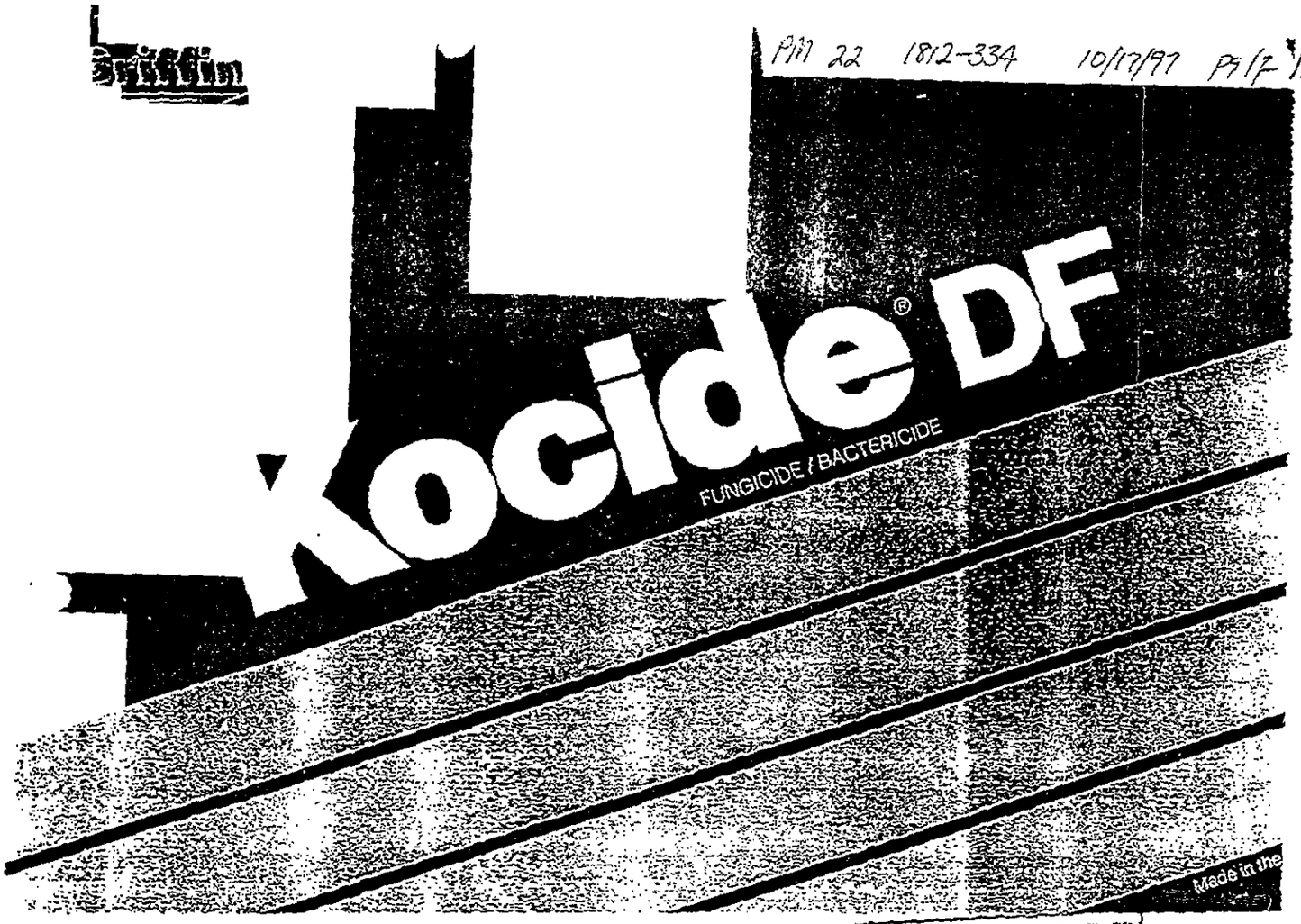
PM 22 1812-334 10/17/97 Pg 1 of 12

Griffin

Kocide® DF

FUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE



DRY FLOWABLE

ACCEPTED
OCT 17 1997
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide 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.

See Label for Additional Precautions and Directions for Use

GRIFFIN CORPORATION
VALDOSTA, GEORGIA 31601

Specimen Label

EPA REG. NO. 1812-334

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

2/12

DANGER – PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

– Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
– Waterproof gloves
– Shoes plus socks
– Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

– Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
– Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for 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 24 hours without required PPE.

The following equipment and precautions must be followed for 7 days following the application of this product:

– An eye-flush container, designed specifically for flushing eyes, must be available at the WPS decontamination site for workers entering the area treated with copper hydroxide.
– Notify workers of the application by warning them orally that residues in the treated areas may be highly irritating to their eyes and take precautions such as refraining from rubbing their eyes and if they get residues in their eyes they should immediately flush their eyes using the eye-flush container.

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

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 greenhouse.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Kocide DF may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

The per acre use rate of Kocide DF is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to Recommended Minimum Spray Volume Table. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from Kocide DF. When treating by aerial application, or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

Consult the Kocide DF label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. When selecting a Kocide DF use rate do not apply less than the label recommended minimum amount. Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 4 to 12 pounds and 7 to 10 days), higher rates and shorter intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

- KOCIDE DF should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank mix Kocide DF with Aliette® fungicide for use on any registered crops or ornamentals unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution or severe phytotoxicity may result. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of Kocide DF resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.
- 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.
- 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 day's use.
- Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

  Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibrations, have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by state and local regulatory authorities.
- When mixing, fill spray tank one 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. Spreaders, stickers, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

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

FIELD CROPS: Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Peanut, Potato, Sugarbeet 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/Garlic, 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 Oak, Macadamia, Mamey Sapote, Papaya, Parsley, Passion Fruit, Pecan, Sugar Apple and Sycamore.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE 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 for Citrus, Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato; general use may occur for any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture.

TURF: Algae control.

ORNAMENTALS: Specified as listed.

Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons) Per Acre When Applying Kocide DF

	Aerial	Ground	
		Dilute	Concentrate
Citrus	10	800	100* (Florida)
Field Crops	3	20	–
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Tree Crops	10	400	50
Vegetables	3	20	–
Vines	5	150	50
Miscellaneous	10	150	50

Turf (Algae control): Apply 0.5 pounds Kocide DF per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water.

Greenhouse and Shadehouse: Apply Kocide DF according to specific rates given for those crops in pounds per acre or pounds per 100 gallons. **One level tablespoon of Kocide DF per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 1 pound per acre.**

Ornamentals: Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1.5 pound Kocide DF per 100 gallons of water. **One half tablespoon of Kocide DF per gallon of water is equivalent to 1.0 pound per 100 gallons.**

* Pesticide application equipment such as a Curteo® or other similar sprayers which are capable of obtaining thorough coverage at low volumes may be used at as low as 20 gpa of spray volume.

The following specific instructions are based on general application procedures. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency and number of sprays per season.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION

BACTERIAL ICE NUCLEATION INHIBITOR

Application of Kocide DF made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated on this label, at least 24 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions, will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria *(Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola,* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens)* and may therefore provide some protection against light frost. Not recommended for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

CITRUS

4/12

Kocide DF may be mixed with dry foliar nutritionals (micronutrients) to create "Shot Bag" mixes to meet the various nutritional requirements of citrus and provide disease protection as described on this label. Kocide DF per acre rates in these mixes must not exceed the maximum recommended label rates for disease control.

Adding foliar nutritionals to spray mixtures containing Kocide DF or other products and applying to citrus during that post-bloom period when young fruit is present may result in spray burn. Do not use Kocide DF on citrus seedlings less than two years old grown in greenhouses or shadehouses.

Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Melanose, Scab, Algal Spot	4-12 lbs.	Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting	2-6 lbs.	Apply in summer on expanded new flush. Repeat on subsequent flushes where disease pressure is severe. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Alternaria Brown Spot (suppression)	2-6 lbs.	Apply in summer on expanded new flush. Repeat on subsequent flushes where disease pressure is severe. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
	8-10 lbs.	On susceptible varieties apply when the first spring flush appears 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. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
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 Spot or where fruit have already been infected with Brown Rot, apply to entire tree. Apply also to bare ground 1 foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add ½ to 1 pound of high quality lime per pound of Kocide DF.
Phytophthora Foot Rot	1 lb.	Mix with 1 gallon of water, Tre-Hold® or latex paint. Paint trunks of trees from the 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 as protection for up to 1 year, but does not cure existing infections. **NOTE:** Areas where microjet or low volume irrigation hit the tree trunk may require retreatment due to wash off.
Citrus Canker (Suppression)	12 lbs.	Spray flushes 7 to 14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of applications will be dependent upon disease pressure. Under heavy pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed.

NOTE: Do not use Kocide DF on citrus seedlings less than two years old grown in greenhouses or shadehouses.

CITRUS
Field Nursery Grown

To control Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting, Greasy Spot, Brown Rot and for Citrus Canker (suppression), apply 2 pounds of Kocide DF per 100 gallons of water (4 to 8 pounds/acre). Apply Kocide DF at 28 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

FIELD CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Alfalfa	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spot	2 lbs.	Apply 10 to 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. NOTE: Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lathontan.
Peanut	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.5-3 lbs	One to two quarts of a 6 pound per gallon or equivalent flowable sulfur per acre may be added. Begin spraying at 35 to 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as needed. Reduce sprays to 7 day intervals during humid weather. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Potato	Early Blight, Late Blight	1-4 lbs.	Apply 1 to 1.5 pounds at 7 to 10 day intervals starting when plants are 6 inches high in locations where disease pressure is light apply 3 to 4 pounds per acre where disease is more severe.
Sugarbeet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2-5 lbs.	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as needed. Use the higher rate when disease is severe. Addition of a suitable agricultural spray oil is recommended.
Wheat, Oats, Barley	Septoria Leaf Blotch, Helminthosporium Spot Blotch	1.5-2 lbs.	Make first application at early heading and follow with second spray 10 days later. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

SMALL FRUITS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Blackberry, (Santiam, Logan, Boysen, Marion, Aurora, Cascade, Chehalem, Thornless Evergreen)	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust, Pseudomonas Blight	4 lbs.	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after pruning/training in the spring. Add 1 quart of superior-type crop oil per acre.
	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust	2 lbs.	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Add 1 quart of superior-type crop oil per acre. NOTE: Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.

SMALL FRUITS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Blueberry	Bacterial Canker	6 lbs.	Make first application before fall rains and a second application 4 weeks later. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Cranberry	Fruit Rot	8 lbs.	Make first application in late bloom. One or two additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity.
	Rose Bloom	8 lbs.	Apply three sprays on 10 to 14 day schedule as soon as symptoms are observed.
	Bacterial Stem Canker	8 lbs.	Apply post harvest and again in spring before bud burst. One or two additional applications at 10 to14 day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity.
	Tip Blight (Monilinia), Stem Blight, Leaf Blight, Red Leaf Spot	8 lbs.	Apply delayed dormant spray in the spring. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as needed through pre-bloom.
Currant, Gooseberry	Anthracnose, Leaf Spot	10 lbs.	Make initial application after first leaves have expanded. Continue on a 10 to 14 schedule during wet conditions in the spring. Make an additional application after harvest.
Raspberry	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust Pseudomonas Blight	4 lbs.	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre.
	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust	2 lbs.	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.
Strawberry	Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight, Angular Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas)	2-3 lbs.	Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season. Apply in at least 20 gallons of water. Use 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) Bacterial Canker, Blast (Pseudomonas)	8-12 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. 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. Almond only: For bacterial blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 1½ pints per acre post-bloom, at 2 week intervals as needed or just before sprinkling. **NOTE:** Foliar injury may occur from post-bloom sprays on almonds, especially on Ne Plus varieties.
	Blossom Brown Rot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	6-8 lbs. (almonds) 8-10 lbs. (all others)	Early bloom (popcorn) application: Apply before full bloom. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy disease pressure is high. **NOTE:** To avoid foliar or crop injury, do not use after full bloom.
Apple	Anthracnose, European Canker, Blossom Blast, Shoot Blast (Pseudomonas)	12-16 lbs.	Apply before fall rains. Use higher rates under severe disease conditions. **NOTE:** Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid discoloration, pick before spraying.
	Fire Blight	8-16 lbs.	Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur from late application, discontinue use when green-tip reaches ½ inch.
	Crown Rot, 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 in either early spring or in late fall after harvest. **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 five to six applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Banana	Sigatoka	2 lbs.	Apply by air in 10 gallons of water combining 0.5 gallons of superior-type crop oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals as needed during dry periods.
	Black Pitting	4 lbs.	Mix in 100 gallons of water. 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 2 to 4 pounds as often as 14 to 21 days as needed in high rainfall areas at varying rates depending on disease severity. For drier areas, where two to four applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at long intervals, use 8.5 pounds per acre, according to disease incidence and planting density.

Crop	Disease	Rate / Acre	Use Instructions
Coffee	Coffee Berry Disease *(Colletotrichum coffeanum)*	6-8 lbs.	Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 21 to 28 day intervals until picking. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Bacterial Blight *(Pseudomonas syringae)*	6-8 lbs.	Begin spray program before the onset of the long rains and continue throughout the rainy season at 14 to 21 day intervals. The critical time of spraying to control this disease is just before, during and after flowering(s) especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Leaf Rust *(Hemileia vastatrix)*	2-4 lbs.	Apply before the onset of rain and then at 21 day intervals while the rains continue. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Iron Spot *(Cercospora coffeicola)*, Pink Disease *(Cotricium salmonicolor)*	2 lbs.	Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.
Filbert	Bacterial Blight	16-24 lbs.	Apply as a postharvest 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 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 1 month later. If desired, add 1 pint of a sticking agent or superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
Mango	Anthracnose	8 lbs.	Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest. Use higher rates when 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 be made if disease is severe. Apply the high rate for heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor disease development.
Peach, Nectarine	Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (ShotHole), Bacterial Canker, Blast (Pseudomonas), Bacterial Spot (Xanthomonas)	8-16 lbs	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. For peach leaf curl, late dormant application must be made before leaf bud swell. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. May be used with superior type crop spray oil.
	Blossom Brown Rot, Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	8-12 lbs.	Full cover spray at pink bud.
	Bacterial Spot	1 lb.	Post-bloom application applied at first and second cover sprays. NOTE: Do not spray 3 weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays.
Pear	Fire Blight	1 lb.	Apply at 5 day intervals throughout the bloom period. NOTE: Russetting may occur in copper sensitive varieties. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.
	Blossom Blast (Pseudomonas)	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 favor disease development.
Pecan	Shuck Rot, Kernal Rot *(Phytophthora cactorum)* Zonate Leafspot *(Cristulariella pyramidalis)*	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 Blight, Shoot Blight, Septoria Leaf Blight, Late Blight *(Alternaria alternata)*	4-8 lbs.	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14 to 28 day schedule as dictated by disease conditions. 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 occurs. Thorough coverage of catkins, leaves and nutlets is essential for effective control. When applied as a dilute spray, 1 pint of summer oil emulsion may be added per 100 gallons of spray. NOTE: Adequate control may not be obtained when copper tolerant species of Xanthomonas bacteria are present.

VEGETABLES

Crop	Disease	Rate / Acre	Use Instructions
Bean (Dry, Green)	Brown Spot, Halo Blight, Common Blight	1-3 lbs.	Use the higher rate for more severe disease. For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6 inches high; repeat on a 7 to 14 day schedule depending upon environmental conditions.
Beets (Table Beets, Beet Greens)	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2-5 lbs.	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Carrot	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 lbs.	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
Celery, Celeriac	Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight, Bacterial Blight	2 lbs.	Begin applications as soon as plants are first established in the field, repeating at 5 to 7 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
Crucifers (Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cauliflower) (Collard Greens, Mustard Greens, Turnip Greens)	Black Rot (Xanthomonas), Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria), Downy Mildew	1-2 lbs.	Apply at 7 to 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 (Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon)	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (suppression)	2 lbs.	Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals. NOTE: Crop injury may occur from application at higher rates and shorter intervals. Discontinue use if injury occurs.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phompsis	2 lbs.	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
Lettuce, Endive, Escarole	Downy Mildew	2 lbs.	Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days as needed to suppress disease. NOTE: Flecking and/or yellowing of leaves will occur under certain environmental conditions such as extended periods of moist weather, acid rains or other conditions favoring reduced pH on leaf surfaces. Injury may be severe enough to reduce crop value.
Onion, Garlic	Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew	2 lbs.	Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed depending upon disease pressure. Can cause phytotoxicity to leaves.
	Bacterial Blight	1-1.5 lbs.	
Pea	Powdery Mildew	1.5-3 lbs.	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed. Use higher rates for more severe disease.
Pepper	Bacterial Spot	2-3 lbs.	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease.
Spinach	Anthracnose, White Rust, Blue Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot	2-3 lbs.	Begin application when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Flecking may occur on spinach leaves.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	2-4 lbs.	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease. NOTE: Under severe disease pressure and favorable environmental conditions spray at 5 to 7 day intervals as needed.
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 lbs.	Begin application when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity and environmental conditions. Do not exceed four applications per crop. Apply using ground spray equipment at no less than 50 gallons of spray solution per acre.

VINES

Crop	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 Rosette. 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 as needed. NOTE: Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.
Kiwi	*Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, Pseudomonas fluorescens*	8 lbs.	Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of three applications may be made.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Crop	Disease	Rate / Acre	Use Instructions
Atemoya	Anthracnose	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.
Carambola	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.
Chives	Downy Mildew	2 lbs.	Begin applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7 to 10 days as dictated by disease conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.
Dill	Phoma Leaf Spot, Rhizoctonia Foliage Blight	2 lbs.	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.
Douglas Fir	Rhabdocline Needlecast	2 lbs.	Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals as needed. Use higher rate for severe disease.
Ginseng	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Stem Blight	2.6 lbs.	Use as a tank mix with 2 pounds Rovral® 50W in 100 gallons of water. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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. If scheduled 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 of 2 to 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	Anthracnose, 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. Use higher rate for severe disease.
Litchi	Anthracnose	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.
Live Oak, Pecan	Ball Moss	6 lbs.	Apply 6 pounds per 100 gallons of water in the spring when ball moss is actively growing, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet ball moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. **NOTE:** Kocide DF may be injurious to ornamentals grown under Live Oaks. This product may be reactive on metal and masonry surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
Macadamia	Anthracnose	6 lbs.	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
	Phytophthora Blight *(P. capsici)*, Raceme Blight *(Botrytis cinerea)*	4.5-6 lbs.	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use higher rate for severe disease.
Mamey Sapote	Anthracnose, Algal Leaf Spot	6-8 lbs.	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14 to 30 day schedule as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Papaya	Anthracnose	4-10 lbs.	Apply before disease appears. Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals under light disease pressure at 5 to 7 day intervals as needed under heavy pressure. The addition of an approved spreader is desirable. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Parsley	Bacterial Blight *(Pseudomonas sp.)*	3 lbs.	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals as needed 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 (Annona)	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 to 10 days later at 10% leaf expansion. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

TURFGRASS

To control algae in turfgrass, apply 0.5 pound 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. 9/12

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe for 7 to 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.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

NOTICE TO USER: Kocide DF may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on some crops which appear on this label. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shadehouses differ greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Kocide DF can be used safely on all greenhouse and shadehouse-grown crops. The user should determine if Kocide DF can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, ie. foliage, fruit, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Apply Kocide DF according to specific rates given for those crops in pounds per acre or pounds per 100 gallons. **One level tablespoon of Kocide DF per 1,000 square feet is equivalent to 1 pound per acre. One half tablespoon of Kocide DF per gallon of water is equivalent to 1 pound per 100 gallons.** Kocide DF should be applied in adequate water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods when severe disease conditions persists.

Crop	Disease	Rate Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Use Instructions
Citrus (Non-Bearing Nursery)	Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting, Greasy Spot, Brown Rot, Citrus Canker	4 tbsp.	Begin applications when disease threatens. Repeat at 30 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	1.5-2 tbsp.	Apply weekly when plants begin to vine. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	2 tbsp.	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
Pepper	Bacterial Spot	2-3 tbsp.	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Grey Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	2-4 tbsp.	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease.

ORNAMENTALS

NOTICE TO USER: Plant sensitivities to Kocide DF have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Kocide DF. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Kocide DF can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Kocide DF can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

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.

For Control of Disease or Ornamentals in Greenhouses, Fields and Nurseries

Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1.5 pounds of Kocide DF per 100 gallons of water. One half tablespoon of Kocide DF per gallon of water is equivalent to 1 pound per 100 gallons. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Kocide DF may be used as a maintenance spray. Kocide DF may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides registered for use on ornamentals as a maintenance spray. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Crop	Latin Name	Disease
Aglaonema	*Aglaonema*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	*Hibiscus syriacus*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Aralia	*Dizygotheca elegantissima*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Alternaria
Arborvitae	*Thuja* sp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Azalea 1/	*Rhododendron* sp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Begonia	*Begonia semperflorens*	Bacterial Leaf Spot (*Xanthomonas* sp., *Erwinia* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp.)
Boston Fern	*Nephrolepis exaltata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot

ORNAMENTALS *Cont'd.*

Crop	Latin Name	Disease
Bulbs (Tulip, Gladiolus)	Miscellaneous	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Camphor Tree	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation 1/	*Dianthus* sp.	Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Camelia	*Camellia japonica, C. sasangua*	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Canna	*Canna* sp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Chinese Tallow Tree	*Sapium sebiferum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Xanthomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp.)
Chrysanthemum 1/	*Chrysanthemum morifolium*	Septoria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster* sp.	Botrytis Blight
Dahlia	*Dahlia pinnata*	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Date Palm	*Phoenix canariensis*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Dianthus	*Dianthus* sp.	Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Anthracnose
Dracaena	*Dracaena marginata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dumb Cane	*Difeffenbachia*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dusty Miller	*Senecio cineraria*	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Pseudomonas cichorii)*
Easter Lily 2/	*Lilium longiflorum*	Botrytis Blight
Echinacea	*Echinacea* sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Pseudomonas cichorii)*
Elm, "Drake"	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	*Euonymus* sp.	Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose
European Fan Palm	*Champaerops humilis*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	*Pelargonium* sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Bacterial Leaf Blight
Golden Rain Tree	*Koelreuteria paniculata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Grape Ivy	*Cissus sp.*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hibiscus 5/	*Common Rose Mallow*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hibiscus 5/	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly Fern	*Cyrtomium falcatum*	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Honey Locust	*Gleditisia triacanthos*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Impatiens	*Impatiens sallerana*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
India Hawthorn 3/	*Raphiolepis indica*	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Iris 4/	*Iris* sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) 1/	*Hendera helix, H. canariensis*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	*Ixora coccinea*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper (Eastern Red Cedar)	*Juniperus virginiana*	Anthracnose
Lantana	*Lantana camera*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Lilac	*Syringa* sp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot
Loblolly Bay	*Gordonia lasianthus*	Anthracnose
Loquat	Eriobotrya japonca	Entomosporium maculata, Colletotrichum sp.
Magnolia (Southern)	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Sweet Bay)	*Magnolia virginiana*	Anthracnose
Magnolia	*Magnolia soulangiana*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevillas	*Mandevilla* sp.	Anthracnose
Marigold	*Tagetes* sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf Rot, Flower Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Contorted	*Morus bombycis*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	*Morus alba*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Nephthytis	*Syngonium podophyllum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot

ORNAMENTALS *Cont'd.*

Crop	Latin Name	Disease
Oak, Laurel	*Quercus laurifolia*	Algal Leaf Spot *(Cephaleuros virescens)*
Pachysandra	*Pachysandra procumbens*	Volutella Leaf Blight
Pansy	*Viola* sp.	Downy Mildew
Parlor Palm	*Chamedorea elegans*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pear (Flowering)	*Pyrus calleryana*	Fire Blight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	*Pentas* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Xanthomonas* sp.)
Peony	*Paeonia* spp.	Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle	*Catharanchus roseus, Vinca* sp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron	*Philodendron selloum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	*Phlox* sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip)	*Photinia fraserii, P. glabra*	Anthracnose, Entomosporium
Pistachio	*Pistacia chinensis*	Anthracnose
Plantain Lily	*Hosta* sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pothos	*Scindapsus* sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	*Calliindra* sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Purple Osier Willow	*Salix purpurea*	Anthracnose
Pyracantha	*Pyracantha* sp.	Fire Blight, Scab
Queen Palm	*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* sp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose 1/	*Rosa* sp.	Powdery Mildew, Black Spot
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*	Anthracnose, Dieback, Downy mildew
Spathe Flower	*Spathiphyllum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Tatarian Honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Umbrella Tree	*Schefflera* sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Verbena	*Verbena* sp	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum, Double File	*Viburnum plicatum*	Anthracnose
Viburnum	*Viburnum odoratissimum, V. suspensum*	Anthracnose
Washingtonia Palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Weeping Fig	*Ficus benjamina L.*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Weeping Willow	*Salix babylonica*	Anthracnose
Yucca (Adam's needle)	*Yucca* sp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot

1/ Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

2/ Apply Kocide DF at 3 to 5 pounds per acre in 20 to 100 gallons water per acre.

3/ For Indian Hawthorn use 2 to 4 pounds per 100 gallons or 1 to 2 level tablespoons per gallon.

4/ Some cultivars may be sensitive to Kocide DF.

5/ Hibiscus – Do not apply to plants in flower.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. If unfamiliar with the use of Kocide DF, apply the recommended rate to a few plants and observe after 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

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

Do not connect an irrigation system (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.

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

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, hospit[illegible]-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 2½ 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.

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

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-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into the reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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.

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 day's use.

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. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Kocide DF has been cleared from the last sprinkler head. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse is recommended.

SPRI[illegible]LER CHEMIGATION

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The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually 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.

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 day's use.

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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. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at Griffin Corporation's election, the replacement of this product. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.