PM 31 352-564 PS 1 of 9

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 4 1994

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Janice K. Sharp, Ph.D.
E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
Barley Mill Plaza
Walker's Mill Bldg. 37
Wilmington, DE 19880

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 09/14/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 352-564
DuPONT BENLATE SP FUNGICIDE

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.

Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,

Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

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DUPONT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
Walker's Mill, Barley Mill Plaza
P.O. Box 80038
Wilmington, DE 19880-0038
Registration & Regulatory Affairs
Fax: 302-992-6470

September 17, 1993

U.S. EPA: Worker Protection Standard
P.O. Box 9800
McLean Virginia 22102

Subject: WPS Labeling Language for DuPont Benlate® SP Fungicide, EPA Reg. No. 352-564

Enclosed is the package to amend the Benlate® SP Fungicide label to include the Worker Protection Standard language. Enclosed are application for Pesticide Amendment (EPA Form 8570-1), Certification Statement with Benlate acute toxicity categories, two (2) copies of our current Benlate label highlighted to show statements which have been deleted, five (5) copies of our amended Benlate Fungicide label incorporating the Worker Protection Standard information including two of the labels with highlighted statements that have been added to the label. All changes comply with the Worker Protection Standard and PR Notice 93-7.

Please call collect (302 892-8251) if you have questions or need any further information.

Respectfully submitted,

Janice K. Sharp, Ph.D.
U.S. Product Registration Manager

JKS:smm
Enclosures

cc: Ms. Susanne Cerrelli
Ms. Susan Lewis

DUPONT BENLATE® SP

FUNGICIDE

WETTABLE POWDER IN WATER-SOLUBLE FILM

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WEIGHT
Benomyl [Methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate]	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS	50%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-564

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN.

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.

This product may cause a temporary allergic skin reaction in a few susceptible persons. This condition should be treated as an allergic dermatitis. There is no evidence of after effects or permanent injury.

First Aid: In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water; for eyes, get medical attention.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
MAR 4 1994
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-564

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Handlers who may be exposed to the dilute through application or other task must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment.

Handlers who may be exposed to the concentrate through mixing, loading, application, or other task must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading.
- For exposures in enclosed areas, a respirator with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).
- For exposures outdoors, a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C).

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

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

The closed system or enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the 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 clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing .

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (continued on next page)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except for the registered aquatic use on rice. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish in adjacent areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

For registered aquatic uses: Aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep away from fire or sparks.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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.
Waterproof gloves.
Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

Du Pont "Benlate" SP fungicide is a 50% active wetteable powder formulation premeasured in 1 LB (16 0z.) Polyvinyl Alcohol(PVA) water soluble packets. Rates on the label in pounds per acre are equivalent to packets per acre.

CAREFULLY OPEN ENVELOPE AND IMMEDIATELY DROP INNER PACKET INTO SPRAY TANK. DO NOT OPEN OR HANDLE THE INNER PACKET.

Tank mixtures with liquid fertilizer or solutions containing Boron will effect solubility of the water soluble film. When using fertilizers or Boron containing solutions follow these procedures:

1. Add the correct amount of "Benlate" SP to clean water.
2. Be sure the soluble packets are completely dissolved.
3. Introduce the fertilizer or Boron containing solutions last.

Du Pont "Benlate" SP should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label, or in separate published Du Pont recommendations available through local dealers.

Du Pont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Du Pont. User assumes all risk associated with such nonrecommended use.

"Benlate" SP is a systemic fungicide recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. If treatment is not effective following use of "Benlate" SP as recommended, a resistant strain of the fungus may be present. If treatment is ineffective due to the presence of a benomyl resistant strain, then neither "Benlate" SP, nor any other benzimidazole or thiophanate type fungicide will effectively control that disease; consideration should be given to prompt use of other types of suitable fungicides.

The repeated exclusive use of "Benlate" SP may lead to buildup of resistant strains of fungi and loss of disease control. A spray program using other fungicides may delay resistant strain buildup. Consult your state extension specialist or official state recommendations for guidance on your particular crop and disease control situation.

NOTE: Do not tank mix or alternate "Benlate" SP with benzimidazole or thiophanate products such as "Mertect"1 or "Topsin"2.

Do not use on Greenhouse crops, including Hydroponic grown crops. Do not use on any container grown crops.

Apply as a spray with ground equipment (except as otherwise directed), using sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants. Under severe disease conditions use the higher rate and shorter interval specified for each crop; also, for tree crops, use the higher rate for large mature trees. For aerial application (listed crops only) use the following gals. per acre: Rice and Soybeans, 3 to 10; Cabbage (seed crop), Celery, Cucurbits, Peanuts and Sugar Beets, 5 to 10; Almonds, Avocados, Beans, Pecans, Stone Fruits and Strawberries, 10 to 20; Grapes, 15 to 20.

Add required amount of "Benlate" SP to necessary volume of water in spray tank agitated by hydraulic or mechanical means; continuous agitation is required to keep the material in suspension. Do not tank mix "Benlate" SP with lime or alkaline pesticides such as Bordeaux mixture or lime sulfur.

Where use of spray oil is recommended (apples, peanuts, pecans, stone fruits), use a nonphytotoxic superior-type (60 to 70 second viscosity) spray oil; add as last ingredient to spray tank. Before applying other pesticides in conjunction with spray oil or immediately before or after oil application, consult product labels. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

CHEMIGATION: Apply "Benlate" SP only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only on beans, carrots, celery, peanuts, strawberries or tomatoes. Do not apply "Benlate" SP to any other crops using chemigation.

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

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

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

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of "Benlate" SP as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject "Benlate" SP for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of "Benlate" SP needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all "Benlate" SP is flushed from system.

NUMBER OF ACRES TREATED PER 1 LB. PACKET OF "BENLATE" SP AT VARIOUS USE RATES

RATE PER ACRE (OUNCES)	RATE PER ACRE (POUNDS)	1 PACKET WILL TREAT (ACRES)
2	1/8 (0.125)	8
4	1/4 (0.25)	4
6	3/8 (0.375)	2.67
8	1/2 (0.5)	2
12	3/4 (0.75)	1 1/3
16	1	1
32	2	1/2
64	4	1/4

For use rates other than those listed in the table above, divide the product use rate (in ounces) into 16(ounces of product per packet) to determine the number of acres that one packet will treat. For example, if the product use rate is 24 ounces per acre:

$$\frac{\text{16 ounces per packet}}{\text{24 ounces per acre}} = 0.67 \text{ acres per packet}$$

or alternatively, divide the product use rate(in pounds) into 1(pound of product per packet) to determine the number of acres that one packet will treat. For example, if the product use rate is 1 1/2 poundss per acre:

$$\frac{\text{1 pound per packet}}{\text{1.5 pounds per acre}} = 0.67 \text{ acres per packet}$$

CROPS

ALMONDS: Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Apply 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre at pink bud. Under severe disease conditions and on highly susceptible varieties, make a second application during half-to-full bloom.

APPLES: For applications through cover sprays, use "Benlate" SP as a tank mixture as detailed below. Apply 200 to 500 gals. of spray per acre with hydraulic ground equipment or equivalent amount of products per acre with concentrate sprayers. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

"Benlate" SP + Captan: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Bitter Rot, Black Rot - Use 2 to 3 ozs. "Benlate" SP plus 12 to 16 ozs. Captan 50WP Fungicide (or 7 1/2 to 10 ozs. Captan 80WP) per 100 gals. of water. Apply at 1/2" green tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays. Use the 3 oz. rate of "Benlate" SP for varieties more susceptible to powdery mildew. If an application is missed during an infection period, apply the higher rates as soon as possible after the infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection. NOTE: Spray injury may result if Captan is used with, immediately before, or closely following an oil spray.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp. Gloeosporium spp.) - Make a single application of 6 ozs. "Benlate" SP per 100 gals. anytime from 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest.

AVOCADOS (Florida): Scab, Cercospora Spot, Anthracnose - Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre; begin when buds swell and repeat at 3- to 4-week intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

BEANS: White Mold (Sclerotinia), Gray Mold (Botrytis) - Use on beans grown as fresh vegetables, for processing, or for the dry bean market. Apply 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. per acre at 25% to 50% bloom; repeat at peak bloom. For narrow-row (20-40") irrigated dry beans in Montana, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, apply at initial bloom and repeat 7 to 10 days later; only partial control of white mold may result.

Application through irrigation systems as described in the "Chemigation" section of this label is permitted.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (28 days for lima beans); do not use where crop is grown only for forage purposes.

BLUEBERRIES: Apply 1 lb. per acre. Do not make more than 4 applications before harvest; do not apply within 21 days of harvest. **Mummy Berry, Botrytis Blossom Blight** - Apply at green tip and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals through petal fall. **Anthracnose Leafspot** - Apply when disease first appears and make one additional application 14 days later. After harvest, make up to 4 applications to the bushes at 14-day intervals as needed. Do not use on container grown blueberries.

CABBAGE (Seed Crop - Pacific Northwest): White Blight (Sclerotinia Stalk Rot) - Apply 2 lbs. per acre by aircraft in 5 to 10 gals. of water; add a spreader-sticker to aid in wetting plants. Make first application at first petal fall; make two additional applications at 14-day intervals if conditions favor development of disease. Note: Do not graze treated areas; do not use seed or plant parts for food or feed purposes.

CANEBERRIES (RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, DEWBERRIES): Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, Penicillium Rots - Apply 3/4 lb. per acre at early bloom (5 to 10%) and at full bloom; make up to 3 additional applications at 14-day intervals as needed. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

CELERY: Early Blight (Cercospora), Late Blight (Septoria) - Apply 1/4 to 1/2 lb. per acre; begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals.

Application through irrigation systems as described in the "Chemigation" section of this label is permitted.

Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

CITRUS: Scab - Apply 1 1/2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Under conditions of severe disease pressure, apply at pinhead stage (just prior to first flush) and repeat at 2/3 petal fall; otherwise, make a single application at 2/3 petal fall.

Greasy Spot - Make a single application of 1 1/2 to 3 lbs. per acre during the period mid-June to mid-July.

Fruit Decay (Green Mold, Blue Mold, Stem-end Rot) - Make a single application of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre anytime from 3 weeks prior to harvest up to day of harvest.

Note: Do not graze livestock in treated groves.

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CUCURBITS (CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SUMMER AND WINTER SQUASH): Target Spot (Cucumbers), Gummy Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew, Anthracnose - Apply 1/4 to 1/2 lb. per acre; for aerial application, use 1/2 lb. per acre. Begin applications when plants begin to run or when disease first appears, and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed. For target spot, use 7-day intervals as needed.

GRAPES: Botrytis Bunch Rot - Apply 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre at first bloom (no later than 5% bloom) and repeat 14 days later if severe disease conditions persist. Make an additional application 3 to 4 weeks before harvest or when sugar begins to build; repeat 14 days later if conditions favorable for disease persist. "Benlate" SP does not control bunch rots caused by other organisms such as Rhizopus spp., Alternaria spp., and Diplodia spp.; these rots occur most frequently in high temperature areas such as the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys of California.

Powdery Mildew, Black Rot, Bitter Rot - East of Rockies - Apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre when foilage first develops and repeat at 14-to 21-day intervals, or as needed, until berries are full size.

Note: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

MACADAMIA NUTS (Hawaii): Botrytis Blossom Blight - Apply 1 3/4 lbs. per acre; a surfactant may be added to the spray to improve wetting of foilage. Begin applications 1 to 2 weeks prior to bloom, and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals through the bloom period.

MANGOES: Anthracnose - Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. Begin applications at first appearance of panicles (approx. 2" long), and repeat at weekly intervals until all fruits are set. Continue at 3-to 4-week intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

MUSHROOMS: Verticillium Spot (Dry Bubble)- Use 1 lb. per 100 gals. and apply to bed surface at the rate of 12 1/2 gals. per 1000 sq. ft. Apply immediately after casing and repeat at pinning; alternatively, if disease has occurred, apply to beds after picking and repeat 10 days later. Do not apply within 2 days of harvest.

PEANUTS: "Benlate" SP + "Manzate" 200 Fungicide: Cercospora Leafspot, Rust, Ascochyta Web Blotch - Apply 1/4 lb. "Benlate" SP plus 1 1/2 lbs. "Manzate" 200 per acre; spray oil may be added at the rate of 1 pt. to 1 qt. per acre. Begin applications 35 to 40 days after planting or when disease first appears. Repeat at following intervals; for Cercospora leafspot, 10 to 14 days; for rust, 7 to 10 days; for ascochyta web blotch, 7 to 14 days.

Application through irrigation systems as described in the "Chemigation" section of this label is permitted.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest; do not graze or feed treated vines, hay, or hulls to livestock. Do not make more than 8 applications per season.

PEARS: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck - Use 4 to 6 ozs. per 100 gals. of water, apply 200 to 500 gals. of spray per acre with hydraulic ground equipment or equivalent amount of "Benlate" SP per acre with concentrate sprayers. Apply at 1/2" green tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays. If an application is missed during an infection period, use 6 ozs. per 100 gals. and apply as soon as possible after the infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillum spp., Gloeosporium spp.) - Make a single application of 6 ozs. per 100 gals. anytime from 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest.

Overwintering Scab - Apply 8 ozs. per 100 gal. after harvest but before leaf drop. Thorough wetting of foliage is necessary.

PECANS: Pecan Scab, Brown Leafspot, Downy Spot, Powdery Mildew, Liverspot, Zonate Leafspot, Fungal Leaf Scorch - Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre; use the higher rate on trees over 30 ft. tall. For aerial application (Ark., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., only), use 1 lb. per acre. Spray oil may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 gals. per acre. Apply at prepollination when young leaves are unfolding, when small nuts are forming, and thereafter at 3- to 4-week intervals. Do not apply after shucks split.

PINEAPPLE: Pineapple Butt Rot (Thielaviopsis paradoxa) - Use 1 1/4 lbs. per 100 gals. of water as a pre-plant dip treatment. Immerse seedpieces to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

RICE: Rice Blast, Stem Rot - Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre at booting and repeat at heading.

Do not apply to rice in California. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply to stubble rice. Do not apply to fields where crayfish or catfish farming is practiced, nor drain water from treated areas into areas where such farming is practiced. Water drained from treated areas must not be used to irrigate other crops.

SOYBEANS: Diaporthe Pod-and-Stem Blight, Anthracnose, Septoria Brown Spot, Cercospora Frogeye Leafspot, Purple Seed Stain - Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre. For determinate varieties (generally grown in the South), apply at early pod set when majority of pods are 1/8" to 1/2" in length; for indeterminate varieties (generally grown in the North), apply when pods near the top of the plant are 1/2" to 1" in length. Make one additional application 14 to 21 days later.

Do not apply within 35 days of harvest; do not graze or feed treated soybean vines or hay to livestock.

STONE FRUITS: APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES: Treatment is most effective if applied just before rainfall; for aerial application, fly over every row or center.

EAST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS - Use 3/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre on trees up to 12 ft. tall; over 12 ft., use 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. per acre.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Apply at early bloom stages (apricots - red bud; peaches, nectarines - pink bud; cherries - early popcorn; plums and prunes - green tip); for this application only, "Benlate" SP may be used in combination with spray oil. Make a second application at 75% to 100% bloom. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, apply at petal fall.

Fruit Brown Rot - After blossom blight sprays, make two preharvest applications beginning 3 weeks before harvest up 3 days beforef harvest.

Peach Scab, Powdery Mildew - Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight plus applications at shuck split, shuck fall and 14 days later.

Cherry Leaf Spot - Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight and continue at 10- to 14-day intervals through harvest. Make an additional application 2 to 3 weeks after harvest.

WEST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS - Use 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. per acre.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Apply at early bloom stages (apricots - red bud; peaches, nectarines - pink bud; cherries - early popcorn; plums and prunes - green tip); for this application only, "Benlate" SP may be used in combination with spray oil. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, make a second application 14 days later.

Fruit Brown Rot - After blossom blight sprays, make a preharvest application (before rain) any time from 3 weeks before harvest to 3 days before harvest. Make a second application if conditions favorable for disease persist or harvest is prolonged. Preharvest applications are most effective when applied with ground equipment, using sufficient volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage of fruit.

Powdery Mildew - Use same schedule as Brown Rot Blossom Blight plus applications at shuck split, shuck fall, and 14 days later.

Cherry Leafspot - Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight and continue at 10- to 14-day intervals through 3 days before harvest. Make an additional application 2 to 3 weeks after harvest.

NOTE: "Benlate" SP does not control peach leaf curl, shot hole (Coryneum blight) or bacterial blast, nor fruit rots caused by Rhizopus spp. and Alternaria spp. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

STRAWBERRIES: Gray Mold (Botrytis), Powdery Mildew, Leaf Scorch, Leaf Blight, Leafspot - Apply 1 lb. per acre at 10% bloom and at full bloom; continue at 10- to 14-day intervals, using 1/2 lb. per acre. Anthracnose - Apply 1 lb. per acre when plants are established and repeat at 7-day intervals.

Application through irrigation systems as described in the "Chemigation" section of this label is permitted.

SUGARBEETS: Cercospora Leafspot - Apply 3/8 to 1/2 lb. per acre. Begin application when disease first appears and repeat at 14- to 21-day intervals as needed. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

TOMATOES - Field: Gray Mold (Botrytis), Leaf Mold (Cladosporium), White Mold (Sclerotinia), Cercospora Leafspot, Phoma Leafspot - Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre. Begin applications when disease first appears and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed.

Application through irrigation systems as described in the "Chemigation" section of this label is permitted.

Do not use on Greenhouse crops, including Hydroponic grown crops.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Never allow "Benlate" SP to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of "Benlate" SP as a fungicide. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store product in original container only.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. 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 weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Du Pont. In no case shall Du Pont be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. DU PONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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