, 2017 and must not be distributed or used after that date.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. FONTELIS® fungicide must only be used in accordance with the directions in this label.

USE RATES AND APPLICATION TIMINGS
(See pages two-nine attached)

IMPORTANT
BEFORE USING DUPONT™ FONTELIS® FUNGICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

DuPont™ FONTELIS® fungicide (i.e., FONTELIS®), a suspension concentrate containing penthiopyrad, is recommended for use as a spray for the control or suppression of many important listed plant diseases. FONTELIS® fungicide contains mineral oil in the formulation.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal Product labeling before buying or using FONTELIS®. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened package at once to Seller for full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by Buyer or any other User constitutes acceptance of the terms of the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label.

TANK MIXTURES
FONTELIS® fungicide contains mineral oil in the formulation. If tank mixing with oil sensitive products (for example, captan and sulfur) read and follow their label restrictions.

Always follow the tank mix instructions of the product label that is most restrictive.

The crop safety of all tank mixtures with FONTELIS® which may include physically compatible pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and/or additives, has not been tested. When considering a tank mixture with FONTELIS® which is not specifically described on product labeling or in other DuPont product use instructions, it is important to understand crop safety. To test for crop safety prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.

DuPont will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on FONTELIS® product labeling or in other DuPont product use instruction.

Some materials including oils, surfactants, adjuvants and pesticide formulations when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissue, and increase the potential for crop injury.

Always follow the tank mix instructions of the product label that is the most restrictive. Consult a DuPont representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning tank mixtures.
APPLICATION INFORMATION

Mixing Instructions
1. Fill clean spray tank 1/4 - 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DuPont™ FONTELIS®, continuing agitation until the product is completely dispersed.
3. Continue filling the tank, with agitation, following the sequence listed below in 'tank mixing sequence.'

Adjuvants
FONTELIS® fungicide may be used with adjuvants, for example, nonionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils, and blends at typical agricultural use rates for these adjuvants.

Physical Compatibility
FONTELIS® is physically compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. However, since the formulations of products are always changing, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation. To determine the physical compatibility, add the proportions of the tank mix products and water to a small container, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for 20 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, it may be considered physically compatible.

Tank Mixing Sequence
When using in a tank mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.
1. water-soluble bag
2. water-dispersible granules
3. wettable powders
4. water-based suspension concentrates (FONTELIS®)
5. water-soluble concentrates
6. oil-based suspension concentrates
7. emulsifiable concentrates
8. adjuvants, surfactants, and oils
9. soluble fertilizers
10. drift retardants
Soilborne/Seedling Disease Control for Tomatoes, Snap Beans and Bulb Onions
DuPont™ FONTELIS® can provide suppression or control of soilborne diseases when applied early in the growing season using specific application methods like in-furrow or band applications shortly after plant emergence.

For banded applications, apply FONTELIS® prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the targeted foliage and surrounding soil surface. Band width should be limited to 6-8 inches or less.

For in-furrow application, apply FONTELIS® as an in-furrow spray in 3-15 gallons of water at planting. Adjust the spray pattern so the spray is directed into the furrow on the seed and surrounding soil. The spray pattern should be a 4- to 8-inch band that is applied to the seed just prior to being covered with soil.

For pre-plant incorporation, apply FONTELIS® to the soil in a band or broadcast spray. Incorporate the FONTELIS® to a depth of 1-2 inches using a rototiller, cultivator, rotary hoe, irrigation or similar methodology.

For drip application, FONTELIS® must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. FONTELIS® is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application.

Manage irrigation so that significant quantities of FONTELIS® remain in the root zone.

1. Do not begin applications until after crop emergence in direct seeded crops.
2. Do not make applications if soil moisture is below the level required for active plant growth.
3. This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance may result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
4. The drip system must be properly designed, free of leaks, and operated in a manner that provides uniform application of water throughout the field.

In-Furrow and Banded Application Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate per 1000 row feet</th>
<th>22&quot; rows</th>
<th>30&quot; rows</th>
<th>32&quot; rows</th>
<th>34&quot; rows</th>
<th>36&quot; rows</th>
<th>38&quot; rows</th>
<th>40&quot; rows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fl oz prod/1000 ft row</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Consult the maximum rate per acre allowed for the crop, and do not exceed that rate when using this application method.

* in 22 inch rows, the highest rate for crops with 24 fl oz/acre maximums is 1.0 fl oz/1000 ft row, and for crops with 30 fl oz/acre maximums is 1.26 fl oz/1000 ft row.

* in 30 inch rows, the highest rate for tomatoes and bulb onions with 24 fl oz/acre maximum is 1.38 fl oz/1000 ft row.

* in 32 inch rows, the highest rate for tomatoes and bulb onions with 24 fl oz/acre maximum is 1.47 fl oz/1000 ft row.

* in 34 inch rows, the highest rate for tomatoes and bulb onions with 24 fl oz/acre maximum is 1.56 fl oz/1000 ft row.
### USE RATES AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

(In addition to those on the DuPont™ FONTELIS® product packaging)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop/Crop Group</th>
<th>Target Diseases</th>
<th>Use Rate per Acre (fl oz)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulb Onion</strong></td>
<td><strong>Soil-borne Diseases</strong> Rhizoctonia seedling blight/ rot (Rhizoctonia spp) White Rot Sclerotium cepivorum</td>
<td>1.2 to 1.6 fl oz/1000 row-ft</td>
<td>Make at-plant, pre-plant incorporated, in-furrow, transplant drench, or drip applications. Maximum rate per acre per application is 24 fl oz. See soil-borne disease section instructions. For White Rot control apply 16-24 fl oz/acre in a 4-6 inch band in furrow at planting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Make no more than 2 sequential applications of DuPont™ FONTELIS® fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Minimum time from application to harvest (PHI) is 3 days. Do not exceed 72 fl oz/acre per year.

| **Cucurbit vegetables**  | Alternaria leaf spot and blight* (Alternaria spp.) Gray mold* (Botrytis cinerea) Gummy stem blight* (Didymella bryoniae) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca fuliginea, Erysiphe cichoracearum) Sclerotinia stem rot* (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) | 12 to 16 fl oz | Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. For disease control in greenhouse cucurbits, use FONTELIS® at a rate range of 0.375 - 0.5 fl oz of product (0.75 - 1 tablespoon) per gallon of spray per 1360 sq ft. These rates equal field rates of 12-16 fl oz/acre. |

Make no more than 2 sequential applications of FONTELIS® fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. For control of Gummy stem blight where Group 7 fungicide resistance is suspected, tank mix FONTELIS® with a minimum of 1.5 lb active chlorothalonil/acre. Minimum time from application to harvest (PHI) is 1 day. Do not exceed 67 fl oz/acre per year.

(1) Muskmelon: includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, Santa Claus melon, crenshaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, Persian melon, golden pershaw melon, mango melon, pineapple melon, snake melon, and other varieties and/or hybrids of these.

| **Fruiting vegetables**  | Early blight (Alternaria solani) Target spot (Corynespora cassiicola) Disease suppression: Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) | 16 to 24 fl oz | Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. For disease control in greenhouse peppers and tomatoes, use FONTELIS® at a rate range of 0.5 - 0.75 fl oz of product (1 - 1.5 tablespoons) per gallon of spray per 1360 sq ft. These rates equal field rates of 16-24 fl oz/acre. Basal Stem Rot: apply initial application as a directed spray to the base of the tomato plant, 5-10 days after transplanting. Follow with a second application 14 days later. Continue applications with an effective fungicide with a different mode of action. |

Make no more than 2 sequential applications of FONTELIS® before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Minimum time from application to harvest (PHI) is 0 days. Do not exceed 72 fl oz/acre per year.

*Not for use in California.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Leafy vegetables</strong>&lt;br&gt;Amaranth (Chinese spinach);&lt;br&gt;arugula (roquette);&lt;br&gt;cardoon;&lt;br&gt;celery;&lt;br&gt;celery, Chinese;&lt;br&gt;celtuce;&lt;br&gt;chervil;&lt;br&gt;chrysanthemum, edible-leaved;&lt;br&gt;chrysanthemum, garland;&lt;br&gt;corn salad;&lt;br&gt;cress, garden;&lt;br&gt;cress, upland;&lt;br&gt;dandelion;&lt;br&gt;dock (sorrel);&lt;br&gt;endive (escarole);&lt;br&gt;fennel, Florence;&lt;br&gt;lettuce, head and leaf;&lt;br&gt;orach;&lt;br&gt;parsley;&lt;br&gt;purslane, garden;&lt;br&gt;purslane, winter;&lt;br&gt;radicchio (red chicory);&lt;br&gt;rhubarb;&lt;br&gt;spinach;&lt;br&gt;spinach, New Zealand;&lt;br&gt;spinach, vine;&lt;br&gt;Swiss chard</td>
<td>Cercospora leaf spot&lt;br&gt;(Cercospora spp.)&lt;br&gt;Early blight&lt;br&gt;(Cercospora apii)</td>
<td>14 to 24 fl oz</td>
<td>Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</td>
</tr>
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Make no more than 2 sequential applications of DuPont™ FONTELIS® fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Minimum time from application to harvest (PHI) is 3 days. Do not exceed 72 fl oz/acre per year.

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<tr>
<td><strong>Legume vegetables and foliage</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Subgroup 6A edible podded</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bean (<em>Phaseolus</em> spp) includes runner bean, snap bean, wax bean; bean (<em>Vigna</em> spp) includes asparagus bean, Chinese long-bean, moth bean, yardlong bean; jackbean; pea (<em>Pisum</em> spp) includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea; pigeon pea; soybean (immature seed); sword bean</td>
<td>Ascochyta blight, leaf spot&lt;br&gt;(Ascochyta spp.)</td>
<td>14 to 30 fl oz</td>
<td>Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple; pear</td>
<td>Alteraria leaf spots*&lt;br&gt;(<em>Alternaria spp.)&lt;br&gt;Scab, apple or pear&lt;br&gt;(Venturia inaequalis (apple),&lt;br&gt;Venturia pirina (pear))&lt;br&gt;Powdery mildew&lt;br&gt;(Podosphaera leucotricha)&lt;br&gt;Rusts</em>&lt;br&gt;(Gymnosporangium spp.)</td>
<td>16 to 20 fl oz</td>
<td>Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 21-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. - Application interval for scab is 7 to 10 days. For apple scab, a reliable disease forecasting system should be used.&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;NOTE:&lt;/b&gt; Do NOT tank-mix FONTELIS® with thinning agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root vegetables and leaves (except sugarbeet)&lt;br&gt;Beet, garden; burdock, edible; carrot; celeriac; chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; ginseng; horseradish; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; radish; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; turnip</td>
<td>Cercospora leaf spot&lt;br&gt;(Cercospora spp.)&lt;br&gt;Cylindrocarpon root rot&lt;br&gt;(Cylindrocarpon destructans)</td>
<td>16 to 30 fl oz</td>
<td>Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone fruits</td>
<td>Scab&lt;br&gt;(Cladosporium carpophilum)</td>
<td>14 to 20 fl oz</td>
<td>Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</td>
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Make no more than 2 sequential applications of DuPont™ FONTELIS® before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Minimum time from application to harvest (PHI) is 28 days. Do not exceed 61 fl oz/acre per year.

*Not for use in California.

Make no more than 2 sequential applications of FONTELIS® fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Minimum time from application to harvest (PHI) is 0 days. Do not exceed 61 fl oz/acre per year.
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<tr>
<td>Almond; filbert (hazelnut); walnut, black and English; pistachio</td>
<td>Powdery mildew (<em>Podosphaera tridactyla var. tridactyla</em>, <em>Sphaerotheca pannosa</em>, <em>Phyllactinia angulata</em>, <em>Phyllactinia guttata f. sp. coryli</em>, <em>Microsphaera</em> spp., <em>Oidium</em> spp.) Rust (<em>Tranzschelia discolor, Uromyces</em> spp., <em>Pucciniastrum coryli</em>)</td>
<td>14 to 20 fl oz</td>
<td>Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. For suppression of scab where Group 7 fungicide resistance is suspected, tank mix DuPont™ FONTELIS® with an effective fungicide with a different mode-of-action.</td>
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Make no more than 2 sequential applications of FONTELIS® fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. For suppression of scab where Group 7 fungicide resistance is suspected, tank mix FONTELIS® with an effective fungicide with a different mode-of-action. Minimum time from application to harvest (PHI) is 14 days. Do not exceed 61 fl oz/acre per year.
SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE
The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- Nozzle Type - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.

- Pressure - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.

- Flow Rate/Orifice Size - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- Nozzle Type - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.

- Number of Nozzles - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.

- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.

- Pressure – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- Boom Length (aircraft) - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft’s wingspan or a helicopter’s rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.

- Application Height (aircraft) - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

- Application Height (ground) - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.
WIND
Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS
This pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES
Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology.