



FLUDIOXONIL GROUP 12 FUNGICIDE

Maxim[®]
4FS

syngenta.

Fungicide

A seed treatment product for protection against damage from certain seed and seedling diseases of listed crops

1 quart

Net Contents

PULL HERE ►
TO OPEN

Active Ingredient:

Fludioxonil* 40.3%

Other Ingredients: 59.7%

Total: 100.0%

* CAS No. 131341-86-1

Maxim 4FS is a flowable concentrate for seed treatment containing 4 lb fludioxonil per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF
CHILDREN.**

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-758 EPA Est. 100-NE-001

Product of Switzerland

Formulated in the USA

**SCP 758A-L7S 0919
4111085**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1.0 FIRST AID
- 2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
 - 2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
 - 2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - 2.2.1 User Safety Requirements
 - 2.2.2 Engineering Controls
 - 2.2.3 User Safety Recommendations
 - 2.3 Environmental Hazards
 - 2.3.1 Groundwater Advisory

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- 3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION
 - 3.1 Resistance Management
- 4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
 - 4.1 Tank Mixtures
- 5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS
- 6.0 SEED CONTAINER LABEL REQUIREMENTS – DOMESTIC USE
- 7.0 SEED CONTAINER LABEL REQUIREMENTS – EXPORT USE
- 8.0 SEED TREATMENT DIRECTIONS
 - 8.1 Cereal Grains Crop Group 15, Except Corn (See Corn Entry)
 - 8.2 Corn
 - 8.3 Cotton
 - 8.4 Cucurbit Vegetables – Crop Group 9
 - 8.5 Fruiting Vegetables – Crop Group 8-10
 - 8.6 Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay – Crop Group 17
 - 8.7 Head and Stem Brassica Crop Subgroup 5A and Leafy Brassica Greens Crop Subgroup 5B
 - 8.8 Herb Crop Subgroup 19A and Spice Crop Subgroup 19B
 - 8.9 Leafy Greens Crop Subgroup 4A and Leaf Petioles Crop Subgroup 4B
 - 8.10 Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Human Food or Animal Feed) Crop Group 2
 - 8.11 Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) Crop Group 6 and Foliage of Legume Vegetables Crop Group 7, Except Soybean (See Soybean Entry)
 - 8.12 Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw, and Hay) Crop Group 18
 - 8.13 Onion, Bulb, Crop Subgroup 3-07A and Onion, Green, Crop Subgroup 3-07B
 - 8.14 Peanut
 - 8.15 Potato
 - 8.16 Rapeseed Crop Subgroup 20A
 - 8.17 Root Vegetables (Except Sugarbeet) Crop Subgroup 1B, Sugarbeet, and Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Crop Subgroup 1C, Except Potato (See Potato Entry)
 - 8.18 Soybean
 - 8.19 Sunflower, Safflower, and Jojoba
- 9.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
- 10.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

1.0 FIRST AID

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 poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call poison control center or doctor for 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 poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance for Incidents Involving Human or Animal Exposure or for Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident) Call 1-800-888-8372	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling, and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves: barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton® \geq 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

2.2.1 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

2.2.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems 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.

2.2.3 USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

2.3 Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Fludioxonil has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Maxim 4FS must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Syngenta supplemental labeling approved by EPA for this product.

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.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, RESTRICTIONS, AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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 (WPS).

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Exception: If the seed is treated with the product and the treated seed is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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: barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton® \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Treatment of highly mechanically scarred or damaged seed, or seed known to be of low vigor and poor quality, except for the purpose of curative control of existing disease pests, may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigor.

Treat a quantity of seed using equipment similar to that planned for treating the total seed lot. Then conduct germination tests with a portion of this treated seed before committing the total seed lot to a selected seed treatment.

Due to seed quality, crop or variety sensitivity, and seed storage conditions beyond the control of Syngenta, no claims are made to guarantee the germination of carry-over seed or propagating material for all crop seed when treated with Maxim 4FS.

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Maxim 4FS is a seed treatment fungicide which provides protection against damage from certain soil-borne and seed-borne diseases of listed crops. Maxim 4FS is active against *Fusarium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Helminthosporium*, and weakly pathogenic fungi such as *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* species. Maxim 4FS provides protection from seed-borne *Diaporthe-Phomopsis* disease complex sometimes referred to as pod and stem blight (*Phomopsis* spp. & *Diaporthe* spp.). Maxim 4FS also provides protection against damage from pink snow mold (*Microdochium nivale* or *Monographella nivalis*).

When rate ranges are given, use the higher specified rate when disease pressure is expected to be severe.

3.1 Resistance Management

FLUDIOXONIL	GROUP 12	FUNGICIDE
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For resistance management, Maxim 4FS contains a Group 12/fludioxonil fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Maxim 4FS and other Group 12 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

Fludioxonil belongs to the phenylpyrrole class of chemistry which interferes with osmotic signal transduction.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Maxim 4FS or other Group 12 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or 1PM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Syngenta at 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Important: Recirculate Maxim 4FS thoroughly before using.

Follow the manufacturer's application instructions for the seed treatment equipment being used.

Apply Maxim 4FS as a water-based slurry through standard liquid-type seed treatment equipment that provides uniform seed coverage. Seed treaters with atomizers or spinning discs are highly recommended for better product coverage on the seed. The total application volume must be sufficient to provide the desired level of coverage. Dilution is typically done with water or liquid inoculants. Thoroughly mix the specified amount of Maxim 4FS into the required amount of water or liquid inoculant for the slurry treater and dilution rate to be used. Uneven or incomplete seed coverage may not give the desired level of disease control.

Certain crops require addition of inoculants when the seed is treated or planted. Maxim 4FS is compatible with several liquid inoculant products. Consult the maker of the inoculant product and a Syngenta representative for directions before applying Maxim 4FS with inoculants.

Continuous agitation or mixing of the slurry mixture is necessary to prevent settling out of the solution. Clean out any unused product from the treater after treating or maintain constant agitation if the leftover slurry will be maintained overnight.

- Seed treated with this product must be visually identifiable from untreated seed by the use of an approved colorant or dye to prevent accidental use of treated seed as food for humans or feed for animals. Refer to 21 CFR Part 2.25. Any colorant or dye added to treated seed must be cleared for use in accordance with 40 CFR Part 153.155(c).
- Allow seed to dry before bagging.

Follow planter manufacturer's specifications for use of talc or other hopper box additives at planting. Seed must be completely dry before adding to planter.

4.1 Tank Mixtures

Maxim 4FS mixes easily with water and other water-based seed treatments. When mixing with products from other manufacturers, test the compatibility prior to use by conducting a jar test: Mix all intended seed treatments with a proportional amount of water to achieve the desired slurry mixture in a clear glass container. Mix well and allow mixture to sit for one hour. Remix and observe for incompatibility.

Mixing Maxim 4FS with tank-mix partners: Add 1/2 of the required water to the mix tank and turn on the agitation. Mechanical agitation is preferred. If using wettable powders, add them first to clean water allowing them to completely disperse prior to adding Maxim 4FS or other products. Allow each tank-mix partner to completely disperse before adding the next product. Add the remaining amount of water and agitate. Maintain agitation until the entire slurry mixture has been used.

Maxim 4FS does not control diseases caused by *Pythium* spp. or *Phytophthora* spp. If these diseases are expected to be a problem, apply Maxim 4FS tank-mixed with Apron XL® (mefenoxam). If Apron XL is not registered on that crop, apply Maxim 4FS as a tank-mix with another labeled seed treatment product that has activity against these diseases. Consult the label for appropriate use rate and follow all use instructions for the products.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

There are no rotational plant-back restrictions with Maxim 4FS. Treated areas may be replanted with any crop as soon as practical following the last application.

6.0 SEED CONTAINER LABEL REQUIREMENTS – DOMESTIC USE

THE FEDERAL SEED ACT REQUIRES THAT CONTAINERS OF TREATED SEEDS MUST BE LABELED WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

- This seed has been treated with a fungicide containing fludioxonil.
- **DO NOT** use for feed, food, or oil purposes

THE US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REQUIRES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON CONTAINERS OF SEEDS TREATED WITH FLUDIOXONIL:

- Store treated seed away from feeds and foodstuffs.
- Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves when handling treated seed.
- **DO NOT** allow children, pets or livestock to have access to treated seeds.
- Treated seeds exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading and planting (such as in row ends).
- Dispose of excess treated seed by burying seed away from bodies of water.
- **DO NOT** contaminate water bodies when disposing of planting equipment washwater.
- Dispose of seed packaging in accordance with local requirements.
- Excess treated seed may be used for ethanol production only if (1) by-products are not used for livestock feed, and (2) no measurable residues of pesticides remain in the ethanol by-products that are used in agronomic practice.

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- Do not allow animals to graze the following crops grown from seeds treated with fludioxonil until 30 days after planting
 - o Forage, Fodder, and Straw of Cereal Grains Crop Group 16
 - o Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay Crop Group 17
 - o Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw, and Hay) Crop Group 18
- Groundwater Advisory: Fludioxonil has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

7.0 SEED CONTAINER LABEL REQUIREMENTS – EXPORT USE

THE FEDERAL SEED ACT REQUIRES THAT CONTAINERS OF TREATED SEEDS MUST BE LABELED WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

- This seed has been treated with a fungicide containing fludioxonil.
- **DO NOT** use for feed, food, or oil purposes.

THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REQUIRES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON CONTAINERS OF SEEDS TREATED FOR EXPORT USE WITH MAXIM 4FS:

- **TREATED SEED FOR EXPORT ONLY – NOT FOR DOMESTIC SALE OR USE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

EXPORTER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING SEED CONTAINER LABEL REQUIREMENTS IN COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OR USE. MAXIMUM USE RATES SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL MUST NOT BE EXCEEDED.

8.0 SEED TREATMENT DIRECTIONS

8.1 Cereal Grains Crop Group 15, Except Corn (See Corn Entry)

Crops		
Barley	Rye	
Buckwheat	Sorghum (milo)	
Millet, pearl	Teosinte	
Millet, proso	Triticale	
Oats	Wheat	
Rice	Wild Rice	
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)	Use Directions
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay Damping-off Seedling Blights Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i> or <i>Monographella nivalis</i>)	0.08-0.16 Rice: 0.02-0.08 Sorghum: 0.0008-0.0016 mg ai/seed, based on 14,500 seeds/lb	For Grain Sorghum: Apply mefenoxam-containing products, such as Apron XL, in combination with Maxim 4FS for protection against damping-off due to Pythium spp. for all cereal grains and downy mildew for Sorghum.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Section 3.1. 		
USE RESTRICTIONS		
1) Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): 30 days		

8.2 Corn

Crops		
Field Corn Popcorn Sweet Corn		
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)	Remarks
Field Corn and Popcorn: For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay Damping-off, and Seedling Blights Seed-borne Head Smut (<i>Sphacelotheca reiliana</i>) Seedling Blights Sweet Corn: For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay Damping-off Seedling Blights	Field Corn and Popcorn: See table below Sweet Corn: 0.08	Field Corn and Popcorn: For <i>Pythium</i> spp. control, use Maxim 4FS in combination with mefenoxam-containing products, such as Apron XL, and azoxystrobin-containing products, such as Dynasty®. Sweet Corn: Apply mefenoxam-containing seed treatment products, such as Apron XL, in combination with Maxim 4FS for protection against damping-off due to <i>Pythium</i> spp. and for systemic downy mildew.
Maxim 4FS Use Rate		
fl oz/ 100 lb seed	fl oz/80,000 seed count	mg ai/seed
0.08	0.036	0.0064
0.16	0.072	0.0128
Resistance Management: • Refer to Section 3.1.		
USE RESTRICTIONS		
1) Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): 30 days		

8.3 Cotton

Crops	
Cotton	
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay Damping-off Seedling Blight	0.08-0.19
Resistance Management: • Refer to Section 3.1.	

8.4 Cucurbit Vegetables – Crop Group 9

Crops		
Chayote (fruit) (<i>Sechium edule</i>) Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) (<i>Benincasa hispida</i>) Citron melon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> var. <i>citroides</i>) Cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>) Gherkin (<i>Cucumis anguria</i>) Gourd, edible (<i>Lagenaria</i> spp.) Hyotan Cucuzza Gourd, edible (<i>Luffa acutangula</i> , <i>L. cylindrica</i>) Hechima Chinese okra Momordica spp. Balsam apple Balsam pear Bittermelon Chinese cucumber	Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>) Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Golden pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon True cantaloupe Pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita</i> spp.)	Squash, summer (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>melopepo</i>) Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini Squash, winter (<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> , <i>C. moschata</i>) Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Squash, winter (<i>Cucurbita mixta</i> , <i>C. pepo</i>): Acorn squash Spaghetti squash Watermelon (hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i>)
	Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
	For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management • Refer to Section 3.1 .		

8.5 Fruiting Vegetables – Crop Group 8-10

Crops		
African eggplant (<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>)	Martynia (<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>)	Roselle (<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>)
Bush tomato (<i>Solanum centrale</i>)	Naranjilla (<i>Solanum quitoense</i>)	Scarlet eggplant (<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>)
Cocona (<i>Solanum sessiliflorum</i>)	Okra (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>)	Sunberry (<i>Solanum retroflexum</i>)
Currant tomato (<i>Solanum pimpinellifolium</i>)	Pea eggplant (<i>Solanum torvum</i>)	Tomatillo (<i>Physalis philadelphica</i>)
Eggplant (<i>Solanum melongena</i>)	Pepino (<i>Solanum muricatum</i>)	Tomato (<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>)
Garden huckleberry (<i>Solanum scabrum</i>)	Pepper, bell (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> spp.)	Tree Tomato (<i>Solanum betaceum</i>)
Goji berry (<i>Lycium barbarum</i>)	Pepper, non-bell (<i>Capsicum chinense</i> , <i>C. annuum</i> , <i>C. frutescens</i> , <i>C. baccatum</i> , <i>C. pubescens</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> spp.)	Cultivars, varieties and hybrids of these commodities
Groundcherry (<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> , <i>P. grisea</i> , <i>P. peruvian</i> , <i>P. pubescens</i>)		
Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)	
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16	
Resistance Management • Refer to Section 3.1 .		

8.6 Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay – Crop Group 17

Crops	
Graminae Family (except Sugarcane and those included in Cereal Grains Crop Group 15) Green Cured Grasses Grown for Hay or Silage All Pasture and Range Grasses	
Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management: • Refer to Section 3.1 .	
USE RESTRICTIONS	
1) Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): 30 days	

8.7 Head and Stem Brassica Crop Subgroup 5A and Leafy Brassica Greens Crop Subgroup 5B

Crops	
Broccoli (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>) Broccoli, Chinese(gai lon) (<i>Brassica alboglabra</i>) Broccoli Raab(rapini) (<i>Brassica campestris</i>) Brussels sprouts (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i>) Cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>) Cabbage, Chinese (bok choy) (<i>Brassica chinensis</i>) Cabbage, Chinese (napa) (<i>Brassica pekinensis</i>) Cabbage, Chinese mustard(gai choy) (<i>Brassica campestris</i>) Cauliflower (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>)	Cavalo Broccolo (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>) Collards (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>acephala</i>) Kale (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>acephala</i>) Kohlrabi (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gongylodes</i>) Mizuna (<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>japonica</i>) Mustard greens (<i>Brassica juncea</i>) Mustard spinach (<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>perviridis</i>) Rape greens (<i>Brassica napus</i>)
Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management • Refer to Section 3.1.	

8.8 Herb Crop Subgroup 19A and Spice Crop Subgroup 19B

Crops		
Allspice (<i>Pimenta dioica</i>)	Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf) (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)	Marjoram (<i>Origanum</i> spp.) (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano and pot marjoram)
Angelica (<i>Angelica archangelica</i>)	Coriander (cilantro) (seed) (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)	Mustard (seed) (<i>Brassica juncea</i> , <i>B. hirta</i> , <i>B. nigra</i>)
Anise (anise seed) (<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>)	Costmary (<i>Chrysanthemum balsamita</i>)	Nasturtium (<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>)
Anise, star (<i>Illicium verum</i>)	Culantro (leaf) (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>)	Nutmeg (<i>Myristica fragrans</i>)
Annatto (seed) (<i>Bixa orellana</i>)	Culantro (seed) (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>)	Parsley (dried) (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>)
Balm (lemon balm) (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>)	Cumin (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>)	Pennyroyal (<i>Mentha pulegium</i>)
Basil (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>)	Curry (leaf) (<i>Murraya koenigii</i>)	Pepper, Black (<i>Piper nigrum</i>)
Borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>)	Dill (dillweed) (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>)	Pepper, White (<i>Piper nigrum</i>)
Burnet (<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>)	Dill (seed) (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>)	Poppy Seed (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>)
Camomile (<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>)	Fennel, Common (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	Rosemary (<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>)
Caper (buds) (<i>Capparis spinosa</i>)	Fennel, Florence (seed) (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>)
Caraway (<i>Carum carvi</i>)	Azoricum group	Saffron (<i>Crocus sativus</i>)
Caraway, Black (<i>Nigella sativa</i>)	Fenugreek (<i>Trigonella foenumgraecum</i>)	Sage (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>)
Cardamon (<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>)	Grains of Paradise (<i>Aframomum melegueta</i>)	Savory, Summer and Winter (<i>Satureja</i> spp.)
Cassia bark (<i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i>)	Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>)	Sweet Bay (bay leaf) (<i>Laurus nobilis</i>)
Cassia buds (<i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i>)	Hyssop (<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>)	Tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)
Catnip (<i>Nepeta cataria</i>)	Juniper berry (<i>Juniperus communis</i>)	Tarragon (<i>Artemisia dracuncululus</i>)
Celery Seed (<i>Apicum graveolens</i>)	Lavender (<i>Lavandula officinalis</i>)	Thyme (<i>Thymus</i> spp.)
Chervil (dried) (<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>)	Lemongrass (<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>)	Vanilla (<i>Vanilla planifolia</i>)
Chive (<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>)	Lovage (leaf) (<i>Levisticum officinale</i>)	Wintergreen (<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>)
Chive, Chinese (<i>Allium tuberosum</i>)	Lovage (seed) (<i>Levisticum officinale</i>)	Woodruff (<i>Galium odorata</i>)
Cinnamon (<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>)	Mace (<i>Myristica fragrans</i>)	Wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)
Clary (<i>Salvia sclarea</i>)	Marigold (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)	
Clove buds (<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i>)		
Target Disease		Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight		0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.1. 		

8.9 Leafy Greens Crop Subgroup 4A and Leaf Petioles Crop Subgroup 4B

Crops		
Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala) (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)	Chrysanthemum, garland (<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>spatiosum</i>)	Orach (<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>)
Arugula (Roquette) (<i>Eruca sativa</i>)	Com Salad (<i>Valerianella locusta</i>)	Parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>)
Cardoon (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)	Cress, garden (<i>Lepidium sativum</i>)	Purslane, garden (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i>)	Cress, upland (<i>yellow rocket</i> , <i>winter cress</i>) (<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>)	Purslane, winter (<i>Montia perfoliata</i>)
Celery, Chinese (<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>secalinum</i>)	Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	Radicchio (<i>red chicory</i>) (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)
Celtuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i> var. <i>angustana</i>)	Dock (sorrel) (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	Rhubarb (<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>)
Chervil (<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>)	Endive (escarole) (<i>Cichorium endivia</i>)	Spinach (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>)
Chrysanthemum, edible-leaved	Fennel, Florence (<i>finocchio</i>) (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> var. <i>azoricum</i>)	Spinach, New Zealand (<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> , <i>T. expansa</i>)
(<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>coronarium</i>)	Lettuce, Head and Leaf (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>)	Spinach, vine (<i>Malabar spinach</i> , <i>Indian spinach</i>) (<i>Basella alba</i>)
		Swiss chard (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>cicla</i>)
Target Disease		Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight		0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.1. 		

8.10 Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Human Food or Animal Feed) Crop Group 2

Crops		
Beet, Garden (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>)	Parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)	
Beet, Sugar (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>)	Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>)	
Burdock, edible (<i>Arctium lappa</i>)	Radish, Oriental (daikon) (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> subvar. <i>longipinnatus</i>)	
Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>)	Rutabaga (<i>Brassica campestris</i> var. <i>napobrassica</i>)	
Cassava, Bitter and Sweet (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>)	Salsify, Black (<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i>)	
Celeriac (celery root) (<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>rapaceum</i>)	Sweet Potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>)	
Chervil, Turnip-Rooted (<i>Chaerophyllum bulbosum</i>)	Tanier (cocoyam) (<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>)	
Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Turnip (<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>rapa</i>)	
Dasheen (taro) (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>)	Yam, True (<i>Dioscorea</i> spp.)	
Target Disease		Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight		0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.1. 		

8.11 Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) Crop Group 6 and Foliage of Legume Vegetables Crop Group 7, Except Soybean
(See Soybean Entry)

Crops			
Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) Grain Lupin, Sweet Lupin, White Lupin, White Sweet Lupin	Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) Adzuki Bean, Asparagus Bean, Blackeyed Pea, Catjang, Chinese Longbean, Cowpea, Crowder Pea, Moth Bean, Mung Bean, Rice Bean, Southern Pea, Urd Bean, Yardlong Bean	Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) Dwarf Pea, Edible-pod Pea, English Pea, Field Pea, Garden Pea, Green Pea, Snow Pea, Sugar Snap Pea	Broad Bean(fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>) Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>) Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>) Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>) Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>) Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>) Pigeon Pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>) Sword Bean (<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>)
Target Disease		Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)	
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Diaporthe-Phomopsis disease complex, sometimes referred to as pod and stem blight (<i>Phomopsis</i> spp. & <i>Diaporthe</i> spp.)		0.08 – 0.16	
Resistance Management • Refer to Section 3.1.			

8.12 Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw, and Hay) Crop Group 18

Crops	
Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>) Bean, velvet (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> var. <i>utilis</i>) Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp. and <i>Medicago</i> spp.) Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) Lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.) Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.)	Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>) Trefoil (<i>Lotus</i> spp.) Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> spp.) Vetch, crown (<i>Coronilla varia</i>) Vetch, milk (<i>Astragalus</i> spp.)
Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management: • Refer to Section 3.1.	
USE RESTRICTIONS	
1) Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): 30 days	

8.13 Onion, Bulb, Crop Subgroup 3-07A and Onion, Green, Crop Subgroup 3-07B

Crops	
Chive, fresh leaves (<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.) Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves (<i>Allium tuberosum</i> Rottler ex Spreng) Daylily, bulb (<i>Heimerocallis fulva</i> (L.) L. var. <i>fulva</i>) Elegans hosta (<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> (Hook.) Engl.) Fritillaria, bulb (<i>Fritillaria</i> L. <i>fritillaria</i>) Fritillaria, leaves (<i>Fritillaria</i> L. <i>fritillaria</i>) Garlic, bulb (<i>Allium sativum</i> L. var. <i>sativum</i>) Garlic, great-headed, bulb (<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> L. var. <i>ampeloprasum</i>) Garlic, Serpent, bulb (<i>Allium sativum</i> var. <i>ophioscorodon</i>) Kurrat (<i>Allium kurrat</i> Schweinf. ex. K. Krause) Lady's leek (<i>Allium cernuum</i> Roth) Leek (<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> L. var. <i>porrum</i> (L.) J. Gay, <i>A. porrum</i>); Leek, wild (<i>Allium tricoccum</i> Aiton) Lily, bulb (<i>Lilium</i> spp.; <i>Lilium leichtlinii</i> var. <i>maximowiczii</i> , <i>L. lancifolium</i>)	Onion, Beltsville bunching (<i>Allium x proliferum</i> (Moench) Schrad.) Onion, bulb (<i>Allium cepa</i> L. var. <i>cepa</i>) Onion, Chinese, bulb (<i>Allium chinense</i> G. Don) Onion, fresh (<i>Allium fistulosum</i> L. var. <i>caespitosum</i> Makino) Onion, green (<i>Allium cepa</i> L. var. <i>cepa</i>) Onion, macrostem (<i>Allium macrostemum</i> Bunge) Onion, pearl (<i>Allium porrum</i> var. <i>sectivum</i>) Onion, potato, bulb (<i>Allium cepa</i> L. var. <i>aggregatum</i> G. Don) Onion, tree, tops (<i>Allium x proliferum</i> (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.) Onion, Welsh, tops (<i>Allium fistulosum</i> L.) Shallot, bulb (<i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>aggregatum</i> G. Don) Shallot, fresh leaves (<i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>aggregatum</i> G. Don) Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these
Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management • Refer to Section 3.1.	

8.14 Peanut

Crops	
Peanut	
Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to Section 3.1.	

8.15 Potato

Crops		
Potato		
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)	Use Directions
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay Damping-off Seedling Blight	0.08	Maxim 4FS applications to potato seed pieces must be made only through specific types of equipment. Please contact your Syngenta seed treatment representative to obtain information on proper equipment for application. Potatoes Intended for Seed Production: As a resistance management strategy, if Maxim 4FS is used on potatoes intended for seed production, apply a labeled rate of mancozeb seed treatment dust to seed tubers after the Maxim 4FS treatment. If the mancozeb dust is not used, then apply in-furrow azoxystrobin-containing products, such as Quadris® or Amistar® over the seed tubers treated with Maxim 4FS.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to Section 3.1.		

8.16 Rapeseed Crop Subgroup 20A

Crops	
Borage Crambe Cuphea Echium Flax seed Gold of pleasure Hare's ear mustard Lesquerella Lunaria	Meadowfoam Milkweed Mustard seed Oil radish Poppy seed Rapeseed (canola) Sesame Sweet rocket
Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer to Section 3.1.	

8.17 Root Vegetables (Except Sugarbeet) Crop Subgroup 1B, Sugarbeet, and Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Crop Subgroup 1C, Except Potato (See Potato Entry)

Crops	
Arracacha (<i>Arracacia xanthorrhiza</i>) Arrowroot (<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>) Artichoke, Chinese (<i>Stachys affinis</i>) Artichoke, Jerusalem (<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>) Beet, garden (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>) Beet, sugar (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>) Burdock, Edible (<i>Arctium lappa</i>) Canna, Edible (Queensland arrowroot) (<i>Canna indica</i>) Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>) Cassava, Bitter & Sweet (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>) Celeriac (celery root) (<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>rapaceum</i>) Chayote (root) (<i>Sechium edule</i>) Chervil, turnip-rooted (<i>Chaerophyllum bulbosum</i>) Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>) Chufa (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>) Dasheen (Taro) (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) Ginger (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>) Ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>)	Horseradish (<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>) Leren (<i>Calathea allouia</i>) Parsley, turnip-rooted (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> var. <i>tuberosum</i>) Parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>) Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>) Radish, oriental (daikon) (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> subvar. <i>longipinnatus</i>) Rutabaga (<i>Brassica campestris</i> var. <i>napobrassica</i>) Salsify (oyster plant) (<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>) Salsify, black (<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i>) Salsify, Spanish (<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>) Skirret (<i>Sium sisarum</i>) Sweet Potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>) Tanier(cocoyam) (<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>) Turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i>) Turnip (<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>rapa</i>) Yam Bean (jicama, manioc pea) (<i>Pachyrhizus</i> spp.) Yam, True (<i>Dioscorea</i> spp.)
Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.08 – 0.16
Resistance Management • Refer to Section 3.1 .	

8.18 Soybean

Crops			
Soybean Soybean, (immature seed) (edamame) (<i>Glycine max</i>)			
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)		
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay Damping-off Seedling Blight Diaporthe-Phomopsis disease complex, sometimes referred to as pod and stem blight (<i>Phomopsis</i> spp. & <i>Diaporthe</i> spp.)	Maxim 4FS Application Rate		
	fl oz/100 lb seed	fl oz/1,000 seeds	fl oz/140,000 seeds
	0.08	0.00027	0.0373
	0.16	0.00053	0.0747
*Based on an average seed weight of 3,000 soybeans/lb.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to Section 3.1.			

8.19 Sunflower, Safflower, and Jojoba

Crops	
Sunflower Safflower	Jojoba
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/100 lb of seed)
For protection against seed-borne and soil-borne fungi which cause Seed Decay Damping-off Seedling Blight	0.08-0.16 Sunflower 0.0025-0.005 mg ai/seed
Resistance Management: • Refer to Section 3.1.	

9.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry, secure place.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of onsite or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Handling (less than or equal to 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

10.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.**

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 758A-L7S 0919
4111085



FLUDIOXONIL | GROUP 12 | FUNGICIDE




syngenta.

Fungicide

A seed treatment product for protection against damage from certain seed and seedling diseases of listed crops

1 quart

Net Contents



Fungicide

A seed treatment product for protection against damage from certain seed and seedling diseases of listed crops

Active Ingredient:	Fludioxonil*	40.3%
Other Ingredients:		59.7%
Total:		100.0%

* CAS No. 131341-86-1

Maxim 4FS is a flowable concentrate for seed treatment containing 4 lb fludioxonil per gallon. See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-758 EPA Est. 100-NE-001

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Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 758A-L7S 0919 4111085

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

FIRST AID

If inhaled: 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 poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. HOT LINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance for Incidents Involving Human or Animal Exposure or for Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident) Call 1-800-888-8372.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling, and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

Groundwater Advisory

Fludioxonil has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry, secure place.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

