U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
1381-277	6/20/24

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Praiz NG Fungicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589
St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

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.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

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.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Kristy Crews

Kristy Crews, Ph.D., Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)
Office of Pesticide Programs, USEPA

Date:
6/20/24

EPA Form 8570-6

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 1381-277.”

3. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 02/15/2024
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 02/15/2024
- Alternate CSF 2 dated 02/15/2024
- Alternate CSF 3 dated 02/15/2024

If you have any questions, please contact Kristy Crews at (202) 566-1813 or at crews.kristy@epa.gov.

Enclosure- Stamped Label

CHLOROTHALONIL	GROUP	M5	FUNGICIDE

Praiz® NG Fungicide
[Alternate Brand Name: AGF20006]

Active Ingredient:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)……54.0%

Other Ingredients: ……46.0%

Total:……100.0%

Praiz NG Fungicide is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC).

Contains 6.0 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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.)

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• 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. • **DO NOT** rub eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	• 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 swallowed:	• 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 the poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probably mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids. If this product comes into contact with eyes, irrigate the eye(s) during transport to hospital. Continue the irrigation process until the pH of the eye(s) has been neutralized. Perform and ophthalmic exam. Treat based on the grade of the eye injury.	
HOTLINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of medical emergency, call toll free 1-877-424-7452.	

See booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

EPA Reg. No.: 1381-ETT

Manufactured for:
Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589
St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

ACCEPTED
06/20/2024
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1381-277

EPA Est No.: _____

NET CONTENTS: _____

2/0521/4

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material to include barrier laminate; butyl rubber ≥ 14 mil; nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils; neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils; polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear

If the mixer/loader/applicator uses a high-pressure hand-wand sprayer, or if in an enclosed area wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particular filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR, a NIOSH approved elastomeric particular respirator with any R or P filter; OR, a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with HE filter.

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent 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 170.607(d-f)] 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 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 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 washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

Chlorothalonil 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 groundwater, areas with infield 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS
DO NOT mix or allow to come in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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, 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 to include barrier laminate; butyl rubber ≥ 14 mil; nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils; neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils; polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear

Special Eye irritation Provisions: Chlorothalonil in 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
    - 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** use on greenhouse-grown crops except as directed in the Ornamental Plants section of this label.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 150 feet for aerial applications, or 25 feet for ground applications of 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 with Bacillus thuringiensis-containing products (e.g. Dipel®), Latron B-1956® or Latron AG-98® as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label.
- See the **CROP SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS** section for use restrictions for individual crops/use sites.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

CHLOROTHALONIL	GROUP	M5	FUNGICIDE

For resistance management, Praiz NG Fungicide contains a Group M5 fungicide, chlorothalonil. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Praiz NG Fungicide and other Group M5 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group M5 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Winfield Solutions, LLC representative.

AERIAL 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 from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to conifer applications.

1) The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 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** section.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information
This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory 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 and Humidity).**

Controlling Droplet Size
- **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 the 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 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.

Application Height
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft 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
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind 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
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
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 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.

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 habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

MIXING, LOADING AND APPLYING
Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of Praiz NG Fungicide per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development use the high rate specified and shortest application interval.

Note: Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture.

Add the required amount of Praiz NG Fungicide slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of Praiz NG Fungicide 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.

Apply this product in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth.

- For field and row crops, spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrated ground sprays and aerial applications.
- For tree and orchard crops, apply this product in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy.
- For fruit and nut bearing crops, the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions.
- For conifers, the maximum volume is 100 gallons per acre.

Tank Mixing
This product may be tank mixed with other products if tank mixing is not prohibited by the label(s) of the tank mix partner products, or as otherwise noted on this label, and the tank mix partner products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated. **DO NOT** combine this product in the spray tank with pesticides, adjuvants, or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious to your conditions of use. If compatibility with another product is not known, perform a (jar) test to determine compatibility. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products used in tank mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

When an adjuvant used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Application and Calibration Techniques for Chemigation

1. Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and 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.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. **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.
5. 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.

6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
10. 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.
11. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.
12. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
13. 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.

This product may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

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

Thoroughly mix the specified amount this product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run but continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty-to-forty-five-minute period. Mix desired amount of Praiz NG Fungicide for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Praiz NG Fungicide plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration. Agitation is recommended. Praiz NG Fungicide can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Praiz NG Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

CROP SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Asparagus	Rust *(Puccinia asparagi)* Purple Spot *(Pleospora herbarum)* Cercospora blight (C. *asparagi)*	2 to 4 (1.5 to 3.0)	Use water volumes of 25 to 50 gallons per acre. Begin applications following final harvest of spears. Repeat applications at 14- to 28-day intervals depending on disease pressure. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if disease severity begins to increase during the season or weather conditions are conducive for severe epidemics. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 190 days (120 days in CA and AZ) of the harvest of spears in the following season.			
Bean (Snap)	Rust *(Uromyces appendiculatus)*	1 ⅜ to 3 (1.0 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat to maintain control. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Botrytis blight (gray mold) *(B. cinerea)*	3 (2.25)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.			
Dry Shelled Beans & Peas (except soybeans) bean, adzuki bean, broad bean, dry bean, lablab bean, navy bean, kidney bean, lima bean, moth bean, mung bean, pink bean, pinto bean, tepary bean, urd bean, yardlong catjang chickpea (garbanzo) cowpea lupin, grain lupin bean, rice bean, runner bean, jackbean pea, blackeyed pea, southern	Rust *(Uromyces appendiculatus)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum lindemuthianum)* Downy mildew *(Phytophthora nicotianae)* Cercospora leaf blotch *(C. cruenta)* Ascochtyta blight *(A. phaseolorum)*	1 ⅜ to 2 (1.0 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications at first onset of disease, which may occur as early as 2 to 4 weeks before flowering. Repeat applications at 7- to 10- day intervals. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest. 3) For use only on beans to be harvested dry with pods removed.			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Blueberries	**Suppression:** Anthracnose (ripe rot) *(C. gloeosporoides)* Mummy berry *(M. vacciniicorymbosi)*	3 to 4 (2.25 to 3.0)	This product should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy which includes alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Diseases may only be suppressed and russetting may occur under heavy disease pressure or unfavorable environmental conditions. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 100 gallons per acre. Begin applications at budbreak (green tip) and repeat at 10-day intervals through early bloom. Under heavy disease pressure, use the higher rate. The minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. Apply by ground or air.
	Septoria leaf spot *(Septoria albopunctata)* Rust *(Pucciniastrum vaccinii)*	3 to 4 (2.25 to 3.0)	**Foliar Use After Harvest** (after all berries are harvested): To maintain healthy leaves for the following season, apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (normally 20 to 100 gallons per acre). Repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals. The minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. Apply by ground or air.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) **DO NOT** apply after full bloom (except for foliar use after harvest). 3) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 42 days of harvest.			
Brassica, Head and Stem Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Chinese (tight-headed varieties only) Cabbage, Chinese (napa) Cabbage, Chinese Mustard Cauliflower Cavalo Broccolo Kohlrabi	Alternaria leaf spot *(Alternaria spp.)* Downy mildew (Peronospora parasitica)	1 ½ (1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals to maintain control. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Ring spot (California only)	2 (1.5)	For field-seeded Brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals to maintain control. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 8.8 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.			
Carrot	Alternaria leaf blight *(A. dauci)* Cercospora leaf spot *(C. carotae)*	1 ½ to 2 (1.125 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals to maintain control. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 15.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): This product may be applied the day of harvest.			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Celery	Basal stalk rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Early blight (*Cercospora apii)* Late blight *(Septoria apicola)*	2 to 3 (1.5 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when transplants are set in the field and repeat at a 7-day interval as needed to maintain control. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Suppression (7 day schedule): Pink rot *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)*	3 (2.25)	
	Early blight *(Cercospora apii)* Late blight *(Septoria apicola)*	1 ½ to 2 (1.125 to 1.5)	For celery seedbeds, apply in a spray volume of 125 gallons per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 18 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.			
Corn (sweet), **Corn** (grown for seed)	Helminthosporium leaf blights Rust *(Puccinia spp.)*	3/4 to 2 (0.6 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at a 7-day interval as required to maintain control. Under severe disease conditions use 1 ½ to 2 pints of this product per acre. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest. 3) **DO NOT** apply to sweet corn to be processed. 4) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated fields. 5) **DO NOT** ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.			
Cranberry	Fruit rots Lophodermium leaf/twig blight *(L. hypophyllum)*	4 to 6 ½ (3.0 to 4.9)	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the 6 ½ pint per acre rate on a 10-day schedule. The minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. When applying by chemigation, use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only.
	Upright dieback *(Phomopsis vaccinii)*	4 to 6 ½ (3.0 to 4.9)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain coverage of uprights and runners. Make the first application before bloom, at the time shoots begin growth in the spring. Make additional applications at 10- to 14-day intervals. The minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. When applying by chemigation, use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 15.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvest. 3) **DO NOT** apply to beds when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from beds for at least 3 days following application.			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Cucurbits Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Honeydew melon *Momordica spp.* (Bitter melon, Balsam apple) Muskmelon Pumpkin Squash Watermelon Zucchini Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Downy mildew *(Pseudoperonospora cubensis)* Target spot *(Corynespora cassiicola)*	1 ½ to 2 (1.125 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Note: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. **DO NOT** apply this product to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present: 1 Intense heat and sunlight 2. Drought conditions 3. Poor vine canopy 4. Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn **DO NOT** combine this product with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be noninjurious to watermelons under your conditions of use. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Alternaria leaf blight *(A. cucumerina)* Alternaria leaf spot *(A. alternata)* Cercospora leaf spot *(C. citrullina)* Gummy stem blight /vine decline *(Didymella bryoniae)* Powdery mildew *(Sphaerotheca only)* Scab *(Cladosporium cucumerinum)*	2 to 3 (1.5 to 2.25)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 15.75 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): This product may be applied the day of harvest.			
Fruiting Vegetables (except tomato): Eggplant Groundcherry Okra Pepino Pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper) Tomatillo	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Botrytis leaf mold *(Botrytis cinerea)* Cercospora leaf spot *(Cercospora spp.)* Powdery mildew *(Leveillula taurica)*	1 ½ (1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications as a foliage, flower, and fruit spray when disease is expected. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 3 days of harvest.			
Ginseng	Alternaria blight *(Alternaria panax)* Gray mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	2 (1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as disease pressure warrants. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground or air.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 12.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Grasses Grown for Seed	Bipolaris and Drechslera leaf spots Glume blotch Leaf rust Septoria leaf spot Stem rust Stripe rust	1 to 1 ½ (0.75 to 1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Reapply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14-day intervals The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Selenophoma (eyespot)	1 to 2 (0.75 to 1.5)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest. 3) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed hay produced before harvest. Feeding of treated plant parts after harvest of seed is allowed.			
Horseradish	Ramularia stem and leaf spot *(Ramularia armoraciae)*	3 (2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as disease pressure warrants. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground or air.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 18.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.			
Lupine and Lentil	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)* Ascochyta *(Ascochyta pisi)*	1 to 1 ½ (0.75 to 1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as disease pressure warrants. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 6.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.			
Mango	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp.)*	2 to 3 ½ (1.5 to 2.6)	Use a water volume of 20 to 300 gallons per acre. Begin applications at early bloom and repeat on a 7- to 14-day interval until early fruit development. Begin the season with the 2-pint rate on a 14-day interval. If disease pressure is severe, use the higher rate and shorter interval. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Use during bloom and fruit set up until fruit reach one-inch diameter. May cause spotting on fruit larger than one inch in diameter. Apply by ground or air.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 24.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Mint (Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin only)	Rust *(Puccinia menthae)* Septoria leaf spot *(S. menthae)*	1 ⅜ (1.0)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4 to 8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals to maintain control The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground or air.

Specific Use Restrictions:
1) **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year.
2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 80 days of harvest.
3) **DO NOT** feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Fl. oz. Product/ 1000 sq. ft. of bed surface (lb. a.i./1000 sq. ft.)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Mushroom Beds	Verticillium brown spot and dry bubble	2 ¾ to 5 ½ fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.26)	Apply as a drench to the mushroom bed surface in at least 12.5 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. of mushroom bed. Make two applications as follows: • First application - apply 5 ½ fl. oz. within two days of top-dressing the spawn colonized mushroom compost with a casing layer. • Second application - apply 2 ¾ fl. oz. at pinning.

Specific Use Restrictions:
1) **DO NOT** make more than two applications per cropping cycle.
2) **DO NOT** apply more than 8.25 fl. oz. (0.39 lb. a.i.) per 1,000 sq. ft. of this product per cropping cycle.
3) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 5 days of first harvest.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Onion (Dry bulb) **Garlic**	Botrytis leaf blight *(Botrytis spp.)* Downy mildew *(Peronospora destructor)* Purple blotch (*Alternaria porri)* **Suppression (during storage):** Botrytis neck rot	1 to 3 (0.75 to 2.25)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. This product is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows:

	Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard
Rate/Acre	1 pt.	1 ⅜ pts.	3 pts.
Frequency	10 days	7 - 10 days	7 days

For suppression of neck rot (*Botrytis* spp.) during storage, a minimum of three weekly applications prior to lifting, using 1 ⅜ to 3 pints of per acre, is recommended.

The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

Apply by ground, air or chemigation.

Specific Use Restrictions:
1) **DO NOT** apply more than 15.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year.
2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Onion (green bunching) **Leek** **Shallots** **Onion and Garlic** (grown for seed)	Botrytis leaf blight *(Botrytis spp.)* Purple blotch *(Alternaria porri)* **Suppression:** Downy mildew *(Peronospora destructor)*	1 ½ to 3 (1.125 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods, and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease. Use the high rate and a 7-day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persist. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 6.75 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): • **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest on garlic grown for seed. • **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks, or shallots.			
Papaya	Alternaria fruit spot *(A. alternata)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Stem end rot *(A. alternata, Colletotrichum spp.)*	1 ½ to 3 (1.125 to 2.25)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground only.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 6.75 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): This product may be applied the day of harvest.			
Parsnip	Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria spp.)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Botrytis blight (gray mold) *(B. cinerea)* Bottom rot *(Rhizoctonia)* Downy mildew *(Plasmopara crustosa*)	1 ½ to 2 (1.125 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7 to 10-day schedule. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 6.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 10 days of harvest.			
Passion Fruit	Alternaria fruit and leaf spot *(Alternaria spp.)* Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum spp.)* Cercospora fruit spot	2 (1.5)	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin applications during late bloom and repeat at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 7.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Peanut	Early leaf spot *(Cercospora arachidicola)* Late leaf spot *(Cercosporidium personatum)* Pepper spot (Leptosphaerulina crassiasca)	1 to 1 ½ (0.75 to 1.125)	Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting; repeat at 14-day intervals. When conditions favor late leaf spot or when rust or web blotch, occur, apply 1 ½ pints of per acre at 14-day intervals for the remainder of the season. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. If applying by chemigation, use 1 ½ pints of per acre. It is recommended to alternate chemigation applications with ground or aerial applications.
	Rust *(Puccinia arachidis)* Web blotch *(Phoma arachidicola)*	1 ½ (1.125)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest. 3) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas. 4) **DO NOT** feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.			
Persimmon Florida and Hawaii Only	Cercospora leaf spot *(Cercospora fuliginosa)*	1 ¼ (0.94)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Aerial applications require the use of a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 14-day intervals as disease pressure warrants. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.. Apply by air or ground.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 4.7 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest. 3) May be applied to persimmon only in the states of Florida and Hawaii.			
Potato	Black dot *(Colletotrichum coccodes)* Botrytis vine rot *(B. cinerea)* Early blight *(Alternaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)	¾ (0.6) - then - 1 to 1 ½ (0.75 to 1.125)	Begin applications at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 5- to 10-day intervals. Begin applying the higher label rates at 5- to 10- day intervals when any one of the following events occur: • Vines close within the rows • Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV) • The crop reaches 300 P-days Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing, and disease conditions are severe. The minimum retreatment interval is 5 days. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. **DO NOT** exceed a 10-day interval between applications when using chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 11.25 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Rhubarb	Ramularia leaf spot *(Ramularia rhei)* Ascochyta *(Ascochyta rhei)*	3 (2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as disease pressure warrants. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by air or ground.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 13.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.			
Soybeans	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum truncatum)* Cercospora leaf blight *(C. kikuchii)* Diaporthe pod and stem rot *(D. phaseolorum)* Frogeye leaf spot *(Cercospora sojina)* Purple seed stain *(C. kikuchii)* Septoria brown spot *(S. glycines)* **Suppression:** Rust (Phakopsora pachyrhizi)		Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least five gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three-application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.
		1 ½ to 2 ¼ (1.125 to 1.7)	**Two application program:** **For determinate varieties,** make the first application at R3 stage (early pod set) and the second application at R5 (seed formation). **For indeterminate varieties,** make the first application when largest pods are 1 - 1 ¼ inches in length. Make the second application 14 days later.
		1 to 2 (0.75 to 1.5)	**Three application program:** **For determinate varieties,** make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod set (R3), and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5). **For indeterminate varieties,** make the first application one week after first flowering and continue applications at 14-day intervals.
	Stem canker *(Diaporthe phaseolorum)*	1 (0.75)	Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre, as a band treatment directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliate leaves (V2). If conditions favor stem canker disease make a second and third application. Make all applications at 14-day intervals.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 42 days of harvest. 3) **DO NOT** feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pint Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Tomato	**FOLIAGE** Early blight *(Alternaria solani)* Gray leaf mold *(Fluvia fluva; Cladosporium)* Gray leaf spot *(Stemphyllium botryosum)* Late blight *(Phytophthora infestans)* Septoria leaf spot *(S. lycopersici)* Target spot *(Corynespora cassiicola)*	1 ⅜ to 2 (1.0 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur, and disease threatens. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. **For foliage diseases,** apply on a 7- to 10-day interval. **For fruit diseases,** begin at fruit set and apply on a 7- to 14- day interval. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.
	FRUIT Alternaria fruit rot (black mold) *(A. alternata)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Botrytis gray mold *(B. cinerea)* Late blight fruit rot *(P. infestans)* Rhizoctonia fruit rot *(R. solani)*	2 to 2 ¾ (1.5 to 2.1)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 15.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): This product may be applied the day of harvest.			
Yam	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)*	1 to 1 ¼ (0.75 to 0.94)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals as disease pressure warrants. The minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 11.25 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.			

Tree and Orchard Crops

Apply this product in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. For fruit and nut bearing crops, the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions.

Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application, because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, this product may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre.

When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower listed rate may be used.

* Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PINT PRODUCT PER (lb. a.i. per) ACRE	100 GALLONS*	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Almonds	Blossom blight/brown rot *(Monilinia spp.)* Scab *(Venturis carpophila)* Shot hole *(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum acutatum)*	4 (3.0)	1 ⅓ (1.0)	Use water volumes of 20 to 300 gallons per acre. **For blossom blight,** begin application at popcorn (pink bud) and follow with an application at full bloom. If weather is still conducive for disease development, another application may be made at petal fall. **For control of shot hole,** make an application in the autumn at leaf fall. In the spring, make the first application at budbreak, followed by an application at shuck split to control nut infections and to control scab. **Dormant applications for scab:** Apply before bud swell (generally December 1 through January 10). Apply 4 pints this product with 4 gal of agricultural spray oil per acre. **For control of anthracnose,** apply 4 pints/A. Apply by ground or air.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) D**O NOT** apply more than 18.75 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 150 days of harvest. 3) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.				
Filberts (Hazelnuts)	Eastern filbert blight (*Anisogramma anomala)*	4 (3.0)	1 ⅓ (1.0)	Use a water volume of 20 to 300 gallons per acre. Begin applications at the onset of disease or when weather conditions favor disease development. Make applications on a 14 to 28-day schedule, using the shorter interval under heavy disease pressure. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground or air.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 120 days of harvest. 3) **DO NOT** apply through irrigation. 4) **DO NOT** apply with oils, surfactants or fertilizers. 5) **DO NOT** apply within one week of an oil-based pesticide application. 6) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.				

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PINT PRODUCT PER (lb. a.i. per) ACRE	100 GALLONS*	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Peach Nectarine Apricot Cherry Plum Prune	Leaf curl (*Taphrina deformans)* Shot hole *(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)*	3 ⅛ to 4 ⅛ (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 ⅜ (0.75 to 1.0)	For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application, and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of this product for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where shot hole occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections. Apply by ground or air.
	Brown rot blossom blight *(Monilinia spp.)* Lacy (russet) scab (plum/prune)	3 ⅛ to 4 ⅛ (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 ⅜ (0.75 to 1.0)	Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall. Apply by ground or air.
	Black knot (cherry, plum) *(Apiosporina morbosa)* Cherry leaf spot *(Blumeriella jaapii)* Scab *(Cladosporium carpophilum)*	3 ⅛ to 4 ⅛ (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 ⅜ (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. **DO NOT** apply this product after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10 to 14 days later. Apply by ground or air.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 15.4 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days. 3) This product may be applied through shuck split and again after harvest as indicated. 4) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.				
Pistachio	Botryosphaeria blight *(B. dothidea)* **Suppression:** Alternaria late blight *(A. alternata)*	6 (4.5)	3 (2.25)	Use a water volume of 20 to 200 gallons per acre. Make the first application at the beginning of the blossom period followed by an application at full bloom. Make additional applications as required on a 28- day schedule. For Septoria and Botrytis, use the higher rate if disease pressure is severe. The minimum re-treatment interval is 28 days. NOTE: Use of this product may result in speckling or reddening of the fruit hull (epicarp). This effect is superficial and has not resulted in any change in nut quality. Apply by ground or air.
	Botrytis blight *(B. cinerea)* Septoria leaf spot *(S. pistacina)*	4 to 6 (3.0 to 4.5)	2 to 3 (1.50 to 2.25)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 22.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per year. 2) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest. 3) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.				

Conifers (including Christmas Trees)

Apply this product in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy.

Applications may be made by ground or air. Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.

The minimum volume for application by aircraft to conifer stands and Christmas trees is 10 gallons per acre. For conifers, the maximum application volume is 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pints Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Conifers (Including Christmas trees) For use in: 1) Conifer nursery beds 2) Christmas tree and bough production plantations 3) Tree seed orchards	Swiss needlecast *(Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii)* Interior needle blight (*Mycosphaerella spp.* and *Phaeocryptopus nudus)*	2 ¾ to 5 ½ (2.1 to 4.125)	**One to Two Applications:** In Christmas tree plantations or conifer stands, make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Under high disease pressure, a second application may be made 10-14 days after the first application. When using aerial applications, use the highest rate.
	Scleroderris canker *(Gremmeniella abietina)* Swiss needlecast *(P. gaeumannii)* Interior needle blight *(Mycosphaerella spp.* and *Phaeocryptopus nudus)*	1 ½ to 2 ¾ (1.125 to 2.1)	**Multiple Applications:** Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4-week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For-use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3-week schedule. When using aerial applications, use the highest rate.
	Sirococcus tip blight *(S. conigenus)*	2 to 3 ½ (1.5 to 2.6)	
	Rhizosphaera needlecast (Rhizosphaera spp.) Scirrhia brown spot (Mycosphaerella dearnessii)	5 ½ (4.125)	
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecasts	2 ¾ to 5 ½ (2.1 to 4.125)	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8-week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
	Rhabdocline needlecast	1 ½ to 2 ¾ (1.125 to 2.1)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 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.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Pints Product/A (lb. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
	Botrytis seedling blight Phoma twig blight	1 ½ to 2 ¾ (1.125 to 2.1)	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.
	Weir's cushion rust *(Chrysomyxa weirii)*	5 ½ (4.125)	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7- to 10-day intervals.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) **DO NOT** apply more than 16.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per year.
2) **DO NOT** use on forests**.**
3) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

DO NOT make aerial applications in conifer nursery beds. Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.

TURFGRASSES

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.
- Sod farm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and harvested.
- **DO NOT** use for sod farms at application rates greater than 13 pounds of active ingredient, per acre, per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than the following totals of chlorothalonil active ingredient from all registered product sources to the indicated types of turfgrass:

TYPE OF TURFGRASS	TOTAL CHLOROTHALONIL AI / ACRE / YEAR
Golf Course Greens	73 lbs.
Golf Course Tees	52 lbs.
Golf Course Fairways	26 lbs.
Sod Farms	13 lbs.
Other Turf	26 lbs.

Apply this product in 90 - 450 gallons of water per acre on course greens and tees, and 30 to 100 gallons of water per acre on fairways, lawns and other turfgrass. **Apply with ground equipment only**.

Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below. **DO NOT** mow or irrigate after treatment until spray deposit on turfgrass is thoroughly dry. Use this product in conjunction with good turf management practices.

DISEASES* CONTROLLED	INTERVAL OF APPLICATION	GOLF COURSE GREENS & TEES RATE PER 1,000 SQ.FT.	GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS, LAWNS & OTHER TURFGRASS RATE PER ACRE
1. Dollar spot 2. Brown patch 3. Leaf spot, Melting- out, Brown blight 4. Gray leaf spot	7-14 days	2 to 3.6 fluid ounces (4.1 to 7.3 lbs a.i./acre)	5.5 to 9.75 pints (4.1 to 7.3 lbs a.i./acre)
5. Red thread 6. Anthracnose 7. Copper spot 8. Stem rust (bluegrass) 9. Dichondra leaf spot	7 days or 14 days	3.6 fluid ounces or 5.5 fluid ounces (7.3 or 11.3 lbs a.i./acre)	9.75 pints or 15 pints (7.3 or 11.3 lbs a.i./acre)

*Diseases listed are caused by fungi, some of which are named as follows:

1. Dollar spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa; Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.
2. Brown patch: *Rhizoctonia solani, R. zeae, R. cerealis*
3. Leaf spots, Melting-out, Brown blight: *Drechslera spp.* (including *D. poae, D. siccans), Bipolaris sorokiniana, Curvularia spp.*
4. Gray leaf spot: *Pyricularia grisea, P. oryzae*
5. Red thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*
6. Anthracnose: *Colletrotrichum graminicola*
7. Copper spot: *Gloeocercospora sorghi*
8. Stem rust: *Puccinia graminis*
9. *Dichondra leaf spot: Alternaria sp*

Gray Snow Mold caused by Typhula spp.: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 to 10 gallons per 1,000 square feet). Apply 5.5 fluid ounces of this product per 1,000 square feet of turf area (15 pints per acre). Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, re-apply this product at monthly intervals until Gray Snow Mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where Pink Snow Mold (Microdochium or Fusarium patch) is likely to occur, apply at 5.5 fluid ounces in combination with products containing iprodione at 2 ounces active ingredient, per 1,000 square feet of turf area. Read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients.

Fusarium (Microdochium) Patch: This product is effective against Fusarium patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter. Apply 5.5 fluid ounces of this product per 1,000 square feet of turf area. Begin applications in late autumn and re-apply at 21-to-28-day intervals until conditions favorable for Fusarium patch no longer prevail.

Algal scum: Apply this product at 2 to 3.6 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet on a 7-to-14-day schedule. When colonies of algae are well established, make every attempt to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with the use of this product. Several applications of this product at the high rate may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. When environmental conditions are favorable for algae growth, a preventive program with this product will suppress re-colonization of the turf.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Apply this product at a rate of 1-3/8 pints per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in the tables below. Apply enough diluted spray per acre to provide thorough coverage of all plant parts that are intended to be protected from disease, generally ranging from 20 to 150 gallons per acre. Repeat applications at 7-to-14-day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable for disease. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply this product at 7-day intervals. **DO NOT apply more than a total of 36.4 lbs chlorothalonil active ingredient per acre per year on field-grown ornamentals.** Fruits and other structures which may be borne on treated plants **MUST NOT BE EATEN**.

This product may be used in greenhouses for ornamental plants only. **DO NOT** use mistblowers or high-pressure spray equipment when making applications of this product in greenhouses.

This product is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each type of ornamental plant. Test for possible phytotoxic responses, using recommended rates on each type of ornamental plant on a small area prior to widespread use. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

ORNAMENTALS RECOMMENDED FOR TREATMENT WITH PRAIZ NG FUNGICIDE

Broadleaf Shrubs and Trees		
Andromeda (*Pieris*) (4)	Flowering almond (1,2)	Oregon-grape (*Mahonia*) (6)
Ash (*Fraxinus*) (1)	Flowering cherry (1,2)	Red-tip (*Photinia*) (1)
Aspen (1)	Flowering peach (1,2)	Poplar (1)
Azalea (1,2,4)	Flowering plum (1,2)	Privet (*Ligustrum*) (1)
Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1)	Flowering quince (1,2)	Rhododendron (1,2,4)
Camellia (2)	Hawthorn (1,6)	Sand cherry (1,2)
Cherry-laurel (1)	Holly (1)	Sequoia (1)
Crabapple (1,6)	Lilac (5)	Spirea (1)
Dogwood (1)	Magnolia (1)	Sycamore, Planetree (1)
Eucalyptus (3)	Maple (1)	Viburnum (5)
Euonymus (1)	Mountain laurel (1)	Walnut (*Juglans*) (1)
Firethorn (*Pyracantha*) (1)	Oak (red group only) (1,7)	

Flowering Plants and Bulbs		
Arabian violet (2) Begonia (1) Carnation (1,2) Chrysanthemum (1,2) Crocus (1) Daffodil (1) Daisy (1) Geranium (1,6)	Gladiolus (1,2) Hollyhock (6) Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6) Iris (1,2) Lily (1) Marigold (1) Narcissus (1) Pansy (1)	Petunia (1,4) Phlox (1) Poinsettia[b] (1) Rose[c] (1) Statice (1) Tulip (1) Zinnia (1,5)

(a) Avoid applications during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable.
(b) Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts.
(c) Use 1 pint of Praiz NG Fungicide per 100 gallons of water.

Foliage Plants		
Aglaonema (1) Areca palm (1) Artemesia (1) Boston fern (*Nephrolepis*) (1) Dracaena (1) Dumbcane (*Dieffenbachia*) (1) Fatsia (*Aralia*) (1)	Ficus (1) Florida ruffle fern (1) Leatherleaf fern (1) Lipstick plant (1) Ming aralia (1) Oyster plant (*Rhoeo*) (1) Pachysandra[d] (1)	Parlor palm (*Chamaedorea*) (1) Peperomia (1) Philodendron (1,4) Prayer plant (*Maranta*) (1) Syngonium (1) Zebra plant (*Aphelandra*) (1)

(d) Use 2-3/4 pints of Praiz NG Fungicide per 100 gallons of water.

Diseases controlled with Praiz NG Fungicide:

1. Leafspots & Foliar Blights:		
Actinopelte leafspot Alternaria leafspot or leaf blight Anthracnose (*Gnomonia,Glomerella, Colletotrichum, Discula*) blights Black spot (*Diplocarpon*) Botrytis blights Cephalosporium leafspot Cercospora leafspot Cercosporidium leafspot Shothole (*Stigmina*) Corynespora stem & leafspots	Curvularia leafspot Dactylaria leafspot Didymellina leafspot Drechslera (*Bipolaris*) leafspots, inkspot Fabraea (Entomosporium) leafspot Fusarium (*Gibberella*) leafspot Gloeosporium black leafspot Marssonina leafspot Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight	Mycosphaerella ray blight Myrothecium leafspot, brown rot Phyllosticta leafspot Ramularia leafspot Rhizoctonia web blight Scab (Venturia) Septoria leafspot Sphaeropsis leafspot Stagonospora leaf scorch Tan leafspot (*Curvularia*) Volutella leaf blight
2. Flower Spots & Blights:		
Botrytis flower spot, flower blight Curvularia flower spot	Monilinia blossom blight Ovulinia flower blight	Rhizopus blossom blight Sclerotinia flower blight
3. Cylindrocladium stem canker		
4. Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback		
5. Powdery mildews:		
Erysiphe cichoracearum	*Sphaerotheca fuliginea*	*Microsphaera spp.*
6. Rusts:		
Gymnosporangium spp.	*Pucciniastrum hydrangeae*	*Puccinia spp.*
7. Taphrina blister		

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Protect from excessive heat. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. **DO NOT** walk-through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.

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

Follow the handling instructions appropriate for container size and type.

Non-refillable containers less than or equal to 5 gallons: **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Non-refillable container greater than 5 gallons: **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers greater than 5 gallons: Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED “AS IS” BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, **DO NOT** use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

[WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including chlorothalonil, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and ethylene glycol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information to: www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.]

Note to reviewer: The above P65 Warning will only appear on the market place label if we register the product in California.