

228-647

05/18/2011

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Danielle A. Larochelle
Nufarm Americas Inc.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

MAY 18 2011

SUBJECT: Label Amendment
Nufarm CTN SPC 720 Fungicide
EPA Reg. No. 228-647; Decision 446016
Your Submission Dated: February 17, 2011

Dear Ms. Larochelle:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended to reflect the registration transfer, as well as the change of the primary brand name and other labeling changes is acceptable providing you make the following change:

1. On page 2 in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, first line add "(WPS)" after Worker Protection Standard.
2. On page 2 in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, Special Eye Irritation section, item1, first line remove one space between "condition" and "at".

If you have any questions, Rose Kearns of my staff at 703-305-5611 or via email at kearns.rosemary@epa.gov or myself at 703-308-9443 or via email at kish.tony@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tony Kish".

Tony Kish
Product Manager, Team 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

Nufarm CTN SPC 720 Fungicide

Fungicide for Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) 54.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 46.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 6.0 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon (720 grams per liter)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCION

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
MAY 18 2011

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
228-1047

EPA Reg. No. 228-647

EPA EST. No. _____

MANUFACTURED FOR
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527
800-455-2000



Nufarm CTN SPC 720 Fungicide
contains chlorothalonil, the active
ingredient used in Daconil Weather
Stik®.

NET CONTENTS _____ GALS. (_____ Liters)

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION / PRECAUCION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

WPS Uses

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, agricultural plant uses are covered- must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material- Category A (e.g. barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

Non-WPS Uses

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use not covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered – must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material- Category A (e.g. barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

Follow 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170.240 (d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

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

FIRST AID

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| IF IN EYES: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF SWALLOWED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, or pets either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

- Do not enter or allow workers to enter treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
- 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, shoes plus socks.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

1. At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
2. Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
 - ❖ That residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
 - ❖ That they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes
 - ❖ That if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and how to operate the eyeflush container.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow others to enter area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product may be used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals in golf courses, lawns around institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

This product controls a broad spectrum of plant diseases when used according to label directions and is suitable for use in programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) that reduce unnecessary applications

of pesticides including use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems.

This product is also effective in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. With a multi-site mode of action, this product may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult your federal or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of this product in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.
- Agricultural Use Sites Only (sodfarms, farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses): This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial applications) or 25 feet (for ground applications) for marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.
- Do not combine this product in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.
- Do not combine this product with DiPel or Latron B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some species on this label.
- Add the required amount of this product slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of this product in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or applications using dry formulations.

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

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

[NOTE: This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable conditions (see Wind, Temperature).

Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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 the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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 potential.

Boom Height

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However many factors including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any give speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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 should 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 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. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by 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 INSTRUCTIONS

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand moved) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only on crops specifically designated in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation (Chemigation)

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise. If you have any question about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

- The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.
- Always inject this product into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.
- Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.
- The system must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public area such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area toward the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in play indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color that sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER. This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

Use Precautions

- Do not apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. "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 per year.
- Apply this product ONLY through motorized lateral move, center pivot, solid set or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- On golf courses, do not apply this product through sprinkler irrigation equipment.
- Non-uniform distribution of treated water may result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop.

Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

When injecting pesticides into these continuously moving systems, a positive displacement injection pump (either diaphragm or piston type) constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line must be used. Venturi application units cannot be used on these systems.

Mixing: Fill the injection chemical supply tank with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field and record the time required, the amount of water injected and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix the amount of this product specified for the acreage to be covered into the same amount of water used during calibration.

Application: Apply by injecting into the system continuously for one revolution or run, maintaining continuous agitation in the chemical supply tank during the injection run. Shut off the injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate the irrigation system until all product has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move Irrigation Equipment)

An effective in-line venturi applicator unit constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides is preferred for applications using stationary systems; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Mixing: Determine the acreage covered by the sprinkler. Fill the injection chemical supply tank with water and adjust the flow to use the contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix the amount of this product specified for the acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this product plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during the previous calibration step.

Application: For amount of time established during calibration, operate the entire system at normal pressures as recommended by the manufacturer of the injection equipment used. Agitation during application is recommended. This product may be injected as separate application or at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle. Stop the injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate the irrigation system until all product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

TURF

Golf Course Fairways, Sod Farms and Lawns around Institutional, Public, Commercial and Industrial Buildings and Turfgrass in Parks, Recreational Areas and Athletic Fields, and Ornamental Turfgrass

Use Precautions

- Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.
- Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry.
- Do not make more than one application at a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Do not apply more than 15.1 pints / acre (5.5 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) in a single application (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per application).

- Do not apply more than 34.7 pints/acre (12.7 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (26 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Minimum retreatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 7 days.
- Minimum retreatment interval for single application rates greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 14 days.
- **Do not use for sodfarms at application rates greater than 13 pounds of active ingredient, per acre, per year.**
- Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and harvested.

Application Instructions

Begin applications of this product in 30 - 40 gallons of water per acre when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications for as long as these conditions persist. For severe disease conditions, use the highest rate and shortest interval listed in the table below. Always use this product in conjunction with good turf management practices.

GOLF COURSE TEES AND GREENS

Use Precautions - Tees

- Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry.
- Do not make more than two applications at a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Do not apply more than 15.1 pints / acre (5.5 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft) in a single application (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per application).
- Do not apply more than 69.3 pints / acre (25.4 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (52 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Minimum retreatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 7 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval after an application of a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 14 days.

Use Precautions - Greens

- Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry.
- Do not make more than two applications at a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Do not apply more than 15.1 pints / acre (5.5 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft) in a single application (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre per application).
- Do not apply more than 97.3 pints / acre (35.7 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (73 lbs. a.i. per acre per growing season).
- Minimum retreatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 7 days.
- Minimum retreatment interval after an application of a rate greater than 9.75 pints / acre (3.6 fl. oz. / 1000 sq. ft.): 14 days.

Application Instructions

Apply this product in a sufficient amount of water to provide complete coverage (90 to 450 gallons per acre). Refer to the table below for specified rates and timing, and for severe disease conditions use the highest rate and shortest interval listed. Always use this product in conjunction with good turf management practices.

For sodfarms, do not apply more than 13 pounds of active ingredient per acre, per year.

PRE-DISEASE Application Timing and Rates -

| Disease | Application Interval (Days) | Application Rate | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Fl. Oz. per 1000 sq. ft. | Pints per Acre | Lbs. A.I. per Acre |
| Dollar Spot | 7 - 10 | 1.0 - 2.0 | 2.8 - 5.0 | 2.1 - 4.1 |
| | 7 - 21 | 2.0 - 3.6 | 5.5 - 9.75 | 4.1 - 7.3 |
| Leafspot Melting-Out Brown Blight | 7 - 10 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 4.1 |
| | 7 - 21 | 2.0 - 3.6 | 5.5 - 9.75 | 4.1 - 7.3 |
| Brown Patch | 7 - 14 | 2.0 - 3.6 | 5.5 - 9.75 | 4.1 - 7.3 |
| Grey Leafspot | 7 - 10 | 2.0 - 3.6 | 5.5 - 9.75 | 4.1 - 7.3 |
| Red Thread | 7 - 10 | 2.0 - 3.6 | 5.5 - 9.75 | 4.1 - 7.3 |
| | 14 | 3.6 - 5.5 | 9.9 - 15.1 | 7.4 - 11.3 |
| Anthracnose | 7 - 14 | 3.0 - 3.6 | 8.3 - 9.75 | 4.1 - 7.3 |

| Disease | Application Interval (Days) | Application Rate | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Fl. Oz. per 1000 sq. ft. | Pints per Acre | Lbs. A.I. per Acre |
| | 14 | 3.6 – 5.5 | 9.9 – 15.1 | 7.4 – 11.3 |
| Copper Spot | 14 | 4.0 – 5.5 | 11 – 15.1 | 8.25 – 11.3 |
| Stem Rust (bluegrass) | 14 | 4.0 – 5.5 | 11 – 15.1 | 8.25 – 11.3 |
| Dichondra: Leafspot (CA Only) | 14 | 4.0 – 5.5 | 11 – 15.1 | 8.25 – 11.3 |
| Gray Snow-Mold | 30 | 5.5 | 15.1 | 11.3 |
| Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch | 21 – 28 | 5.5 | 15.1 | 11.3 |
| Algae | 7 – 14 | 2.0 – 3.6 | 5.5 – 9.75 | 4.1 – 7.3 |

POST-DISEASE Application Timing and Rates -

| Disease | Application Interval (Days) | Application Rate | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Fl. Oz. per 1000 sq. ft. | Pints per Acre | Lbs. A.I. per Acre |
| Dollar Spot Leafspot Melting-Out Brown Blight Brown Patch Grey Leafspot | 14 | 4.0 – 5.5 | 11.0 – 15.1 | 8.25 – 11.3 |
| Red Thread Copper Spot Stem Rust (bluegrass) Dichondra: Leafspot (CA Only) | 14 | 5.5 | 15.1 | 11.3 |
| Algae | 7 – 14 14 | 2.0 – 3.6 4.0 – 5.5 | 5.5 – 9.75 11.0 – 15.1 | 4.1 – 7.3 8.25 – 11.3 |

NOTE: The lower rate listed is not effective on intensively mowed turf sites such as golf course tees and greens.

Disease Specific Instructions

Gray Snow Mold (*Typhula spp.*) - Make a single application in the fall before snow cover using 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) of this product (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre) in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 - 10 gallons per 1000 sq ft).

Golf Course Tees and Greens ONLY: A second application at a rate of 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) may be applied one month after the first application, if winter snow cover is absent or intermittent.

Fusarium (*Gerlachia*) Patch - Where pink snow mold (*Gerlachia* or *Fusarium* patch) is likely to occur, apply 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) of this product tank mixed with products containing 88 oz. a.i. per acre (2 oz. a.i. per 1000 sq. ft.) of iprodione. Be sure to read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients.

Control of Fusarium patch ONLY: In late autumn, apply 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) of this product (11.3 lbs. a.i. per acre) in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter. For *Fusarium* patch on golf course tees and greens ONLY: Make a second application of 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) 21 to 28 days after the first application if conditions are favorable for *Fusarium* patch.

Algae:

Do not use for sodfarms at application rates greater than 13 pounds of active ingredient, per acre, per year.

Apply 5.5 - 9.75 pints per acre (2.0 - 3.6 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.) (4.1 - 7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre) on a 7 - 14 day schedule. For severe infestations use the 9.75 pints per acre (3.6 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.) rate and apply on a 7 day schedule. In situations where algae is well established, dry out the afflicted area and then spike or verticut to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with an application of this product at a rate of 11 - 15.1 pints per acre (4.0 - 5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) For algae on golf course tees and greens ONLY: A second application at a rate of 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) may be made 14 days after the first application.

Several applications of this product on a 7 - 14 day interval at a rate of 5.5 - 9.75 pints per acre (2.0 - 3.6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) (4.1 - 7.3 lbs. a.i. per acre) may be necessary for turfgrass recovery following applications at the 15.1 pints per acre (5.5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) rate. When conditions are favorable for algae, a preventive spray program using this product will prevent a recurrence of the algae.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

When conditions are favorable for disease development, apply this product as a spray to the point of runoff to dry or nearly dry foliage and flowers at a rate of 1 3/8 pints (1.0 lb. a.i) per 100 gallons of water unless otherwise directed in the tables below. Repeat applications at 7 - 14 day intervals until conditions for disease development are no longer favorable. If conditions favor development of severe disease infestation (generally wet and / or cloudy weather), apply this product at 7 day intervals. This product may be used in greenhouses (see Use Precaution for greenhouse applications below).

Use Precautions

- Do not eat any fruit or other structures from plants treated with this product.
- When applying this product in greenhouses, do not use mistblowers or high pressure spray equipment.
- Do not combine this product in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.
- Do not apply this product to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera. Multiple applications to these species will cause phytotoxic responses.
- Do not apply more than 48.5 pints of this product (36.4 lbs. a.i./acre) per growing season to field grown ornamentals.
- Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and / or fruit.

Refer to the following table for a list of ornamentals suitable for treatment with this product. The numbers in parenthesis refer to the fungal diseases controlled for that ornamental. The ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of this product when applied at the specified rates. Prior to commercial use, test for possible phytotoxic responses by applying the specified rate to a small sample of ornamental plants.

| Broadleaf Shrubs and Trees | Flowering Plants and Bulbs | Foliage Plants [†] |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Andromeda (Pieris) (4) | Arabian Violet | Aglaonema (1) |
| Ash (Fraxinus) (1) | Begonia (1) | Areca palm (1) |
| Aspen (1) | Camellia (2) | Artemesia (1) |
| Azalea (1,2,4) | Carnation (1,2) | Boston Fern (1) |
| Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1) | Chrysanthemum (1,2) | Dumbcane (Diffenbachia) (1) |
| Cherry-Laurel (1) | Crocus (1) | Dracaena (1) |
| Crabapple (1,6,8) | Daffodil (1) | Fatsia (Aralia) (1) |
| Dogwood (1) | Daisy (1) | Ficus (1) |
| Eucalyptus (3) | Geranium (1,6) | Florida Ruffle Fern (1) |
| Euonymus (1) | Gladiolus (1,2) | Leatherleaf Fern (1) |
| Firethorn (Pyracantha) (1) | Hollyhock (6) | Lipstick Plant (1) |
| Flowering Almond (1,2) | Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6) | Ming aralia (1) |
| Flowering Cherry (1,2) | Iris (1,2) | Oyster plant (Rhoeo) (1) |
| Flowering Peach (1,2) | Lily (1) | Pachysandra ^c (1) |
| Flowering Plum (1,2) | Marigold (1) | Parlor palm (Chamaedorea) (1) |
| Flowering Quince (1,2) | Narcissus (1) | Peperomia (1) |
| Holly (1) | Pansy (1) | Philodendron (1,4) |
| Lilac (5) | Petunia (1,4) | Prayer Plant (Maranta) (1) |
| Magnolia (1) | Phlox (1) | Syngonium (1) |
| Maple (1) | Poinsettia ^a (1) | Zebra Plant (Aphelandra) (1) |
| Mountain laurel (1) | Rose ^b (1) | |
| Oak (red group only) (1,7) | Statice (1) | |
| Oregon-Grape (Mahonia) (6) | Tulip (1) | |
| Photinia (1) | Zinnia (1,5) | |
| Poplar (1) | | |
| Privet (Ligustrum) (1) | | |
| Rhododendron (1,2,4) | | |
| Sand Cherry (1,2) | | |
| Sequoia (1) | | |
| Spiraea (1) | | |
| Sycamore, Planetree (1) | | |
| Viburnum (5) | | |
| Walnut (Juglans) (1) | | |
| Hawthorn (1,6) | | |

[†] When injury to flowers is unacceptable, avoid applications during bloom period.
^a Because phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts, discontinue applications prior to bract formation.
^b Use 1 pint of this product per 100 gallons of water.
^c Use 2 3/4 pints of this product (2.1 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

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Diseases Controlled

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Leafspots / Foliar Blights | |
| Actinopelte leafspot Alternaria leafspot/leaf blight Anthracnose leaf blotch, spot Anthracnose (Discula) blight Ascochyta blight Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) leafspot Black spot on roses Botrytis leafspot, leaf blight Cephalosporium leafspot Cercospora leafspot Cercosporidium leafspot Corynespora leafspot Coryneum blight (shot-hole) Curvularia leafspot Cylindrosporium leafspot Dactylaria leafspot Didymellina leafspot Drechslera leafspot | Fabraea (Entomosporium) leafspot Fusarium leafspot Gloeosporium black leafspot Ink spot (Drechslera) Marssonina Leafspot Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight Mycosphaerella Ray Blight Myrothecium leafspot, brown rot Nematostoma leaf blight Phyllosticta leafspot Ramularia leafspot Rhizoctonia web blight Septoria leafspot Sphaeropsis leafspot Stagonospora leaf scorch Tan leaf spot (curvularia) Volutella leaf blight |
| 2. Flower Spots / Blights | |
| Botrytis flower spot, flower blight Curvularia flower spot Monilinia blossom blight | Ovulinia flower blight Sclerotinia flower blight |
| 3. Cylindrocladium Stem Canker | |
| 4. Phytophthora Leaf Blight, Dieback | |
| 5. Powdery Mildews | |
| <i>Erysiphe Cichoracearum</i> | <i>Microphaera</i> spp. |
| 6. Rusts | |
| <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp. <i>Pucciniastrum hydrangeae</i> | <i>Puccinia</i> spp. |
| 7. Taphrina Blister | |
| 8. Rusts | |

The following table lists ornamental plant species that have been tested with the specified rates of this product and have not exhibited phytotoxicity:

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Botanical Name | Common Name |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| • <i>Aechmea fasciata</i> | Aechmea | • <i>Epipremnum aureum</i> | Golden Pothos, Scindapsus |
| • <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> | Norfolk Island Pine | • <i>Episcia cupreata</i> | Flame violet |
| • <i>Asplenium nidus</i> | Birdnest Fern | • <i>Fittonia</i> spp. | Silver-nerve plant |
| • <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. | Bougainvillea | • <i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> | Gerber Daisy |
| • <i>Caladium</i> spp. | Caladium | • <i>Gynura sarmentosa</i> | Purple Passion Vine |
| • <i>Calathea makoyana</i> | Peacock plant | • <i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> | Baby's Breath |
| • <i>Calistephus chinensis</i> | Aster | • <i>Hoya</i> spp. | Wax plant |
| • <i>Carissa grandiflora</i> | Natal plum | • <i>Ilex cornuta</i> | Chinese Holly |
| • <i>Clerodendron thomsonae</i> | Bleeding heart | • <i>Ilex crenata</i> | Japanese Holly |
| • <i>Codiaeum</i> spp. | Croton | • <i>Impatiens</i> spp. | Impatiens |
| • <i>Cordyline terminalis</i> | Ti Plant | • <i>Pilea cadierei</i> | Aluminum plant |
| • <i>Crassula argentea</i> | Jade plant | • <i>Platynerium</i> spp. | Staghorn fern |
| • <i>Cyrtanthium falcatum</i> | Holly Leaf Fern | • <i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> "Hahnii" | Birdsnest Sansevieria |
| • <i>Dionaea muscipula</i> | Venus Fly Trap | • <i>Tolmeia menziesii</i> | Piggy-back plant |
| • <i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i> | False Aralia | • <i>Yucca elephantipes</i> | Spineless Yucca |
| | | • <i>Zygocactus truncatus</i> | Christmas cactus |

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS

Apply this product using properly calibrated equipment and in sufficient water to obtain uniform tree canopy coverage. Ground applications generally provide better tree canopy coverage. If applications using ground equipment are not feasible, apply by aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre. When treating non-bearing or immature trees or when using concentrated sprays, the lower specified rate of this product may be used.

Use Precautions

- Do not apply more than 22 pints of this product (16.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
- Minimum re-treatment interval for established trees: 21 days.
- Minimum re-treatment interval in nursery beds: 7 days.

Application Instructions

Use the following spray volumes in gallons of spray per acre:

- Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune, Tart Cherry: 20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)
- Sweet Cherry: 20 (concentrate) to 400 (full dilute)
- Conifers:
 - ❖ Forest Stands: 10 – 20 (concentrate) from aircraft only. No dilute volume for this application.
 - ❖ Christmas Trees: 10 – 50 (concentrate) using aircraft or ground equipment to 100 (dilute).
 - ❖ Nursery Beds: 5 – 10 (concentrate) using ground equipment only to 100 (dilute).

Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune

- Do not apply more than 20.5 pints of this product (15.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season.
- The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.

| APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, PEACH, PLUM AND PRUNE | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Disease | Application Rate | | Instructions |
| | Pints (Lbs AI) per Acre | Pints (Lbs AI) per 100 gal. | |
| Leaf Curl Coryneum blight (shothole) | 3 1/8 – 4 1/8 (2.3 – 3.1) | 1 – 1 3/8 (0.75 – 1.0) | For best results when treating for both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration for uniform coverage. When conditions favor intense disease infestation, use the higher rate listed and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter prior to budswell. When controlling leaf curl, if it is not practical to apply at leaf fall, apply at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where treating Coryneum blight (shothole), make additional applications at budbreak in order to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections. |
| Lacy (Russet) Scab (Plum / Prune) | 3 1/8 – 4 1/8 (2.3 – 3.1) | 1 – 1 3/8 (0.75 – 1.0) | Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) followed by a second application at full bloom. An additional application may be made at petal fall if weather conditions favor disease development. |
| Cherry Leaf Spot Peach Scab Apricot Scab Nectarine Scab Black Knot (Cherry/Plum) | 3 1/8 – 4 1/8 (2.3 – 3.1) | 1 – 1 3/8 (0.75 – 1.0) | In addition to the bloom application listed above, make an additional application at shuck split; however, do not apply this product after shuck split and before harvest. Use a different fungicide registered for this use if additional disease control is needed prior to harvest. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest make 1 application to foliage within 7 days of fruit harvest. In orchards with a history of severe leaf spot, make a second application 10 -14 days after the first application. |

† For tree and orchard crops, the volumetric rates listed must be used only with the full dilute spray volume specified on this label.

Conifers – Pine, Spruce:

- Do not apply more than 22 pints of this product (16.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season.
- The minimum retreatment interval for nursery beds is 7 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval for established trees is 21 days.

| Disease | Application Rate | | Instructions |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Pints (Lbs AI) per Acre | Pints (Lbs AI) per 100 gal. | |
| Swiss Needlecast | 2 ¾ - 5 ½ (2.1 - 4.125) | 2 ¾ - 5 ½ (2.1 - 4.125) | In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ - 2 inches in length. |
| Scleroderris Canker (pines) Swiss Needlecast | 1 ½ - 2 ¾ pts. (1.125 - 2.1) | 1 ½ - 2 ¾ (1.125 - 2.1) | Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ - 2 inches long. Make additional applications at 3 - 4 week intervals until conditions do not promote disease development. When applying to nursery beds: Apply the highest rate listed on 3- week schedule. |
| Sirococus Tipe Blight | 2 - 3 ½ (1.125 - 2.1) | 2 - 3 ½ (1.125 - 2.1) | |
| Rhizosphaera Needlecast (spruce) Scirrhia Brown Spot (pines) | 5 ½ (4.125) | 5 ½ (4.125) | |
| Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium Needlecasts (pine) | 2 ¾ - 5 ½ (2.1 - 4.125) | 2 ¾ - 5 ½ (2.1 - 4.125) | |
| Rhabdocline Needlecast (Douglas-fir) | 1 ½ - 2 ¾ (1.125 - 2.1) | 1 ½ - 2 ¾ (1.125 - 2.1) | Apply prior to budbreak in early spring with repeat applications at approximately 6 - 8 week intervals until the end of spore release in late fall. Applications may be suspended during periods of drought and then resumed upon the next occurrence of needle wetness. During periods of frequent rainfall and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest), apply monthly. |
| Botrytis Seeding Blight Phoma Twig Blight | 1 ½ - 2 ¾ (1.124 - 2.1) | 1 ½ - 2 ¾ (1.125 - 2.1) | Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 - 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule. |
| Autoecious Needle Rust (Weir's Cushion) (spruce) | 5 ½ pts. (4.125) | 5 ½ pts. (4.125) | Apply to nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when conditions (cool, moist) promote disease development. Make additional applications at 7 - 14 day intervals for as long as conditions favorable for disease exist. |
| | | | Make initial application when 10% of buds have broken, followed by two additional applications at 7-10 day intervals. |

† For tree and orchard crops, the volumetric rates listed must be used only with the full dilute spray volume specified on this label.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a dry place. Protect from excessive heat. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling or reconditioning not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. Triple rinse or pressure 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 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

Refillable containers larger 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 refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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| File Name | Revision Mark | Comment |
|--|----------------------|--|
| 000228-000647.20100128.PBN & Label Changes.Notif | RV012810N | Notification – Registration Transfer, PBN, PRN 2007-4, Revised warranty statement, Reformatting, Editorial changes |
| 000228-00647.20100406.EPA Rejection | - | EPA Concludes that the application does not qualify for notification. |
| 000228-00647.20110217.Amended Label_Transfer | RV021711 | Re-submission as fast track amendment - Registration Transfer, PBN, PRN 2007-4, Revised warranty statement, Minor editorial changes, Reformatting. |
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