

1812-334 1870

MAY 26 1995

James Yowell
Griffin Corporation
P.O. Box 1847
Valdosta, GA 31603

Dear Mr. Yowell:

Subject: Revised Labeling
Kocide DF
EPA Registration No. 1812-334
Your Submission Dated April 24, 1995

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

a. The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section must appear in the Hazards to Humans Domestic Animals section. Title 40 CFR § 156.212(c) states that "Personal Protective Equipment statements for pesticide handles shall be in the HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS) section of the labeling".

b. In the "If on skin:" statement you may use the phrase:

Get medical attention if irritation persists

c. If the Precautionary Statements do not appear on the front panel add the referral statement:

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

2. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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-2-

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,



James M. Stone
Acting Product Manager (22)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

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3 of 20

04/17/95

KOCIDE® DF

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA REGISTRATION

DRY FLOWABLE

MAY 26 1995

FUNGICIDE/BACTERICIDE

This is the full label for Kocide DF, and it is a fungicide/bactericide. It is registered under EPA Reg. No. 1812-334.

Active Ingredient

Copper Hydroxide 61.4%

Inert Ingredients 38.6%

Total 100.0%

(Metallic Copper Equivalent 40%)

**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.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention. *if irritation persists*

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Get medical attention.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

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

Griffin Corporation
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

EPA Reg No 1812-334
EPA Est No 8901-TX-1

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours without required PPE.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, 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 DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities; by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTE: Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, or the user has small scale direct experience, tank mixing should not be undertaken.

NOTE: It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as agricultural chemicals are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each days use.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

CITRUS: Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Tangelo and Tangerine.

FIELD CROPS: Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Peanut, Potato, Sugar Beet and Wheat.

SMALL FRUITS: Blackberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry.

TREE CROPS: Almond, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Banana, Cacao, Cherry, Coffee, Filbert, Mango, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pear, Pecan, Pistachio, Plum, Prune, Quince and Walnut.

VEGETABLES: Bean, Beet Greens, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Escarole; Greens (Collard, Mustard and Turnip), Honeydew, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Onion, Pea, Pepper, Pumpkin, Spinach, Squash, Table Beet, Tomato, Watercress, and Watermelon.

VINES: Grape, Hops and Kiwi.

MISCELLANEOUS: Atemoya, Carambola, Chives, Dill, Douglas Fir, Ginseng, Guava, Litchi, Live Oaks, Macadamia, Mamey Sapote, Papaya, Parsley, Passion Fruit, Pecan, Sugar Apple, and Sycamore.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADE HOUSE CROPS: Kocide DF may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture. While Specific directions are presented have been developed for Citrus Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato. general use may occur for any crop on this label where physiology allows Greenhouse or Shade house culture.

TURF: Algae control

Spot

Start post-bloom sprays at $\frac{2}{3}$ petal fall and repeat every 28 days for Melanose or 21 days for Scab until fruit are no longer susceptible. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting

2-6 4 - 8
lbs.

Apply in summer on expanded new flush and fruit. Repeat on subsequent flushes where disease pressure is severe. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Alternaria Brown Spot
(suppression)

2-6 8 - 12
lbs

Apply in summer on expanded new when the first spring flush appears and repeat on subsequent ~~each flushes when disease pressure is severe thereafter.~~ Applications to protect fruit should start after two-thirds of the petals have fallen and be repeated on a 21-day schedule. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

8-10 lbs.

~~On susceptible varieties apply when the first spring flush appear and each flush thereafter. Application to the fruiting bodies should start after two-thirds of the petals have fallen and be repeated on a 21-day schedule.~~

Phytophthora Brown Rot,
Septoria Spot

4-8 lbs.

Begin application in fall before or just after the first rain and continue as needed. For Brown Rot only, apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. For control of Septoria or where fruit have already been infected with Brown Rot, apply to entire tree. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

NOTE: In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 pound of high quality lime per pound of Kocide 101.

Phytophthora Foot Rot

1 lb.

Mix with 1 gallon of water and paint trunks of trees from soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs. Apply in May prior to summer rains and/or in the fall prior to wrapping trees for freeze protection. Treatment serves for protection for up to one year, but does not cure

Begin spraying at 35-40 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 10-14 day intervals as needed. Reduce sprays to 7 day intervals during humid weather. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. One to two quarts of a six pound per gallon flowable sulfur per acre may be added.

Potato Early and Late Blight 1 - 4 lbs.

Apply 1 - 1.5 2 lbs. per acre at 7-10 day intervals starting when plants are 2-6 inches high in locations where disease pressure is light and up to 3 - 4 pounds per acre where disease is more severe.

Sugar Beet Cercospora Leaf Spot 2 - 5 lbs.

Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10-14 day intervals as needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. is severe. Addition of a suitable agricultural spray oil is recommended.

SMALL FRUITS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Blackberry (Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems & Thornless Evergreens),	Leaf and Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust, Pseudomonas Blight	4 lbs.	Apply a delayed dormant spray after pruning/training in the spring. Make additional applications in fall application after harvest before heavy rains begin. Add 1 quart of crop superior-type oil per acre.
	Leaf and Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow	2 lbs	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower

Strawberry	Leaf Spot, and Leaf Blight, Angular Leaf Spot (<u>Xanthomonas</u>)	2 - 3 lbs.
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after harvest.

Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season. Apply in at least 20 gallons of water. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

NOTE: Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.

TREE CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) Bacteria Canker and Blast (<u>Pseudomonas</u>)	8-12 16 lbs.	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. Apply dormant spray after leaf fall before fall/winter rains. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. One pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water may be added. For Cherries, where disease is severe, an additional application at leaf-fall may be required. Early bloom (popcorn) application. Apply before full bloom. Apply cover sprays at early popcorn to full bloom. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Blossom Brown Rot, Coryneum Blight (Shot hole)	6 - 8 lbs. (almonds) 8 - 12 lbs. (all others)	

NOTE: To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate make

Crown or Collar Rot 4 lbs. Mix in 100 gallons of water.
Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early spring or in late fall after harvest for best results. Do not contact foliage or fruit if present.

NOTE: Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.

Avocado **Anthracnose, Blotch, Scab** 8 - 12 lbs. Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at monthly intervals for 5-6 applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.

Banana **Sigatoka** 2 lbs. Apply by air in 3 gallons of water combining 0.5 gallons of agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods.

Black Pitting 4 lbs. Mix in 100 gallons of water (4 pounds per acre) and apply directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.

Cacao **Black Pod** 2 - 8.5 lbs. Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Apply ~~1.75 - 4~~ 2 - 4.5 lbs. per acre at as often as 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas at varying rates depending on disease severity. For drier areas, where apply 2 to 4 sprays at 6.5 - 8.5 lbs. per acre applications are recommended during critical

			higher rates when conditions favor disease.
	Iron Spot (<u>Cercospora coffeicola</u>), Pink Disease (<u>Corticium salmonicolor</u>)	2 lbs.	Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three 3 applications.
Filbert	Bacterial Blight	16 - 24 lbs.	Apply as a post harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall apply a second spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. Add 1 pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Eastern Filbert Blight	16 - 24 lbs.	Apply as a dilute spray in adequate water for thorough coverage. Make initial application after harvest in October before heavy winter rains begin. The next application should be made in late February to early March followed by another application one month later. If desired, add 1 pint of a sticking agent or superior type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
Mango	Anthraxnose	8 - 10 lbs.	Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
Olive	Peacock Spot, Olive Knot	8 - 12 lbs.	Make first application before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should

Pear	Fire Blight	1 lb.	Apply at 5 day intervals throughout the bloom period.
	Blossom Blast (<u>Pseudomonas</u>)	12 - 16 lbs.	Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high or when conditions are favorable for development.
Pecan	Shuck & Kernel Rot (<u>Phytophthora cactorum</u>) and Zonate Leafspot (<u>Cristulariella pyramidalis</u>)	2 - 4 lbs.	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2 to 4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
Pistachio	Botrytis Blight, Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight, Septoria Leaf Blight, Late Blight (<u>Alternaria alternata</u>)	4 - 8 lbs.	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14-28 day schedule as dictated by disease conditions. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. If disease conditions are severe, use the high rate and short spray interval.
Quince	Fire Blight	1 lb.	Apply at 5 day intervals throughout the bloom period. Apply in adequate water for thorough coverage.
Walnut	Walnut Blight	8 - 12.5 lbs.	Apply first spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or as needed if frequent rainfall or extended periods of moisture occur. Thorough coverage of

conditions.

Crucifers (such as (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Greens (Beet, Collard, Mustard and Turnip)

Black Rot (*Xanthomonas*) & Black Leaf Spot (*Alternaria*), Downy Mildew

1 - 2 lbs.

Apply at 7-10 day intervals. Begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

NOTE: Reddening of older leaves may occur on broccoli and a flecking of wrapper leaves may occur on cabbage.

Cucurbits (Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, and Squash)

Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy and Powdery Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, and Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (suppression)

1.5 - 3 2 lbs.

Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development and prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat at 5-7 day intervals. Use shorter intervals and higher rates when conditions favorable disease for rapid expansion.

NOTE: Crop injury may occur from application at higher rates and shorter intervals. Discontinue use if injury occurs.

Eggplant

Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, & *Phomopsis*

2 lbs.

Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

Lettuce, Endive, Escarole

Downy Mildew

1 - 2 lbs

Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7 - 10 days as needed to suppress disease. Use shorter intervals and higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Mold, Late Blight
Septoria Leaf Spot

Use higher rates when conditions
favor for severe disease.

~~NOTE: Under severe disease
pressure and favorable
environmental conditions spray at
5-7 day intervals.~~

Watercress

Cercospora
Leaf Spot

2 lbs.

Begin application when plants are
first established in the field,
repeating at 7 - 14 day intervals
depending on disease severity and
environmental conditions. Do
not exceed 4 applications per
crop. Apply using ground spray
equipment at no less than 50
gallons of spray solution per acre.

VINES

Crops

Disease

Rate/Acre

Use Instructions

Grape

Black Rot, Powdery
Mildew, Downy
Mildew

2 lbs.

Begin applications at late
dormant up to bud break with
subsequent applications
throughout the season depending
upon disease severity.

NOTE: Foliage injury may
occur on copper sensitive
varieties such as Concord,
Delaware, Niagara, and Rosettes.
Either test for sensitivity or add 1
to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per
pound of Kocide DF.

Hops

Downy Mildew

2 lbs.

Make crown treatment after
pruning, but before training.
After training, additional
treatments are needed at about 10
day intervals

Douglas Fir	Rhabdocline needlecast	2 lbs.	Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 3-4 week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered pesticide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.
Ginseng	Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight	2.6 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.	Use as a tank mix with 2 pounds Rovral® 50W in 100 gallons of water. Begin KOCIDE-Rovral applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every 7 days until plants become dormant in fall. Use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy and thoroughly covers the stem. If schedule application is to be made before a rain shower, Apply fungicides at least 8 hours before the rain. giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker or sticker is advised. NOTE: Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies to 2-4-year old Ginseng. It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicide, therefore, use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy.
Guava	Anthravnose, Red Algae	3 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage

Papaya	Anthracnose	4 - 10 lbs.	Apply Begin applications before disease appears and repeat Apply at 10-14 day intervals. under light disease pressure and Apply at 5-7 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall. under heavy disease pressure. The addition of an approved spreader is desirable. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Parsley	Bacterial blight (<u>Pseudomonas</u> sp.)	3 lbs.	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5-7 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.
Passion Fruit	Anthracnose	6 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sugar Apple (<u>Annona</u>)	Anthracnose	12 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sycamore	Anthracnose	2 - 3 lbs.	Apply as a full cover spray Apply in 100 gallons of water or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7-10 days later at 10% leaf expansion. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADE HOUSE CROPS

Notice to User: Kocide DF may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on some crops which appear on this label, specific instructions have been developed for the crops.

Pepper	Bacterial Spot	2 - 3 TBSP	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease when conditions favor disease.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Grey Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	2 - 4 3 TBSP	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease when conditions favor disease.

TURFGRASS

To control algae in turfgrass, apply 1-5 pounds Kocide DF per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. Kocide DF may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe for 7-10 days for signs of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in spray solutions with a pH of less than 6.5.

ORNAMENTALS

For control of disease on ornamentals in greenhouses, fields and nurseries-

Use Kocide DF on container, bench or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown for indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems. Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1 pound Kocide DF per 100 gallons of water (One-half tablespoon of Kocide DF per gallon of water). Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Kocide DF may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as a maintenance spray. Kocide DF may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides such as the dithiocarbamates. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in the tank mix.

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		Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Camelia	<u>Camellia japonica, C. sasangua</u>	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Canna	<u>Canna sp.</u>	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Chinese Tallow Tree	<u>Sapium sebiferum</u>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<u>Xanthomonas sp.</u> , <u>Pseudomonas sp.</u>)
Chrysanthemum * 1/	<u>Chrysanthemum morifolium</u>	Septoria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster	<u>Cotoneaster sp.</u>	Botrytis Blight
Dahlia	<u>Dahlia pinnata</u>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Date Palm	<u>Phoenix canariensis</u>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Dianthus	<u>Dianthus sp.</u>	Bacterial spot, Bacterial Soft Rot
Dogwood	<u>Cornus florida</u>	Anthracnose
Dusty Miller	<u>Senecio cineraria</u>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<u>Pseudomonas cichorii</u>)
Easter Lily ** 2/	<u>Lilium longiflorum</u>	Botrytis Blight
Echinacea	<u>Echinacea sp.</u>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<u>Pseudomonas cichorii</u>)
Elm "Drake"	<u>Ulmus parvifolia</u>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	<u>Euonymus sp</u>	Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose
European Fan Palm	<u>Champaerops numilis</u>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Gardenia	<u>Gardenia jasminoides</u>	Alternaria Leaf Spot,

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		Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Sweet Bay)	<u>Magnolia virginiana</u>	Anthracnose
Magnolia	<u>Magnolia soulangiana</u>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Marigold	<u>Tagetes</u> sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf and Flower Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	<u>Morus alba</u>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oleander	<u>Nerium oleander</u>	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
) Oak, Laurel	<u>Quercus laurifolia</u>	Algal Leaf Spot (<u>Cephaleuros virescens</u>)
Pachysandra	<u>Pachysandra procumbens</u>	Volutella Leaf Blight
Pansy	<u>Viola</u> Sp.	Downy Mildew
Pear (Flowering)	<u>Pyrus calleryana</u>	Fireblight, Leaf Spot
Peony	<u>Paeonia</u> spp.	Botrytis Blight
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	<u>Pentas</u> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<u>Xanthomonas</u> sp.)
) Periwinkle	<u>Catharanthus roseus</u> , <u>Vinca</u> sp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Phlox	<u>Phlox</u> sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Pistachio	<u>Pistacia chinensis</u>	Anthracnose
Plantain lily	<u>Hosta</u> sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	<u>Callindra</u> sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Philodendron	<u>Philodendron selloum</u>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Photinia ("Red Top")	<u>Photinia fraserii</u> , <u>P. glabra</u>	Anthracnose,



10.8.0

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

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

NOTE: It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as agricultural chemicals are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each days use.

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

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

) All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-

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valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY KOCIDE DF. Add Kocide DF slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

Kocide DF should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

Shutoff injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Kocide DF has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of GRIFFIN. In no case shall GRIFFIN be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE