


432-891

4/12/2001

1/12

 <p>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505C) 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <u> </u> Registration <u> X </u> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	EPA Reg. Number: 432-891	Date of Issuance: APR 12 2001
	Term of Issuance: Unconditional	
	Name of Pesticide Product: Chipco brand 26019 WDG Fungicide and Chipco brand 26019 WSP Fungicide	
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Aventis Environmental Science USA LP 95 Chestnut Ridge Road Montvale, NJ 07645		
<p>Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.</p> <p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.</p> <p>Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p>Based on your response to the Iprodione Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) document, EPA has reregistered the product listed above. Enclosed is a copy of the label stamped "Accepted". This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(C) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain registration of your product.</p> <p>Enclosure</p>		
Signature of Approving Official: <i>Mary L. Waller</i> Mary L. Waller, PM (21)		Date: APR 12 2001

2/12

CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP

Fungicide

A Fungicide For The Prevention And Control Of Certain Diseases Of Turfgrass And Ornamentals.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Iprodione: 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2,4-dioxo-1-imidazolidinecarboxamide 50.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:.....

50.0%

EPA Reg. No. 432-891

E.P.A. EST. NO. 33967-NJ-1 or 65387-AR-002

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

For **MEDICAL** And **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-334-9745

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 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 a poison control center or doctor for further 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

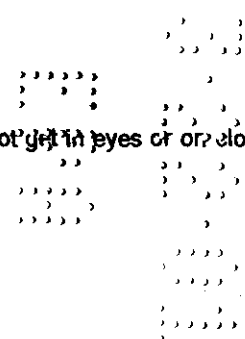
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING AVISO

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial, but temporary, eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing dust.



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on any EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, others exposed to the concentrate, and cleaners/repairers of equipment must wear:

- coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- **chemical resistant gloves such as or made of any waterproof material,**
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical resistant apron, and
- a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

Applicators using handheld equipment must wear:

- coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- **chemical resistant gloves such as or made of any waterproof material,**
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposures,
- a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

Applicators using aircraft or mechanical ground equipment (groundboom, airblast, etc.) and flaggers for aerial applications must wear:

- coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks.

Applicators using truck-mounted equipment with a handgun at the end of a hose hose (i.e., for commercial turfgrass or ornamental applications) and all other handlers not specified above must wear:

- coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- **chemical resistant gloves such as or made of any waterproof material,**
- and shoes plus socks.

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

Discard clothing or other materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Water-soluble packets when used correctly qualify as a closed loading system under the WPS. Handlers handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water-soluble packets are permitted to wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks, waterproof gloves, and a chemical-resistant apron, provided the other required PPE is immediately available in case the bag is opened.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This chemical can contaminate surface water through aerial and ground spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water 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 in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

This pesticide is toxic to invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or 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 washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read entire label before using this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or indirectly 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 of ~~12~~ hours for ornamental uses. The restricted entry interval for all other WPS uses is 24 hours.

PPE requirements 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 are: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to ornamental and turf uses (golf courses, landscape and institutional areas) of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) 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 the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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 outer bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty outer bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

ACCEPTED
APR 12 2001
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 432-891

5/12

GENERAL CAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Use of this product at residential sites is prohibited.

Except for use on golf courses, if applying this product adjacent to a water body such as a lake, reservoir, river, permanent stream, marsh or natural pond, estuary, or commercial fish pond, there must be at least a 25-foot vegetative buffer strip between the water body and the point of application.

For golf courses only, do not apply to turf cut higher than 1" on golf holes where water bodies are present.

Do not apply this product when the wind direction is toward aquatic areas.

GENERAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS: Each CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide water soluble packet comes sealed in a clear plastic outer sleeve. Do not break the seal until the time of use. To use, open the end of the outer sleeve by tearing along the printed solid black line. Do not use a knife or other sharp object to break the seal. Once the outer protective sleeve is open, the water soluble packet inside can be dropped into the spray tank at the appropriate time without touching it.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- Do not allow the empty outer sleeve or the tear-strip to fall into the spray tank as they are not water-soluble and may clog the sprayer.
- Do not handle the inner packet with wet gloves as the packets will begin to dissolve on contact with even a small amount of water.
- Do not open the inner bags or attempt to remove the contents from them. The water soluble packet is not designed to be re-measured or subdivided.
- The PVA packets should not be opened and partial packets not used for a tankmix.
- The entire contents of the water soluble packet must be used.

TURF

In order to assure maximum crop tolerance and disease control, follow recommendations on this label and all the precautions and limitations of the package label.

CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP is a foliar applied fungicide, recommended for turfgrass disease control on golf courses, sod farms and institutional areas where fine turf is grown.

When used in conjunction with good turf management practices, CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide is effective in controlling the following diseases:

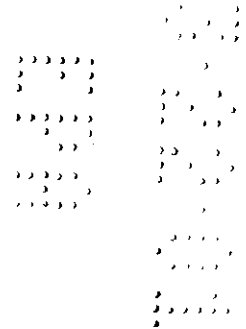
Spring, Summer And Fall Disease

Dollar Spot, Brown Patch, Fusarium Blight, and **Necrotic Ring Spot, Leaf Spots such as Helminthosporium Leaf Spot caused by *Dreschlera* spp., Corticium Red Thread.

Winter Diseases:

Fusarium Patch (Pink Snow Mold) and Gray Snow Mold

Apply the recommended rates as indicated in the table in 1 to 10 gallons of water per 1000 square feet. **Do not drench.** Do not allow the spray mixture to stand for longer than 12 hours as some breakdown of the product may occur. Maintain agitation during spray operations. Apply with a properly calibrated sprayer.

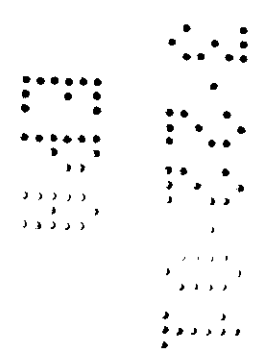


TURF

Begin applications when conditions favor disease development or when the disease first appears unless otherwise noted.

DISEASE	INTERVAL OF APPLICATIONS	RATE OZ. PRODUCT/ 1000 FT ²	NUMBER OF WS PACKETS/ ACRE
Dollar Spot <i>(Lanzia spp. and</i> Brown Patch <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Hot Weather Brown Patch <i>(Rhizoctonia zoeae)</i> Leaf Spot such as Helminthosporium Leaf Spot caused by <i>(Drechslera spp.)</i>	Greens and Tees: Repeat at 14 to 21 day intervals as long as required. Fairways and Other Turf Areas: Repeat at 14 to 28 day intervals as long as required.	1.5 to 2.2 NOTE: On Fairways, for Dollar Spot control, use 1 oz./1000 ft ²	4 to 6
Large Patch <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	Make first application in fall when conditions are favorable for disease development but no symptoms are visible. Make repeat applications in spring as needed on a 14-21 day interval.	2.2	6
Fusarium Blight <i>(Fusarium spp.)</i> Necrotic Ring Spot <i>(Leptosphaeria korrae)</i> Summer Patch <i>(Magnaporthe poae)</i>	Use only preventative foliar applications when conditions first become favorable for disease development. Additional applications should be made as necessary at 28 day intervals.	4.0	11
Fusarium Patch <i>(Microdochium nivale)</i> Pacific Northwest Only (West of the Cascade Mountains)	Repeat at 14 to 21 day intervals as long as required.	2.2 to 4.0	6 to 11
Gray Snow Mold <i>(Typhula spp.)</i> Pink Snow Mold <i>(Microdochium nivale)</i>	One application before first permanent snow cover. If possible, another application during a mid-winter thaw.	2.2 to 4.0	6 to 11
Corticium Red Thread <i>(Laetisaria fuciformis)</i>	Use as a preventative every 14 days as long as required.	2.2	6

- Do not exceed a total of 17.6 oz. product/1000 ft² per year.
- Do not make more than 6 applications per year.
- Under severe conditions, the higher rate and/or shorter interval of applications are recommended for all diseases. When disease pressure is light to moderate, the lower rates and longer intervals are recommended.
- Do not mow or irrigate treated areas until the foliage is completely dry, usually a 24-hour waiting period following treatment is preferred.
- Do not mix with any sticker, extender, or wetting agent.
- Do not graze animals on treated turf.
- Do not feed clippings from treated turf to livestock or poultry.



ORNAMENTALS

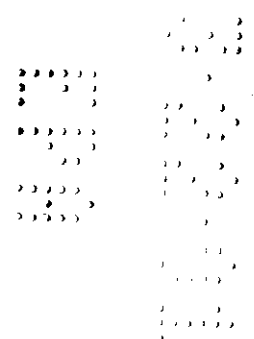
Numbers in parenthesis refer to diseases controlled (see previous page for disease number)

Ageratum (1 to 7)	Cyclamen (1 to 7)	Hoya (1 to 7)	Plum (ornamental) (1 to 7)
Ajuga (1 to 7)	Daffodils (1 to 7, 13)	Hydrangea (1 to 7)	Poinsettia (1 to 7)
Almond (ornamental) (1 to 7)	Dahlia (1 to 7)	Impatiens* (1 to 7)	Poppy (1 to 7)
Alyssum (1 to 7)	Delphinium (1 to 7)	Iris (1 to 8)	Pothos* (1 to 6)
Andromeda (1 to 7)	Deutzia (1 to 7)	Juniper (1 to 7)	Primrose (1 to 7)
Aphelandra (1 to 7)	Dianthus (1 to 7)	Kalanchoe (1 to 7)	Privet (1 to 7)
Artemisia (1 to 7)	Dieffenbachia (1 to 7)	Lillies (1 to 7)	Protea (1 to 7)
Aster (1 to 7)	Dizygotheca (1 to 7)	Lipstick vine (1 to 7)	Pyracantha (1 to 7)
Azalea (1 to 7)	Dogwood (1 to 7)	(Aeschynanthus)	Rhododendron (1 to 7)
Boxwood (1 to 7)	Dracena (1 to 7)	Marigold (1 to 7)	Rose Tree of China (1 to 7)
Cactus (1 to 7)	English Ivy (1 to 7)	Monarda (Bee Balm) (1 to 7)	Rose (1 to 7)
Calendula (1 to 7)	Episcia (1 to 7)	Pachysandra (1 to 7)	Salvia (1 to 7)
Carnation (1 to 7)	Euonymous (1 to 7)	Palm (1 to 7)	Schefflera (1 to 7)
Cherry (ornamental) (1 to 7)	Ficus (1 to 7)	Pansy (1 to 7)	Snapdragon (1 to 7)
Chrysanthemum (1 to 7, 11)	Forsythia (1 to 7)	Peach (ornamental) (1 to 7)	Statice (1 to 7)
Cineraria (1 to 7)	Gazania (1 to 7)	Peperomia (1 to 7)	Tree Ivy (1 to 7)
Coleus (1 to 7)	Geranium (1 to 7)	Periwinkle (1 to 7)	Tulip (1 to 7, 9)
Columbine (1 to 7)	Gladiolus (1 to 7, 12)	Philodendron (1 to 7)	Viburnum (1 to 7)
Coral Bells (Heuchera) (1 to 7)	Gloxinia (1 to 7)	Phlox (1 to 7)	Violet (1 to 7)
Crape Myrtle (1 to 7)	Gypsophila (1 to 7)	Pilea (1 to 7)	Zinnia (1 to 7, 10)
Crassula (1 to 7)	Hawthorn (1 to 7)	Pine (1 to 7)	
Croton (1 to 7)	Holly (1 to 7)	Pitosporum (1 to 7)	

*NOTE: Do not use CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide as a soil drench on Impatiens, and Pothos .

Do not use CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide on Spathiphyllum.

PLANT TOLERANCE: Plant tolerances to CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide have been found to be acceptable in the specific genera and species listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate every species or variety of ornamental plant for its tolerance to CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses in other plants on a small area basis using recommended rates prior to commercial use.



9/12

HOW TO USE CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP FUNGICIDE AS A FOLIAR SPRAY: Apply CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide as a foliar spray to run-off, at the following rates and intervals, when conditions become favorable for disease development.

DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT/ACRE	NUMBER OF WS PACKETS	INTERVAL OF APPLICATION	USE DIRECTIONS
Aerial Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.)	1.0 to 2.5	2 to 5 per <u>two</u> acres	7 to 14 days	Spray plants to insure thorough coverage
Alternaria Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria zinniae</i>)				
Alternaria Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria euphorbiae</i>)				
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria panax</i>) (<i>Alternaria tenissima</i>)				
Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> sp.)				
Fusarium Leaf Spot (<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i>)				
Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.)				
Ink Spot (<i>Drechslera iridis</i>)				
Ray Blight (<i>Ascochyta chrysanthami</i>)				
Tulip Fire (<i>Botrytis tulipae</i>)				
Daffodil Leaf Scorch (<i>Stagnospora curtissii</i>)				

Do not more than 2.5 pounds of product/acre per application.

Do not make more than 4 applications per crop per year.

Under severe disease pressure, use the highest recommended rate and/or the shortest spray interval. When disease pressure is light to moderate, the lower rates and longer intervals are recommended.

NOTE: A resin based surfactant should be added to foliar sprays for use on iris, lillies, and tulips.

HOW TO USE CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP FUNGICIDE AS A DRENCH

Apply CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide as a drench at seeding and/or after transplanting for *Rhizoctonia* control at the following rates and interval:

Disease	PRODUCT per100 GALS. Or PACKET per 250 GALS.	INTERVAL OF APPLICATION
Rhizoctonia Stem and Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.)	6 1/2 ounces 1 packet Apply 1 to 2 pints of solution per square foot.	14 Days

Do not exceed a total of 17.6 oz. product/1000 ft² per year.

Do not make more than 6 applications per year.

Under severe disease pressure, use the highest recommended rate. When disease pressure is light to moderate, the lower rate is recommended.

NOTE: Do not use CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide as a drench on impatiens, and pothos.
Do not use CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide on Spathiphyllum.

10/12

HOW TO USE CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP FUNGICIDE AS A DIP

Apply CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide as a corn dip for Fusarium corn rot control in Gladiolus, at the following rate:

DISEASE	POUNDS PRODUCT PER 100 GALLONS	WATER SOLUBLE PACKETS
Fusarium Corn Rot (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>)	2.0	2

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot and solid set. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of CHIPCO® 26019 WSP Fungicide in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide, and then the remaining volume of water. (Suspension concentrations using the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label of CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide per 1 to 4 gallons of water are recommended) Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with CHIPCO® brand 26019 WSP Fungicide has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 to 48 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.

Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e. g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

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

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

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

SPRAY DRIFT

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

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 to applications using dry formulation.

- 1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¼ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
 - 2. 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.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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 environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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

BOOM LENGTH: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¼ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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 given 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: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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

