U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
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:**
2686-21	6/10/21

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Hydrite PAA HP 4.9:26.5

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Coleen Gerber
Regulatory Agent
Hydrite Chemical Company
300 N. Patrick Blvd.,
Brookfield, WI 53045

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Antimicrobials 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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

Signature of Approving Official:	**Date:**
Steven Snyderman Steven Snyderman, Product Manager 33 RMB2, Antimicrobials Division (7510P)	6/10/21

EPA Form 8570-6

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:

    a. Hydrogen Peroxide: GDCI-000595-1127
    b. Peroxyacetic Acid: GDCI-063201-1125

    You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Reevaluation Team Leader (Team 36): http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-contacts/contacts-office-pesticide-programs-antimicrobial-division

3. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

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

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 2686-21."

5. 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. See FIFRA section 2(p)(2). 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, FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(B). 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 Assurance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF (Pre-Reaction) dated 12/18/2020
- Basic CSF (Post-Reaction) dated 12/18/2020

If you have any questions, please contact Perri Moeller by phone at (703) 347-8618, or via email at moeller.perri@epa.gov.

Enclosure: Final Stamped Label

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"]
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.
The statement "**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*" does not need to appear more than once per page on final market labeling.

Hydrite PAA HP 4.9:26.5

{AGRICULTURAL} {LABEL}

*"**Note to Reviewer:** Marketing Claims may be used on front panel"*

OPTIONAL STATEMENTS:

A Fungicide*, Bactericide* {,} {and} Algaecide for Agricultural Uses {:} {Cleaner} {and} {·} {Deodorizer}

{An} {Agricultural} {Use} {Fungicide*} {·} {Bactericide*} {·} {Algaecide} {·} {Cleaner} {·} {Deodorizer}

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Hydrogen Peroxide	26.5%
Peroxyacetic Acid	4.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS	68.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

ACCEPTED
06/10/2021
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 2686-21

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

[MANTENER FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS]

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.)

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT

*"**Note to Reviewer:** In accordance with 40 CFR 156.68(d), all first aid statements, as prescribed, will appear on the front panel of the label."*
"***Note to Reviewer:** Bullet points and table will be used if label space permits, otherwise **First Aid** may appear in paragraph format*."

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. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for 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 immediately 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 immediately 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: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
For emergency information on [product, use, etc.], call the National Pesticides Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, 6:30 AM to 4:30 PM Pacific time (PT), seven days a week. During other times, call the poison control center 1-800-222-1222. Have product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment advice.	

EPA Reg No. 2686-XXX
EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS:
EXP:

[Product of USA]
[Made in the USA]

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"]
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.
The statement "**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*" does not need to appear more than once per page on final market labeling.

"*Hydrite Logo*"

HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO.
300 N. PATRICK BLVD.
BROOKFIELD, WI 53045
(262) 792-1450

OPTIONAL STATEMENTS:
See [left][right][side][back][inner][outer][attached] [insert][booklet][panel][carton][label] for [additional][precautionary statements].

"*Note to Reviewer: This referral statement may be organized in any order to be grammatically correct*."

[See][Consult] [Additional][attached][Product Information][Bulletin][Sheet][insert][booklet][label] for [other][additional][directions for use][information] [claims][organisms][applications] [and] [proper][use directions].

For [chemical] [and][or] [medical] [and][or] [environmental] emergencies, call [*insert name and/or number of emergency contact*] [*hours of operation*] [24 hours a day] [7 days a week].

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. CORROSIVE. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or, on clothing. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield), long-sleeved shirt and long pants, a chemical-resistant apron, socks, chemical-resistant shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N , R, or P filter; or a NIOSH approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N , R, or P filter; or a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the restroom. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Applicators and handlers must wear coveralls over long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical resistant footwear plus socks. When mixing and loading wear a chemical resistant apron. For overhead exposure wear chemical-resistant headgear. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield), and chemical resistant gloves. When cleaning equipment wear a chemical resistant apron. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning / maintaining PPE. If no such instruction exists for washables, use detergent and hot water.

User Safety Recommendations: Users should remove clothing immediately if contaminated by pesticide. Wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

"If container is equal to or greater than 5 gal., the following statement must appear on the label."
This product is toxic to birds and fish. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Exposed treated seed may be hazardous to birds and other wildlife. Dispose of all excess treated seed and seed packaging by burial away from bodies of water.

"If container is less than 5 gal., use the following as an alternate to the above statement."
This product is toxic to birds and fish.

This product is toxic to bees and other beneficial insects exposed to direct contact on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to crops where beneficials are part of an Integrated Pest Management strategy.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

CORROSIVE. STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT. Do not use in concentrated form. Mix only with water in accordance with label instructions. Never bring concentrate in contact with other oxidative agents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

"*The Table of Contents is optional and when used, will be modified to reflect the contents of the market or collateral labeling.*"

{AGRICULTURAL} {LABEL} **1**
FIRST AID **1**
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS **2**
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS **2**
ORGANISM LIST **4**
MARKETING CLAIMS **4**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE **8**
IRRIGATION **8**
CHEMIGATION **9**
DEODORIZING/CLEANING **13**
EQUIPMENT **14**
PRE-PLANT **15**
PLANT FOLIAGE / CROP / FIELD CROP / TREE CROP **16**
FOLIAR APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS TABLE **22**
NON-FOOD CROP **39**
HARVEST **40**
POST-HARVEST **40**
FOGGING **40**
OTHER **46**
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL **48**
{INDUSTRIAL} {LABEL} **49**
FIRST AID **49**
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS **50**
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS **50**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE **51**
BATCH SANITIZATION* (NON FOOD CONTACT SURFACES) OF ULTRA FILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS (RO) MEMBRANES **51**
BATCH SANITIZATION* (NON FOOD CONTACT SURFACES) OF PIPING SYSTEMS ASSOCIATED WITH RO MEMBRANES **51**
CONTINUOUS/INTERMITTENT ADDITION TO MINIMIZE THE ACCUMULATION OF BIOLOGICAL MATTER* BETWEEN INTERMITTENT SANITIZING EPISODES IN PIPING SYSTEMS ASSOCIATED WITH RO MEMBRANES. **52**
BIOFOULING CONTROL IN PULP AND PAPERMILL SYSTEMS **52**
TREATMENT FOR NON-POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS (WASH TANKS, DIP TANKS, DRENCH TANKS, EVAPORATORS, HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEMS AND/OR STORAGE TANKS) **52**
INFLUENT WATER SYSTEMS **52**
CONTROL OF BACTERIA* AND FUNGI* IN NON-FOOD CONTACT DISPERSED PIGMENTS **53**
MILL PROCESS WATERS **53**
CONTROL OF SLIME FORMING BACTERIA TO COOLING WATER SYSTEMS (COOLING TOWERS EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS). **53**
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL **55**

ORGANISM LIST

TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS, OR ELIMINATE FUNGI, BACTERIA AND ALGAE ON NON-FOOD PLANTS SUCH AS BUT NOT LIMITED TO:	*Phytophthora* (blights, rots)
Alternaria	*Plasmopara*
Anthracnose	Powdery Mildew
Aphanomyces	*Pseudomonas**
Black Spot	*Pythium*
Botrytis (grey mold)	*Rhizoctonia*
Cercospora	Rust
Cladosporium	Scab
Downy Mildew	*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*
Erwinia	Smut
Fire Blight	*Thielaviopsis*
Fusarium (root rot)	*Trichoderma*
Leaf Spot	*Uncinula* (powdery mildew)
Penicillium Molds	Wilts and Blights
	Red, Blue Green, Black and Brown - Algae

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

MARKETING CLAIMS

"***Note to Reviewer**: Marketing claims will be used in sections throughout the market labels and/or collateral labels as applicable."*

***"Note to Reviewer**: Marketing text is considered optional. Punctuation, capitalization, and the words "and" "or" "&" can be added to phrases to make text grammatically correct."*

{MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY}
Not recommended for use on copper, brass, granite, marble or zinc. Do not use on unsealed/uncoated marble or unsealed/uncoated terrazzo floors.

NOTE: [*Insert product name*][This product] at its use-dilution is compatible with stainless steel and aluminum surfaces. If the product is intended to be used on any other surface, it is recommended that you apply to a smaller test area to determine compatibility before proceeding with its use.

POST-HARVEST MARKETING CLAIMS

"***Note to Reviewer**: The following marketing claims may be used with the prefix "This product" or by insertion of the product name."*

- Can also be used to control the growth of spoilage and decay-causing bacterial* and fungal* diseases on post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}.
- For post-harvest applications, to control the growth of spoilage and decay-causing bacterial* and fungal* diseases on fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}, spray or submerge in the resulting solution for a minimum contact time of 30 seconds, followed by adequate draining.
- Use [*insert product name*][this product] for treatment of waters, used in handling, processing, packing and storage of raw fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} to control the growth of spoilage and decay-causing bacterial* and fungal* diseases.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

GENERAL MARKETING CLAIMS

"***Note to Reviewer**: The following marketing claims may be used with the prefix "This product {is} {a} {an} {for}"or insertion of the product name followed by {is} {a} {an} {for}."*

- Can be applied through foaming apparatus, and low-pressure sprayer systems. Follow manufacturers' instructions when using this equipment.
- Clear formula. "***Note to Reviewer**: To be used only when no dyes are present*"
- Clear drying formula.
- Concentrate{d}.
- Contains hydrogen peroxide.
- Contains no fragrances. "***Note to Reviewer**: To be used only when no fragrances are present*"
- {Dilution System trade name}
- Easy to Use.
- Evaporates completely.
- Fewer products – no need for separate deodorizer.
- Fragrance-free "***Note to Reviewer**: To be used only when no fragrances are present"*
- Is an economical concentrate {that can be diluted for use} {with a coarse spray device} {or} {by soaking}.
- Leaves no visible residue.
- May cause bleaching of treated surfaces, test commodity if unsure.
- Never return [*insert product name*][this product] to the original container after it has been removed.
- No rinsing.
- Non-abrasive.
- Non-abrasive formula will not [{harm} {scratch}] hard non-porous surfaces.
- Use [*insert product name*][this product] to treat hard, non-porous {multi-touch} surfaces to reduce contamination between treated surfaces.
- Will control unpleasant [{malodors} {odors}].
- Will not harm sealed stone, sealed grout, or glazed tile.
- Will not harm most hard, non-porous surfaces.
- Will not leave a grit or soap scum.
- Prepared use solution may be re-used for other purposes such as [cleaning] [and][or] [deodorizing].

CLEANING AND DEODORIZATION MARKETING CLAIMS

"***Note to Reviewer**: The following marketing claims may be used with the prefix "This product" or by insertion of the product name."*

- {Also} eliminates odors leaving surfaces smelling clean and fresh.
- {Also} [{removes} {eliminates}] odors {caused by} {bacteria*} {and} {non-fresh foods} {leaving {restroom} {kitchen} surfaces smelling clean and fresh}.
- Can be used for {CIP} {and} {or} {COP}.
- Can be used for daily cleaning.
- Can be used where odors are a problem.
- [{Cleans} {Cleaner}].
- Cleans rodent soiled areas.
- Cuts {through tough} grease and grime.
- {{Deodorizes}{Deodorant}{Deodorizer}}.
- Deodorizes by killing microorganisms* that cause offensive odors.
- Deodorizes hard, non-porous surfaces such as garbage cans and garbage storage areas, and other places where {bacterial growth} {plant} {matter} {decay} {fruit} {and} {or} {vegetable} {decay} can cause malodors.
- Deodorizes hard, non-porous surfaces by killing microorganisms that cause offensive odors.
- Is a {CIP} {and} {COP} cleaner.
- Is a floor cleaner.
- Is for use in work areas such as {but not limited to} tool rooms and garages for odor control and light duty cleaning.
- Is formulated to provide effective cleaning strength that will not dull high gloss floor finishes with repeated use.
- Kills odor-causing bacteria.
- [{Maximizes} {Improves}] labor results by effectively controlling odors.
- Neutralizes musty odors and tough odors.
- Provides effective cleaning strength that will not dull most metal-interlock floor finishes and does not require a rinse prior to recoat.
- Removes dirt.
- Removes stains

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR §170. This standard contains the requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Restricted-Entry Interval (REI).

The requirements in this box apply to the uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

For enclosed environments:
There is a restricted entry interval of four (4) hours for this product when applied via fogging or spraying to growing plants, surfaces, equipment, structures and non-porous surfaces in enclosed environments such as glasshouses and greenhouses. PPE requirement 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 worn over long-sleeved shirt and pants, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

There is a restricted entry interval of four (4) hours for pre-plant dip, seed treatment, soil drench, mop, sponge, dip, soak, rinse or other non-spraying or non-fogging application methods when used in enclosed environments such as glasshouses and greenhouses.

For field applications:
Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

For fruit {and} vegetable {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} storage systems:
Keep unprotected persons out of treated area for four (4) hours after the system has been purged with fresh air.

EXCEPTION:
If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated areas if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this [{section} {box}] apply to uses of [*insert product name*][this product] that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR §170). The WPS applies when [*insert product name*][this product] is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
DO NOT USE AFTER EXPIRATION DATE.

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 the pesticide regulation.

Do not apply this product through any irrigations system unless directed by the label. Refer to Chemigation Directions for Use. [*Insert product name*][This product] can be applied via a mist or spray {including aerial application} to growing plants. [To apply via aerial application, please see the Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications section of this label.] Calibrate equipment before use.

{Please read entire label and use strictly in accordance with precautionary statements and directions.}

"***Note to Reviewer (General Considerations):*** *Numbered instructions will be used if label space permits, otherwise may appear in paragraph format. The list of organisms can be formatted into paragraph form using a comma to separate organisms. Unit abbreviations can be spelled out. When choosing optional text, appropriate punctuation can be inserted or deleted. Equivalent use dilution ratios may be substituted within the directions.*"

"***Note to Reviewer:*** *Appropriate dilution rates may be substituted if they are equivalent dilution rates.*"

IRRIGATION

IRRIGATION SYSTEM [/][AND] IRRIGATION LINE CLEANING: To clean slime and algae from drip irrigation system tapes and emitters, meter [*insert product name*][this product] upstream from pumps or filters at the rate of 1.2 – 2.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 50 gal. of water {(9 – 18 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 50 - 99 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. This feed rate equals 1.85 – 3.7 gal. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10,000 gal. of dilution water. When required during normal irrigation cycles, use [*insert product name*][this product] at the required dose for a minimum of 30 minutes. Thereafter, the irrigation cycle must be discontinued, and the line must not be flushed.

[*Insert product name*] [This product] removes blockages in micro irrigation systems. [*Insert product name*] [This product] will unplug blocked emitters. Inject [*insert product name*] [this product] at the rate of 1:6,000 {(8 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 44 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} for 15 minutes per zone (3 gal. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 18,000 gal. of irrigation water). Allow contact time of 4-8 hours (or overnight). No flushing or intensive labor required.

Repeat 2-4 times and the emitters will be opened. Use every few weeks to keep the emitters cleans. For a faster clean up or reaction, mix [*insert product name*][this product] at 1:3,000 or 1:2,000 {(16 or 25 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 88 or 133 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} and follow the above instructions. This feed rate equals 6 – 9 gal. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 18,000 gal. of dilution water.

To flush out emitters, do not mix concentrated [*insert product name*] [product] with any other product. RE-ENTRY: Immediate. [*Insert product name*] [This product] removes blockage in micro irrigation systems. [*Insert product name*] [This product] is injected into the irrigation system to remove deposits that reduce the flow of water. [*Insert product name*] [This product] is injected at the rate of 1:6,000 {(8 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 44 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. Higher dosages of 1:3,000 or 1:2,000 {(16 or 25 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 88 or 133 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} will give quicker results. Inject for 15 minutes per zone and allow contact time. Contact time is very important. Add a large slug dose to the system and shut down for 4-8 hours: overnight if possible. After 2-3 treatments, if the emitters are still not clean, repeat until as many times as needed until clean. Use [*insert product name*] [this product] monthly to keep the system clean.

CHEMIGATION

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

General Requirements:

1. Apply [*insert product name*][this product] through one of the following types of irrigation systems: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side wheel roll, traveler, solid set, and hand move, flood basin or drip trickle irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury[,] [or] lack of effectiveness [, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop] can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. Ensure that the irrigation system is properly calibrated. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless proper safety devices for public water systems are in place. Read specific requirements provided below.
5. 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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when

1) any part of a treated area is within 300 ft. 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 other 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 posted 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 2.5 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".

Application Instructions

1. Remove scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injection system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residue may cause product to lose effectiveness of strength.
2. Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
3. Prepare a solution by filling the tank with the required volume of water and then adding product as required. The product will immediately go into solution without any required agitation.
4. [*Insert Product name*][This product] may be applied in conjunction with any other pesticides or fertilizers; this may cause reduced performance of the product and should be tested.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, SUCH AS [BUT NOT LIMITED TO,] PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS, SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION, FLOOD CHEMIGATION AND DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

Specific Requirements for all Irrigation Systems:

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

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation:

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

Specific Requirements for Flood Chemigation:

1. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
2. The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
    a. 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.
    b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
    c. 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.
    d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
    e. 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.
    f. 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 filled with a system interlock.

Specific Requirements for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation:

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being filled with a system interlock.

TREATMENT OF PROCESSING WATER

FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES WATER TREATMENT: [*Insert product name*][This product] is used to help control spoilage or decay-causing bacteria* and fungi* in water or ice that contacts raw unprocessed fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. The commodity must be continuously sprayed using coarse spray or submerged using a solution containing 1.2 – 2.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 20 gal. of water {(23 - 46 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 124 - 248 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} for a minimum contact time of 30 seconds. Adjust dose as necessary to maintain no more than 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid. Remove excess water or allow to drain. If using the submersion method, replace with a fresh solution at least daily, or when solution becomes visibly soiled. A final potable water rinse is not required.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

TREATMENT OF FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PROCESSING WATERS: Use [*insert product name*][this product] for the treatment of waters used in the processing of raw fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. Mix [*insert product name*][this product] with water either batch-wise or continuously at a rate of {73 – 209 fl. oz.} {0.6 – 1.6 gal.} of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(28 – 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 151 - 433 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. The fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} can be sprayed or submerged in the resulting solution for a minimum contact time of 30 seconds, followed by adequate draining. At this use-dilution, [*insert product name*][this product] will control the growth of spoilage and decay causing nonpublic health organisms in process waters and on the surface of fresh cut or post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables{and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. [*Insert product name*][This product] is not allowed to be used for control of any public health organism on fruit {and} vegetable {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} surfaces.

TREATMENT OF IRRIGATION WATER SYSTEMS {(SUCH AS [but not limited to,] SAND FILTERS, HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEMS, STORAGE TANKS, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, AND CANALS)}: For the control of odor, sulfides, slime and algae in water systems, apply [*insert product name*][this product] at 0.5 – 2.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(2 – 9 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 10 - 50 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. This feed rate equals {52 - 235 fl. oz.} {0.4 – 1.8 gal.} of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10,000 gal. of water. Repeat dose as necessary to maintain control, which will vary with seasonal conditions. For prevention of algae some systems will require continuous low level dosing during warm sunny periods.

TREATMENT OF NON-POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS {[SUCH AS, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,]} (WASH TANK, DIP TANKS, DRENCH TANKS, EVAPORATORS, STORAGE TANKS AND MIX TANKS): Treat contaminated water with 0.35 – 1.09 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. This will provide 30-100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 145 - 451 ppm hydrogen peroxide in the use solution. Thoroughly mix solution for a minimum of 45 seconds. Apply as needed.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPONIC WATER SYSTEMS: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be used as a hydroponic water treatment using a dilution rate of 7.8 – 31 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(30 – 119 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 161 - 642 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. The grower should perform a phytotoxicity test on a small group of plants under simulated production conditions prior to widespread application to determine the specific dosage range that will result in higher yield, increased plant height and weight, leaf length and stem diameter with no phytotoxicity. It is also recommended that test strips for the concentration range should be used to measure hydrogen peroxide/peracetic acid concentrations in the hydroponic systems to establish the appropriate concentration range for the system. Root systems of different plant species vary in their sensitivity to [*insert product name*][this product]. Also, water and inert growing media in a hydroponic growing system provide special conditions that the grower needs to adjust for due to the unbuffered water conditions. Water pH, EC and supplements such as fertilizer, biological loading, and minor elements are factors that need to be considered before determining correct water treatment rates.

TREATMENT OF GREENHOUSE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS: (flooded floors, flooded benches, recycled water systems, humidification and misting systems), treat contaminated water with a dilution of 1:2,000 of [*insert product name*] [this product]. For maintenance, treat clean water with a dilution of 1:20,000 to 1:40,000 of [*insert product name*] [this product] as needed for the control of algae and bacteria. For fungal control increase maintenance rate to 1:4,500 to 1:9,000.
If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for specific requirements and instructions.

TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION WATER AND DRAINAGE DITCHES: Use [*insert product name*] [this product] to treat water to suppress/control algae, bacterial slime and odors and sulfides in agricultural irrigation and drainage water and ditches. For irrigation water, apply 5 - 25 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(2-10 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 10 - 52 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Product can be simply added to the body of water as the residual control will allow for the even distribution throughout the water column. Apply [*insert product name*] [this product] as needed to control and prevent algae growth; apply more often in times of higher water temperatures.

DEODORIZING/CLEANING

FOR USE AS A {GENERAL} CLEANER {AND/OR DEODORIZER}: Apply a use solution of 2.4 – 3.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of water {(922 - 1,378 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 4,969 - 7,453 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} to hard, non- porous surfaces. [{Rinse} {Wipe up excess liquid {with a paper towel}} {and} {or} {Allow to air dry}]. For heavy-duty use, [{add} {mix} {apply}] 4.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of water {(1,844 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 9,938 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} to clean hard, non-porous surfaces.

TO CLEAN/REMOVE SOAP SCUM: Apply a use solution of 2.4 – 3.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of water {(922 - 1,378 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 4,969 - 7,453 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} onto soils and wipe clean {with a {dry paper towel} {or} {lint-free cloth} {or} {microfiber cloth} {or} {sponge}}. No rinsing necessary. {For best results, use a {dry paper towel} {or} {lint-free cloth} {or} {microfiber cloth} {or} {sponge}.} Repeat for heavily soiled areas. For stubborn stains or heavily soiled areas or tougher jobs, allow product to penetrate [{dirt} {and}/{or} {soap scum}] before wiping. For best results, use regularly to prevent dirt and soap scum build-up.

GENERAL DEODORIZATION: To deodorize, apply 2.4 – 3.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of water {(922 - 1,378 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 4,969 - 7,453 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} to hard, non-porous surfaces. [{Rinse} {Wipe up excess liquid {with a paper towel}} {and} {or} {Allow to air dry}].

GLASS CLEANING {/DEODORIZING} DIRECTIONS: Use a 2.4 – 3.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of water {(922 - 1,378 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 4,969 - 7,453 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} use solution to clean and deodorize windows, mirrors, and glass surfaces. Use a coarse spray device. For spray applications, spray 6 – 8 inches from surface. Do not breathe spray. Rub with sponge or cloth. Change cloth, sponge or towels frequently to avoid re-deposition of soil.

FOAM CLEANING OF {FOOD} {AND} {NON-FOOD} {AND} {OR} {OTHER} {RAW AGRICULTURAL} {COMMODITY} CONTACT SURFACES: For cleaning procedures, [*insert product name*][this product] may be added to {Hydrifoam PA} {*insert Hydrifoam product name*} and foamed on hard, non-porous equipment surfaces using foam generating equipment. The resilient foam blend can be used on equipment, floors, walls, ceilings, drains, etc. and should be left on the surface for a minimum of 1 minute. To mix manually or mechanically blend 1.2 – 7.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] {(77 – 470 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 414 - 2,553 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} and 6 – 12 fl. oz. of {Hydrifoam PA} {*insert Hydrifoam product name*} {(foam additive)} per 6 gal. of water {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. The dilution water must not exceed 150º F. On food contact surfaces do not exceed 7.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 6 gal. of water {(470 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,553 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.

BOOSTER FOR ALKALINE DETERGENTS TO CLEAN {FOOD} {AND} {NON-FOOD} {AND} {OR} {OTHER} {RAW AGRICULTURAL} {COMMODITY} PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: [*Insert product name*][This product] is an effective oxygen bleach cleaning booster for use with alkaline detergents. For cleaning applications as a detergent booster use 2.4 – 8.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of water {(922 - 3,225 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 4,969 - 17,391 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} detergent solution to aid in the removal of organic soils. All hard, non-porous {food} {and} {or} {non-food} {and} {or} {raw agricultural} {commodity} contact surfaces treated with this boosted detergent must be rinsed thoroughly with a potable water rinse followed by sanitizing with an approved food contact surface sanitizer.

BOOSTER FOR ACID DETERGENTS TO CLEAN {FOOD} {AND} {NON-FOOD} {AND} {OR} {OTHER} {RAW AGRICULTURAL} {COMMODITY} PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: [*Insert product name*][This product] is an effective oxygen bleach cleaning booster for use with acidic detergents. For cleaning applications as a detergent booster, 2.4 – 8.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of water {(922 - 3,225 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 4,969 - 17,391 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} detergent solution to aid in the removal of organic soils. All hard, non-porous {food} {and} {or} {non-food} {and} {or} {raw agricultural} {commodity} contact surfaces treated with this boosted detergent must be rinsed thoroughly with a potable water rinse followed by sanitizing with an approved food contact surface sanitizer.

EQUIPMENT

FIELD EQUIPMENT CLEANING: [*Insert product name*][This product] is used to clean harvest equipment such as {but not limited to} pickers, trailers, trucks {(including truck body parts and tires)}, bins, packing crates, ladders, power tools, gloves, rubber boots, pruning shears or other hard, non-porous equipment.

1. Before cleaning, move the field equipment in an area with an impervious surface and with controlled drainage. Ensure that no cleaning solution will be released to the environment.
2. Remove visible contamination with [*insert product name*][this product][cleaner] {or} {other} [suitable detergent] and rinse with potable water.
3. Use [*insert product name*][this product] at a dilution of 12 – 24 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(922 - 1,844 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 4,969 - 9,938 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} as a general cleaning coarse spray. Do not breathe spray.
4. Allow [*insert product name*] [this product] to contact surface for as long as needed to obtain desired results.
5. {Allow to air dry.} {or} {Follow up with a potable rinse.} {or} {Wipe dry.}

GREENHOUSE EQUIPMENT AND SURFACES: [*Insert product name*] [This product] is used to suppress/control fungi* and slime forming algae on greenhouse structures and surfaces such as {but not limited to} glass, plastic, benches, walkways, floors, walls, fan blades, ventilation ducts, watering systems, coolers, storage rooms and equipment.

1. Sweep and remove all plant debris. Use power sprayer to wash all surfaces to remove loose dirt.
2. Use 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Use additional surfactant if needed.
3. Apply solution with mop, sponge, power sprayer or fogger to thoroughly wet all surfaces.
4. Scrub off heavy growths of algae and fungi following application. Use a solution of [*insert product name*][this product] to wash away dead growth. Allow solution to contact surface for ten (10) minutes {or for as long as needed to obtain desired results}.
5. Reapply as often as needed to control new or established disease conditions.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

FOR HARD NON-POROUS SURFACES WITH MINIMUM SURFACE DIRT OR DEBRIS: Use 1.3 to 1.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(100 – 138 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 538 - 745 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.

1. Non-porous surfaces including pots, flats and trays should be sprayed with [*insert product name*] [this product] until runoff. Allow solution to contact surface for ten (10) minutes {or for as long as needed to obtain desired results}.
2. Non-porous surfaces including cutting tools maybe soaked in [*insert product name*] [this product] ensuring complete coverage. Use additional surfactant, if needed.

FOR EVAPORATIVE COOLERS:

Add [*insert product name*] [this product] at a point in the system where uniform mixing and even distribution will occur.
Using an intermittent feed method, when microbial control is evident, treat cooler water with 0.7 to 1.3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 5 gal. of water {(54 – 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 290 - 538 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} every week or as needed to maintain control. The daily application could vary depending upon the severity of biofilm formation.

PRE-PLANT

SOIL

SOIL [TREATMENT] [/] [APPLICATIONS]: [*Insert product name*] [This product] is effective for the control/suppression of soil borne plant diseases such as {but not limited to} *Fusarium*, Phytophthora, *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia* and Verticillium.

SOIL TREATMENT PRIOR TO SEEDING OR TRANSPLANTING: Cultivate the soil prior to treatment. Break-up compacted soil and clods to loosen soil completely. Use 125 - 130 fl. oz. [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(480 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,588 - 2,691 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Make banded or broadcast applications of 25 to 100 gallons of solution per acre-row either prior to planting or at the time of planting. [*Insert product name*] [This product] will not harm seedlings or plants when applied at labeled rates. In fields with a history of disease pressure, use the 100 gallons of mixed solution per acre-row rate. Soil Treatment with Established Plants or Seedlings: Apply this product at any stage of plant growth as a soil treatment up to the day of harvest. Make applications using soil drench, flood or drip irrigation. Ensure that soil moisture of the beds is at or near field capacity prior to application.

AS A SOIL DRENCH: [*Insert product name*] [This product] is effective for the control/suppression of soil borne plant diseases such as *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium* and *Thielaviopsis*. Use [*insert product name*] [this product] as a soil drench for plants at the time of seeding or transplanting, as well as periodic drench; treating every 3-4 weeks, after a rain or if diseases become present. Use [*insert product name*] [this product] on potting soil and growing mediums prior to planting.

1. Use 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(300 – 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,615 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Apply to soil or growing media to the point of saturation.
3. Wait fifteen minutes after drenching before planting or watering.

FOR SOIL TREATMENT PRIOR TO INOCULATION WITH BENEFICIAL MICROORGANISMS: Use [*insert product name*][this product] to reduce the number of [potential] plant pathogenic microorganisms in the soil [that will prevent beneficials from becoming established]. Use a dilution rate of 1.3 – 2.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(100 – 191 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 538 - 1,035 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Thoroughly wet or drench the area to be inoculated. Wait one day before inoculating soil.

FOR SEEDBED TREATMENT: Prior to sowing seed, apply a dilution rate of 2.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(191 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,035 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Thoroughly wet or drench the seedbed, to the point of saturation, with 60 – 100 gal. of diluted solution per 1,000 sq. ft. Let sit for one hour then immediately seed soil.

SEED

FOR SEED TREATMENT: Use [*insert product name*][this product] for the control of {but not limited to} damping-off, root disease and stem rot disease caused by diseases such as {but not limited to} *Pythium* (root rot) – *Phytophthora* (blights, rots) – *Rhizoctonia* (blight, stem rot) *Fusarium* (root-rot, leaf spot, Pink Snow Mold) – *Thielaviopsis* (black root rot), on seeds of seed sprout crops such as {but not limited to} mung bean, red clover, soybeans and alfalfa, and on crops grown exclusively for seed for planting.

1. Use 42 - 46 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(160 - 175 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 870 - 952 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Immerse seeds and let soak for two minutes; remove and allow to drain. Do not rinse.
3. Plant seed according to seed package directions.

PRE-PLANT DIP

FOR PRE-PLANT DIP TREATMENT: Use [*insert product name*][this product] for the control/suppression of damping-off, root and stem rot diseases such as {but not limited to} *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium* or *Thielaviopsis* on ornamental and nursery plants, seedbeds, seeds, seedlings, bulbs or cuttings.

1. Use 39.5 – 78 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 50 gal. of water {(300 – 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,636 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Immerse plants or cuttings for 3-5 seconds or until plant is visibly wetted in the root zone. Then remove and allow plants or cuttings to drain. Do not rinse.
3. Excessive foaming or bubbling during the dipping process is an indication of high levels of disease contamination.

PLANT FOLIAGE / CROP / FIELD CROP / TREE CROP

To prevent, suppress, or eliminate fungi*, bacteria* and algae {on non-food plants} such as {but not limited to} -*Alternaria* - *Anthracnose* -*Aphanomyces* - Black Spot – *Botrytis* (grey mold) - Downy Mildew- *Erwinia* - *Fusarium* (root rot) - Leaf Spot- *Phytophthora* (blights, rots) – Fire Blight – Penicillium molds - *Plasmopara* - Powdery Mildew - *Pseudomonas** - *Pythium* - *Rhizoctonia* - Rust - Scab - Smut - *Thielaviopsis* - *Uncinula* (powdery mildew) - Wilts and Blights - Red, Blue Green, Black and Brown – Algae

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

JAR TEST PROCEDURE:

1. Determine the appropriate volume or weight of each product to be jar tested in the correct ratio that will be used in the proposed tank mix.
2. Add the products you wish to test by formulation type and in the calculated amounts for the jar test. Add first the water followed by wettable powder (WP), granules (G), flowables (F), emulsiable concentrate (EC), and finally other liquids including [*insert product name*] [this product].
3. Close jar and shake vigorously to mix.
4. Observe jar immediately after agitation and again after 30 minutes.
5. If products in jar remain suspended (mixed) or are resuspended easily after 30 minutes (with minimal agitation), then the tank mix products are compatible and can be tested on plants.
   [*Insert product name*] [This product] can be used with nonionic surfactants stable at low pH. Apply to plants with waxy or hairy surfaces.

SOLUTION PREPARATION:

[*Insert product name*] [This product] works best when diluted with water having a neutral pH that contains low levels of organic or inorganic materials. Thoroughly rinse out mixing tank with water before mixing concentrate as to clean out residues from other substances. [*Insert product name*] [This product] will readily mix with clean, neutral water and does not require agitation. Before mixing with other materials, test [*insert product name*] [this product] for compatibility.

COMPATIBILITY:

[*Insert product name*] [This product] has been formulated to provide a balanced source of the active ingredient directly to the plant surface and has been shown not to cause adverse cosmetic effects on most plants. However, not all plant species have been tested; therefore, the user should always test [*insert product name*] [this product] on a few plants before treating large numbers of plants.

PHYTOTOXICITY TEST PROCEDURE:

1. Select healthy typical plants of each cultivar or type on which the pesticide will be used.
2. Read the pesticide label to determine the application site (roots or leaves), the rate of application (amount per gallon/liter), and the interval of application (number of days between applications).
3. Use clean spray equipment and perform the test during the time of day when most of your pesticide applications will occur.
4. Have one control set of plants which are sprayed with water only. Control plants must be sprayed under the same conditions as pesticide-sprayed plants.
5. Wait for signs of phytotoxicity before determining that a pesticide is safe. Phytotoxic effects can range from slight burning or browning of leaves to death of the plant. Sometimes the damage appears as distorted leaves, fruit, flowers or stems.

TREATMENT OF PLANT PATHOGENS AND ASSOCIATED DISEASES

FOLIAR

CHEMIGATION FOR CONTROLLING FOLIAR PLANT PATHOGENS:

Use [*insert product name*][this product] to suppress and control foliar plant pathogens and their associated diseases such as: *Alternaria, Anthracnose, Aphanomyces,* Black Spot, *Botrytis* (grey mold), Downy Mildew, *Erwinia*, *Fusarium* (root rot), Leaf Spot, *Phytophthora* (blights), *Plasmopara,* Powdery Mildew, *Pseudomonas*, Pythium, Rhizoctonia,* Rust, Scab, Smut, *Thielaviopsis, Uncinula* (powdery mildew), *Xanthomonas,* and Wilts & Blights. Use [*insert product name*][this product] at a dilution rate of {(3.0 – 15.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water)}, {(12 – 57 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 62 - 311 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} through the irrigation system at the time of seeding or transplanting, as well as a periodic treatment throughout the plant's life. Multiple applications can be made, as there is no mutational resistance with [*insert product name*][this product].

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

FOLIAR SPRAY TREATMENT IN GREENHOUSES: [*Insert product name*][This product] works immediately on contact with any plant surface for control/suppression of [plant pathogens][and][disease].
Apply [*insert product name*][this product] to [plants such as,] [but not limited to,] ornamentals, bedding plants, flowering plants, shrubs, and trees.

Initial {Curative} Application:

1. Use 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(300 - 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,615 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For optimal performance, do not reuse already mixed solution. Make fresh solution at least daily {or when use solution becomes visibly dirty, soiled or diluted}.
2. Spray or mist plants in the early morning or late evening.
3. Thoroughly wet all surfaces of plant including upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches and stalks to ensure full contact with plant and flower tissue.
4. Treat plants for one to three consecutive days and then follow label directions for preventive treatment.

Weekly {Preventive} Treatment:

1. Use 0.75 – 3.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(57 - 291 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 311 - 1,573 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Spray or mist plants.
3. Thoroughly wet all surfaces of plant including upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches and stalks to ensure full contact with plant and flower tissue.
4. Spray every five to seven days as a preventive treatment.
5. At the first sign of disease, spray daily with a dilution 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(300 - 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,615 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} for three consecutive days and then resume weekly preventive treatment.

FOLIAR SPRAY TREATMENT IN THE FIELD: [*Insert product name*][This product] works immediately on contact with any plant surface for control/suppression of [plant pathogens][and][disease]. Apply [*insert product name*][this product] to [growing crops and] nursery stock such as, [but not limited to,] woody ornamentals, bedding plants, flowering plants, roses, container plants, azaleas, rhododendrons, conifers, and shade trees. Complete coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary [to ensure full contact with plant and flower tissue] [for optimal performance].

Initial {Curative} Application:

1. Use 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(300 – 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,615 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For optimal performance, do not reuse already mixed solution. Make fresh solution at least daily {or when use solution becomes visibly dirty, soiled or diluted}.
2. Spray [,][or] mist [or fog] plants and trees. **[If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for further requirements and instructions.] [If application is to be made through aerial application, please see the Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications direction section of this label.]**
3. Thoroughly wet all surfaces of plant, upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches and stalks to ensure full contact with plant and flower tissue.
4. Apply for one to three consecutive days and then follow directions for preventive treatment after the initial application.

Weekly {Preventive} Treatment:

1. Use 0.75 – 3.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(57 – 291 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 311- 1,573 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Spray [,][or] mist [or fog] plants and trees. [If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for further requirements and instructions.]
3. Thoroughly wet all surfaces of plant, upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches and stalks.
4. Spray every five to seven days as a preventive treatment.
5. At the first sign of disease, spray daily with a dilution of 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(300 - 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,615 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} for three consecutive days and then resume weekly preventive treatment.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD: Treat with 49 – 155 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(187 – 593 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,014- 3,209 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply 50 – 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use sufficient water to achieve good coverage. Begin applications during stem elongations. Repeat weekly or as needed. Livestock can graze treated areas.

TURF

TREATMENT OF TURF FOLLOWING INOCULATION OF SOIL WITH BENEFICIAL MICROORGANISMS: Use [*insert product name*] [this product] to control plant pathogens on the foliar portion of turf. Do not drench the root system, or a temporary reduction of beneficial soil microorganisms can occur.

Use 0.8 – 1.9 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(61 – 145 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 331 - 787 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply to the turf by lightly spraying leaf surfaces. Do not allow solution to be drenched into the soil and root systems. Drenching of [*insert product name*] [this product] into the soil can result in temporary reduction of beneficial microorganisms.

FOR TURF APPLICATIONS: Use for broad spectrum treatment for control of algae, fungi and bacteria on turf. Can be used on all turf types [including] [such as, but not limited to]: commercial turf, landscaping turf, lawns, sod, sod farms, athletic fields, golf course fairways, greens and tees. Use [*insert product name*][this product] to control [fungi such as but not limited to:] *Anthracnose*, Brown Spot, Dollar Spot, Copper Spot, Fairy Ring, Pink Snow Mold, *Pythium, Phytophthora*, Summer Patch*, Rhizoctonia*, Scum, *Fusarium* Blight, Stripe Smut, Leaf Spot, Algae, Slime Molds and their spores.
[*Insert product name*][This product] [begins working][controls] on contact.

FOR ALGAECIDE/BACTERICIDE TREATMENT: Use [*insert product name*][this product] to control algae and bacterial diseases and the odors and the conditions these organisms may cause. Optimum treatment time is early morning or late afternoon. {For best results, apply immediately after grass has been cut.} Applications can be made during wet or rainy weather. Use the spray solution the same day it is prepared. Do not store and reuse mixed spray solution. [*Insert product name*][This product] can be injected through automatic irrigation systems in turf areas**. [If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for further requirements and instructions.] [If application is to be made through aerial application, please see the Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications direction section of this label.]**

1. Typical treatment rates involve treating approximately 1,000 square feet of lawn area with 1 to 10 gallons of diluted solution of [*insert product name*][this product] depending on turf density and thatch build-up. Spray entire area until run-off, saturation of the entire area being treated will ensure the solution penetrates algal crusts and deposits. {Drench soil to saturate the root systems in affected areas.} Add a spreader surfactant [when needed to enhance contact with plant surfaces][for best results].
2. For initial (curative) treatment of heavy infestations of algae or bacterial disease, use at a dilution rate of 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(460 - 1187 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,484 - 6,418 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply 5-10 gallons of diluted solution per 1,000 square feet.
3. For preventative treatment of algae and bacterial disease, apply at a dilution rate of 1.56 – 6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(125 - 460 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 646 - 2,484 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply 1 to 5 gallons of diluted solution per 1,000 square feet.
4. Repeat application every 5 to 7 days or as needed to control new or established disease conditions. For best results, apply immediately after grass has been cut.

FOR SEVERE CONDITIONS OF CRUSTED ALGAE: Use [*insert product name*] [this product] diluted at 14 - 25 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(1,072 - 1,914 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 5,797 - 10,352 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} and apply to 1,000 square feet of affected area. Severe conditions require increased rates of [*insert product name*] [this product] and increases in water volume to help penetrate layers of algae. Under severe conditions, double applications either by increasing the amount of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 1,000 square feet of turf or by applying twice over the same area.

FOR FUNGICIDE TREATMENT OF: Bent grass, Bluegrass, Bermudagrass, Fescue, Ryegrass, St. Augustine grass and their mixtures on golf course fairways, greens and tees. Optimum treatment time is early morning or late afternoon. {For best results, apply immediately after grass has been cut.} Applications can be made during wet or rainy weather. Use the spray solution the same day it is prepared; do not store and reuse mixed spray solution. {[*Insert product name*][This product] can be injected through automatic irrigation systems in turf areas.}

Typical treatment rates involve treating approximately 1,000 square feet of lawn area with 1 to 10 gallons of diluted solution of [*insert product name*][this product]. Amount of diluted solution used is based on the variety, porosity and height of the turf and enough solution must be applied to thoroughly wet the plant surfaces. Spray entire area until run-off. {Drench soil to saturate the root systems in affected areas.} Add a spreader surfactant [when needed to enhance contact with plant surfaces][for best results].

1. Start applications at the first sign of disease and repeat every 5 to 7 days or as needed to control new or established disease condition. For best results, apply uniformly over the area immediately after grass has been cut.
2. For initial (curative) treatment of heavy infestation of fungal disease, dilute 3 – 8.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(230 - 620 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,242 - 3,354 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply 5 to 10 gallons of dilute solution per 1,000 square feet.
3. For preventative treatment of fungal disease, dilute 1.8 - 3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(138 - 230 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 745 - 1,242 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply 1-5 gallons of dilute solution per 1,000 square feet.

FOR TREATMENT OF ARTIFICIAL TURF: Use [*Insert product name*][This product] to treat, reduce or suppress bacteria*, fungi* and slime forming algae.

1. Use 5 – 78 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 50 gal. of water {(38 - 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 207 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} as a general coarse spray to reduce bacterial* and fungi* contamination on the artificial turf surface. Add a surfactant if needed.
2. Allow to remain visibly wet on the surface for ten (10) minutes.
3. Allow to air dry, do not rinse

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

FOR SEEDBED TREATMENT: Prior to sowing seed, apply a dilution rate of 2.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(191 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,035 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Thoroughly wet or drench the seedbed, to the point of saturation, with 60 – 100 gal. of diluted solution per 1,000 sq. ft. Let sit for one hour then immediately seed soil.

AFTER SEEDS HAVE GERMINATED: Use 0.8 – 1.2 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(61 - 92 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 331 - 497 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Lightly spray or irrigate the soil and seedlings until thoroughly wetted. Re-treat once per week until seed is well established.

FOOD CROP

FOR DISEASE CONTROL ON FRUITS, VEGETABLES {AND} {OTHER FOOD} {AND} {OR} {OTHER} {RAW AGRICULTURAL} {COMMODITY} CROPS: For curative treatment, spray diseased plants with a dilution of 1.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(574 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3,105 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply for three consecutive days and then continue to apply a 1.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(574 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3,105 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} dilution treatment at intervals of 5 – 7 days. For preventive treatment, begin when plants are small. Apply treatments at a dilution rate of 1.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(574 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3,105 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} at 5-day intervals. On the fourth treatment, reduce the dilution rate to 0.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(230 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,242 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} and continue to apply at 5-day intervals until harvest. Do not breathe spray.

FUNGICIDE*, BACTERICIDE* AND YEAST* TREATMENT FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION ON CROPS: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be applied to control fungi, bacteria and yeast to growing crops such [as but not limited to]: root vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, berries, strawberries, citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, herbs, spices, peppers, tomatoes, eggplant, bulbs, onions, cucurbits, cucumbers, tropical fruits, avocadoes, bananas, mangoes, grapes, brassicas, peas, beans, soybeans, cereal crops, rice, wheat and other grains, peanuts, alfalfa, chinese vegetables, greens, lettuce, leafy greens, celery, apiaceaes, cranberries, legumes, corn (field, sweet, seed), wild rice, cole crops, garlic, leeks, green onions, mushrooms, sugar beets, tobacco, grass for seed or sod, asparagus, nuts, walnuts, pistachios, macadamia nuts, almonds, cotton, hops, coffee, carambola, lychee, papaya, passion fruit, sugar cane, pomegranate, cabbage and melons.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

Initial Curative Application:

1. Use 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(300 - 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,615 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Do not reuse already mixed solution; make fresh daily.
3. Spray or mist plants and trees including application, through irrigation or chemigation systems**. If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for further requirements and instructions. [If application is to be made through aerial application, please see the Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications direction section of this label.]**
4. Visibly wet all surfaces of plant, upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches and stalks to ensure full contact with plant tissue.
5. Based on disease severity, apply for one to three consecutive days and then follow directions for preventative treatment after the initial application.

Weekly Preventative Treatment:

1. Use 0.75 – 3.9 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(57 – 300 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 311 - 1,615 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Do not reuse already mixed solution; make fresh daily.
3. Spray or mist plants and trees**. If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for further requirements and instructions. [If application is to be made through aerial application, please see the Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications direction section of this label.]**
4. Visibly wet all surfaces of plant, upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches and stalks.
5. Based on disease pressure, spray every five to seven days as a preventative treatment.
6. At the first sign of disease, spray daily with 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(300 – 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,615 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} for three consecutive days and then resume weekly preventative treatment.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:
The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft as to minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used and must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% rotor diameter. Flight speed and nozzle orientation must be considered in determining droplet size. Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift away from the intended area for treatment. Many factors including droplet size, equipment type, and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift.

Controlling droplet size:
1. Number of nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provides uniform coverage.
2. Nozzle orientation: Placing nozzles so the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
3. Nozzle type: Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

For optimum product performance, use at the foliar application rate indicated in sufficient water for adequate coverage of plant foliage. Apply between 3-20 gallons per acre of total spray solution. Do not exceed the maximum application rate or apply more often than labeled in the application instructions for that crop.

FOLIAR APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS TABLE
CROPS AND DISEASES {(BY CROP GROUP)}

CURATIVE APPLICATION RATES:
1. For best results, apply at first sign of disease. Spray diseased plants using 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply consecutive applications until control is achieved and then follow directions for preventative treatment.
2. Apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.

PREVENTATIVE APPLICATION RATES:
1. Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals.
2. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of the third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
3. Apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.

FOR HEAVY PATHOGEN PRESENCE WHEN CURATIVE OR REMEDIATION IS REQUIRED:
Spray diseased plants using 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. Apply consecutive applications until control is achieved and then follow directions for preventative treatment.

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"]
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.
The statement "**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*" does not need to appear more than once per page on final market labeling.
"***Note to Reviewer:*** *Appropriate dilution rates may be substituted if they are equivalent dilution rates.*"

"*This TABLE is optional and the information or selected information in the table may be used in paragraph format. When a FOLIAR APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS TABLE is used on the market label and/or collateral label, it is not a requirement to include the entire contents. Crops and Diseases may be individually or categorically selected. Additionally, the information may be presented in a different table format. Sections of this table may be modified with equivalent dilution rates and used throughout the market labels and/or collateral labels as applicable.*"

Crop	Disease	Recommended Dilution Rate	Application Rate	Directions
Alfalfa	Including but not limited to: *Cercospora* Leaf Spot	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates for increased disease severity or when conditions are favorable for disease.
Asparagus	Including but not limited to: *Phytophthora*	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Avocado	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Blotch	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PRE-BLOOM:** Apply when bloom buds swell and continue on a five to seven-day schedule through bloom. **PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Bananas Plantain	Including but not limited to: Sigatoka Leaf Spot	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.

Blackberry Blueberry Cane Berries Raspberry Small Fruit	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Angular Leaf Spot *Botrytis* Crown Rot Downy Mildew Mummy Berry Disease Leaf Blight Powdery	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Bulb Vegetables Garlic Green Onion Leeks Onions Scallions Shallots	Including but not limited to: *Botrytis* Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Barley Corn Millet Oats Popcorn Rice Rye Sorghum Soybeans Sweet Corn Wheat Wild Rice	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Bacterial Blight Bacterial Leaf Blight Blast Brown Leaf Spot Common Rust Common Smut Downey Mildew Head Smut Leaf Smut Sheath Blight Sorghum Downey Mildew Southern Blight Stem Canker Stem Rot	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest. **RICE AND WILD RICE ALGAE CONTROL:** Use [insert product name][this product] to suppress / control algae in rice fields and paddies. Apply [insert product name][this product] at a rate of 5-10 gallons of [insert product name][this product] per surface acre using conventional sprayer equipment or aerial application. Apply at the first signs of algae. Applications are most effective when made before rice rises to the water surface. Apply [insert product name][this product] as needed to control and prevent algae growth; apply more often in times of higher water temperatures.
Citrus Crops Citrus Hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Limes Orange	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Brown Rot *Phytophthora*	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen

Tangerine	Powdery Mildew Rust Scab Including but not limited to: Citrus Canker	1:1045 {(47 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 255 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. 12.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(47 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 255 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}	peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Coffee	Including but not limited to: Coffee Berry Disease Bacterial Blight Leaf Rust	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates for increased disease severity or when conditions are favorable for disease.
Cole Crops Broccoli Brussel Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Collards Kale	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Leaf Spot Downy Mildew Early Blight Late Blight Powdery Mildew	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Cotton	Including but not limited to: Bacterial Blight Cotton Root Rot *Fusarium* Wilt *Pythium* Rot *Rhizoctonia* *Thielaviopsis*		See Cotton Application Instructions	See Cotton Application Instructions
Cranberries	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Belly Rot Downy Mildew *Fusarium* Wilt Gummy Stem Blight Leaf Spot *Phytophthora*	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.

	Powdery Mildew *Pythium* Rot *Rhizoctonia* Root Rots			
Cucurbit Crops Cucumber Melons Pumpkin Squash	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Belly Rot Downy Mildew *Fusarium* Wilt Gummy Stem Blight Leaf Spot *Phytophthora* Powdery Mildew *Pythium* Rot *Rhizoctonia* Root Rots		See Cucurbit Application Instructions.	See Cucurbit Application Instructions.
Fruiting Vegetables Eggplant Peppers Tomatoes Tomatillos	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Bacterial Leaf Spot Bacterial Speck Bacterial Wilt *Cladosporium* Mold Early Blight *Fusarium* Gray Mold (*Botrytis*) Late blight Powdery Mildew *Pythium* *Rhizoctonia*		See Fruiting Vegetable Application Instructions.	See Fruiting Vegetable Application Instructions.
Grapes	Including but not limited to: Black Rot *Botrytis* Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew Sour Rot	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Herbs and Spices [including, but not limited to:] Basil Chives Cilantro Coriander Dill	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew *Pythium* Rot	1:785 – 1:490 {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	16.3 – 26.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:785-1:490 dilution. (16.3–26.1 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule.

Medicinal Herbs Mint Oregano Rosemary Sage Other miscellaneous herbs			Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**CURATIVE:** 1:251 dilution. (51 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(195 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,056 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
Hops	Including but not limited to: Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew	1:785 – 1:490 {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	16.3 – 26.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:785-1:490 dilution. 16.3 – 26.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:251 dilution. (51 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(195 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,056 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. **RESCUE:** 1:98 dilution. (130.6 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,704 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. It is recommended to use this rate outside of sensitive growth stages such as the bloom period.
Leafy Vegetable Arugula Celery Chicory Root Endive Fennel Lettuce Microgreens Spinach Rhubarb Radicchio Swiss Chard	Including but not limited to: Brown Rot *Botrytis* Downy Mildew Early Blight Late Blight *Phytophthora* Powdery Mildew Rust	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Legumes Chickpeas Dry Beans Lima Beans Peas Snap Beans	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* *Botrytis* Downy Mildew Early & Late Blight		See Legumes Application Instructions.	See Legumes Application Instructions.

	Fusarium *Phytophthora* Powdery mildew *Pythium* *Rhizoctonia* Sclerotinia Rust White Mold			
Mushrooms	Including but not limited to: Bacterial Blotch *Mycogene* Necrotic Spot *Trichoderma* Verticillium Spot	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 6 gallons of solution per 1,000 sq. ft.	**PREVENTATIVE:** Spray mushrooms using 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} on five to seven day intervals. Begin at pinning stage and continue through harvest.
Papaya	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* *Phytophthora*	1:175 {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PRE-BLOOM:** Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom. **CURATIVE:** Apply consecutive applications until control is achieved and then follow preventative directions.
Peanuts	Including but not limited to: Early blight Late Blight Rust Leaf Spot	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Pome Fruit Apples Pears Loquats Mayhaws Quince	Including but not limited to: Fire Blight Powdery Mildew Rusts Scab	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.

Root & tuber Vegetables Artichokes Beets Carrots Ginseng Horseradish Parsnip Potatoes Radish Rutabaga Sugar Beets Sweet Potatoes Taro Turnips Yams	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Bacterial Leaf Spot Crown Rot Early Blight Late Blight Leaf Blight Leaf Spot Powdery mildew *Rhizoctonia* Potato Brown Rot	1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Stone Fruit Stone Fruit Hybrids Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums Prunes	Including but not limited to: Bacterial Canker Brown Rot Downey Mildew Powdery Mildew	1:175 {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} 1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PRE-BLOOM:** Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom. **PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Strawberries	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Angular Leaf Spot *Botrytis* Crown Rot Downey mildew Fruit Rot Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew		See Strawberry Application Instructions	See Strawberry Application Instructions
Sugarcane	Including but not limited to: Eyespot Orange Rust	1:785 – 1:490 {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 -	16.3 – 26.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(62 -	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:785-1:490 dilution. (16.3–26.1 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. Begin sprays

	Red Rot Smut	540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	early in season. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:251 dilution. (51 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(195 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,056 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. **RESCUE:** 1:98 dilution. (130.6 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,704 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:98 rate to blooming crops.
Tobacco (Field)	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Leaf Spot –(Brown Mold) Angular Leaf Spot Blue Mold Frogeye Leaf Spot	1:785-1:490 {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	16.3 – 26.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:785-1:490 dilution. (16.3–26.1 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(62 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 337 - 540 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. For Blue Mold, start sprays early when conditions are favorable for disease development. **CURATIVE:** 1:251 dilution. (51 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(195 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,056 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
	Tobacco Mosaic Virus	1:98-1:49 {(500 - 1,000 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,704 - 5,408 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	130.6 – 261.2 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(500 - 1,000 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,704 - 5,408 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	To prevent Tobacco Mosaic Virus, thorough sanitation of tools and implements is necessary. Treat seed by soaking in 1:98 - 1:49 solution for 10 - 15 minutes. (130.6 – 261.2 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water) {(500 - 1,000 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,704 - 5,408 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
Tobacco (Float Beds)	Including but not limited to: Blue Mold *Fusarium* *Pythium*	1:24,500 – 1:12,250 {(2 - 4 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 11 -	5.2 – 10.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(2 - 4 ppm peroxyacetic acid	**PREVENTIVE:** Use a 1:24,500 – 1:12,250 dilution or 5.2 – 10.4 fl. oz. [*insert product name*][this product] for every 1,000 gallons of water {(2 - 4 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 11 - 22 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}

	Phytophthora	22 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	and 11 - 22 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	{(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Treat water on a regular basis or maintain a residual 100 ppm concentration. **Initial float Bed Treatment**: Use a 1:2,450 –1:1,225 dilution or 0.52 – 1.04 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gallons of water {(20 - 40 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 108 - 215 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
Tree Nuts Almonds Brazil Nuts Cashews Filberts Macadamias Pecans Pistachios Walnuts	Including but not limited to: Almond Leaf Scorch *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Brown Rot Bacterial Blight Bacterial Canker E. Filbert Blight Jacket Rot	1:175 {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} 1:700 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PRE-BLOOM:** Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom. **PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Tropical Fruit Casaba Coconut Dates Guava Kiwi Mango Olive Passion Fruit Pineapple Poi Star Fruit Subtropical Fruit	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew *Rhizoctonia* Sooty Mold Stem Rot	1:175 {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	**PRE-BLOOM:** Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom. **PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 18.3 – 21 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"]
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.
The statement "**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*" does not need to appear more than once per page on final market labeling.

"***Note to Reviewer:*** *The crop specific APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS tables are optional and are not required if it does not apply to selected sections of the FOLIAR APPLICATION INCTRUCTIONS TABLE used on the market label and/or collateral label. Additionally, the information may be used paragraph format.*"

COTTON APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

APPLICATION AT PLANTING FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Cotton Root Rot, *Fusarium* Wilt, *Pythium* Rot, *Rhizoctonia* and *Thielaviopsis*.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 26.1 – 65.3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(50 – 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 270 - 2,704 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Make in-furrow applications just before seed is covered. Band applications to soil surface after seed is covered.	In fields with a history of disease pressure, use the higher rates.

BANDED APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Cotton Root Rot, *Fusarium* Wilt, *Pythium* Rot, *Rhizoctonia* and *Thielaviopsis*.

DILUTION FOR SPRAY APPLICATION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 32.6 – 163.2 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(125 - 625 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 675 – 3,379 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply [*insert product name*] [this product] as a foliar spray with sufficient water to achieve runoff to soil when vines begin to run. Repeat at 7-day intervals through infectious season.	Typical application use 30-100 gallons of spray per acre. During periods of wet, cloudy or rainy weather, use stronger rates and volumes and reduce spray intervals.
DILUTION FOR IRRIGATION	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**	**COMMENTS TO ENDUSER**
Use 32.6 – 163.3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 gal. of water {(25 - 125 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 135 - 676 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply through drip trickle, center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side wheel roll, traveler, solid set, hand move or flood basin irrigation systems.	Do not spray [*insert product name*] [this product] during conditions of intense heat, drought or poor plant vigor.

FOLIAR APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Bacterial Blight

DILUTION FOR SPRAY APPLICATION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Preventative: Use 16.5 - 26 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(63 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 342 - 538 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. **Curative:** Use 51 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(195 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,056 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Begin prevention applications of [*insert product name*] [this product] prior to or in early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season, maintaining a 5-10 day spray schedule. Spray curative applications at first appearance of disease or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Maintain a 3-5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Use 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid dilution rate under severe disease pressure or as a rescue	Under severe disease conditions and during periods of rainy weather, apply immediately following each rain, reduce spray intervals and use stronger dilution rate. Do not spray [*insert product name*] [this product] during conditions of intense heat, drought or poor plant vigor.

Rescue: Use 130 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,691 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	treatment. Maintain a 3-5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Test for phototoxicity prior to using this rate. DO NOT apply 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid rate to blooming crops.	
DILUTION FOR IRRIGATION	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**	**COMMENTS TO ENDUSER**
Use 32.6 – 163.3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 gal. of water {(25 - 125 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 135 - 676 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply through, center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side wheel roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move or flood basin irrigation systems.	Do not spray [*insert product name*] [this product] during conditions of intense heat, drought or poor plant vigor.

CUCURBIT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

APPLICATION AT PLANTING FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Belly Rot, *Fusarium* Wilt, *Pythium* Rot, *Phytophthora*, and *Rhizoctonia*, Root Rots.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(70 – 560 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 378 - 3,023 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	In-furrow applications just before seed is covered. Band applications to soil surface after seed is covered.	In fields with a history of disease pressure, use the higher rates.

BANDED APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Belly Rot, *Fusarium* Wilt, *Pythium* Rot, *Phytophthora*, and *Rhizoctonia*, Root Rots.

DILUTION FOR SPRAY APPLICATION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 25 – 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(96 – 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 518 - 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply [*insert product name*] [this product] as a foliar spray with sufficient water to achieve runoff to soil when vines begin to run. Repeat at 7-day intervals through infectious season.	Typical application use 30-100 gallons of spray per acre. During periods of wet, cloudy or rainy weather, use stronger rates and volumes and reduce spray intervals. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.
DILUTION FOR IRRIGATION	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**	**COMMENTS TO ENDUSER**
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(14 – 56 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 76 - 302 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply through drip trickle, center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side wheel roll, traveler, solid set, hand move or flood basin irrigation systems.	

FOLIAR APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: *Alternaria*, *Anthracnose*, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Leaf Spot, and Powdery Mildew.

DILUTION FOR IRRIGATION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 18.3 – 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 – 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Begin applications of [*insert product name*] [this product] prior to or in early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season. Spray at first appearance of when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 7-day intervals using sufficient water to obtain complete coverage.	Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility. Do not spray [*insert product name*] [this product] during conditions of intense heat, drought, or poor vine canopy.
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(14 – 56 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 76 - 302 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply through, center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side wheel roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move or flood basin irrigation systems.	

FRUITING VEGETABLE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

SURFACE SEED TREATMENT FOR {CONTROL} {REDUCTION} OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Disease causing fungi and bacterial pathogens on or in seeds.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	If the seed company has not treated seed, immerse seed in the [*insert product name*] [this product] solution for one minute, remove seed and allow to drain.	Rinsing of the seed after applications not required.

SEEDLING PRODUCTION TREATMENT FOR {CONTROL} {REDUCTION} OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Disease, pre and post emergence damping off, caused by fungi such as *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, and *Rhizoctonia*.

DILUTION FOR SEEDLING	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 4.3 – 10.7 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 15 gal. of water {(110 – 273 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 593 - 1,477 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply one application of [*insert product name*] [this product] to the point of saturation.	Apply on newly seeded plug trays, seed flats or beds with the initial watering.
DILUTION FOR POST EMERGENCE	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**	**COMMENTS TO ENDUSER**
Use 4.3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 15 gal. of water {(110 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 593 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply [*insert product name*] [this product] at the 2 and 4 true leaf stage as a foliar spray with sufficient water to achieve complete coverage or on to the soil directly via drip trickle, in furrow or flood basin.	Repeat at 7-day intervals.

APPLICATION AT PLANTING FOR PREVENTION, SUPPRESSION, AND CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Soil-borne diseases caused by *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, and *Rhizoctonia*.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(70 – 560 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 378 - 3,023 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Add [*insert product name*] [this product] to transplant water or starter fertilizer and make in-furrow or dibble applications just prior to plant set.	In fields with a history of disease pressure, use the higher rates. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.

FOLIAR APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Diseases caused by bacteria* and fungi* that attack stems, leaves and fruit during crop growth such as *Anthracnose*, Bacterial Speck and Spot, *Botrytis*, Early Blight, Late Blight, and Powdery Mildew.
**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

DILUTION FOR SPRAY APPLICATION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 18.3 – 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 – 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Complete coverage is essential.	Begin applications of [*insert product name*] [this product] prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season. Spray at first appearance or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 7-day intervals.	Under severe disease conditions and during periods of rainy weather, apply immediately following each rain. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.
DILUTION FOR IRRIGATION	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**	**COMMENTS TO ENDUSER**
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(14 – 56 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 76 - 302 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side-wheel roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.	Do not spray [*insert product name*] [this product] during conditions of intense heat, drought or poor vine canopy.

LEGUME APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

APPLICATION AT PLANTING FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Early Blight, *Fusarium*, Late Blight, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, Root-rot, and *Sclerotinia*.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(70 – 560 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 378 - 3,023 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Add [*insert product name*] [this product] to transplant water or starter fertilizer and make in-furrow or dibble applications just prior to plant set.	In fields with a history of disease pressure, use the higher rates. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.

SURFACE APPLICATION CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Early Blight, *Fusarium*, Late Blight, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, Root-rot, and *Sclerotinia*.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 25 – 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(96 – 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 518 - 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply [*insert product name*] [this product] as a foliar spray with sufficient water to achieve runoff to soil. Repeat at 7-day intervals through infectious season.	Typical applications use 30 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. During periods of wet, cloudy or rainy weather, use stronger rates and volumes and reduce spray intervals. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.
DILUTION FOR IRRIGATION	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**	**COMMENTS TO ENDUSER**
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(14 – 56 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 76 - 302 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side-wheel roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.	

FOLIAR APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: *Anthracnose*, Bacterial Blights, *Botrytis*, Powdery Mildew, *Rhizoctonia*, Rust, and White Mold.

DILUTION FOR SPRAY APPLICATION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 18.3 – 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 – 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Begin applications of [*insert product name*] [this product] prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season. Spray at first appearance or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 7-day intervals.	Under severe disease conditions and during periods of rainy weather, apply immediately following each rain. Use sufficient water to obtain complete coverage. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.
DILUTION FOR IRRIGATION	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**	**COMMENTS TO ENDUSER**
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(14 – 56 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 76 - 302 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Apply through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side-wheel roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.	Do not spray [*insert product name*] [this product] during conditions of intense heat, drought or poor vine canopy.

STRAWBERRY APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

PRE-PLANT DIP OR SPRAY APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: *Botrytis*, Crown Rot, and Powdery Mildew.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 36.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(140 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 756 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Thoroughly wet transplants by dipping or spraying prior to planting.	Excessive foaming or bubbling during the dipping process is an indication of high levels of disease contamination. Remove dead or dying foliage prior to dipping. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"]
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.
The statement "**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*" does not need to appear more than once per page on final market labeling.

SETTING WATER APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: *Botrytis*

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 36.5 - 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(70 – 560 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 378 - 3,023 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Add [*insert product name*] [this product] to transplant water or starter fertilizer and make in-furrow or dibble application at the time of plant set.	[*insert product name*] [this product] is chemically compatible with most water-soluble fertilizers. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.

FOLIAR APPLICATION AT PLANTING FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Angular Leaf Spot, *Botrytis*, Crown Rot, Leaf Blight, and Powdery Mildew.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 18.3 – 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 – 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Complete coverage is essential.	Immediately following planting, apply [*insert product name*] [this product] as a foliar spray with sufficient water to achieve runoff to soil or plastic, or to the soil directly via drip trickle, in furrow or flood basin.	Typical applications use 30 to 100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. In fields with a history of disease pressure, use the high rate. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.

FOLIAR AND CROWN APPLICATION OF EXISTING PLANTS FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: Angular Leaf Spot, *Botrytis*, Crown Rot, Leaf Blight, and Powdery Mildew.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 18.3 – 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 – 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 379 - 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Complete coverage is essential.	Begin applications of [*insert product name*] [this product] prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season. Spray at first appearance or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals.	Typical applications use 30 to 100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. Use sufficient water to obtain complete coverage. May be applied up to and including the day of harvest. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.

APPLICATION OF EXISTING PLANTS FOR CONTROL OF {BUT NOT LIMITED TO}: *Botrytis*

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 23 – 73 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(88 – 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 476 - 1,511 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Complete coverage is essential	Apply [*insert product name*] [this product] at the first growth flush. Repeat applications at 10% bloom, full bloom, and at late or extended bloom. Use additional sprays in late winter just after plant bed cleaning.	Typical applications use 30 to 100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. Use sufficient water to obtain complete coverage. May be applied up to and including the day of harvest. Before tank mixing [*insert product name*] [this product] with other fertilizers, fungicides or bactericides, conduct a compatibility test for each combination. Make a test solution and shake or stir vigorously. Excessive bubbling and/or pressure are an indication of incompatibility.

[***Insert product name***]**[This product] controls yeast* which is a food source for spotted wing drosophila (SWD), thereby significantly reducing populations of SWD.**

SWD treatment application rate:

1. Use 3.9-7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(300 – 600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,615 - 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Do not reuse already mixed solution; make fresh daily.
3. Spray or mist plants and trees including application through irrigation or chemigation systems. **If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for further requirements and instructions. [If application is to be made through aerial application, please see the Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications direction section of this label.]**
4. Thoroughly wet all surfaces of plant, upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches and stalks to ensure full contact with plant tissue.
5. Apply as needed.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

NON-FOOD CROP

FOR FUNGICIDE TREATMENT CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be applied to control fungi to growing crops [such as, but not limited to]: non-food use bulbs and cotton.

Initial Curative Application:

1. Use 12 - 24 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(305 – 610 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,656 - 3,313 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Do not reuse already mixed solution; make fresh daily. Spray or mist plants and trees including application through irrigation or chemigation systems. **If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for further requirements and instructions.**
3. Thoroughly wet all surfaces of plant, upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches and stalks to ensure full contact with plant and flower tissue.
4. Based on disease severity, apply for one to three consecutive days for preventative treatment after the initial application.

Weekly Preventative Treatment:

1. Use 2.3 – 11 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(60 - 280 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 317 - 1,518 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Spray or mist plants and trees. **If application is to be made through irrigation or chemigation systems, refer to the applicable Irrigation Directions for Use or Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for further requirements and instructions.**
3. Visibly wet all surfaces of plant, upper and lower foliage, including stems, branches, stalks.
4. Based on disease pressure, spray every five to seven days as a preventative treatment.
5. At the first sign of disease, spray daily with 12 - 24 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(305 – 610 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,656 - 3,313 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} for three consecutive days and then resume weekly preventative treatment.

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"]
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.
The statement "**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*" does not need to appear more than once per page on final market labeling.

HARVEST

FOR CLEANING OF [{FRUIT} {AND} {VEGETABLE} {NUTS} {AND} {OR} {OTHER} {RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES} {OR} {TOBACCO} {OR OTHER FOLIAGE} {PROCESSING} {HARVESTING} {EQUIPMENT} {CONVEYOR{S} {BELTS}: Remove visible {food} particles and excess soil by a pre-flush or pre-scrape. Wash with [*insert product name*][this product] [a suitable detergent] {or} [compatible cleaner]. Rinse equipment thoroughly with potable water and then rinse equipment with [cleaning] [solution] of [*insert product name*][this product] {to remove any residual debris}. During processing apply *(insert appropriate food contact cleaning dilution here)* to conveyors with suitable feeding equipment. Do not allow this solution to be sprayed directly on food. Controlled volumes of [*insert product name*][this product] [cleaning] [solution] are applied to return portion of conveyor through nozzles so located as to permit maximum drainage of [*insert product name*][this product] [cleaning] [solution] from equipment and to prevent puddles on top of belt. During interruptions in operation, apply solution using coarse spray equipment to peelers, collators, slicers and saws, and other non-porous conveyor equipment. Allow surfaces to remain visibly wet until desired level of cleanliness is achieved. Conveyors and other equipment must be free of product when applying this coarse spray. Do not breathe spray.

POST-HARVEST

PACKING HOUSE CLEANING: [*Insert product name*][This product] is an effective cleaner for microorganisms.

1. Remove gross contamination with [*insert product name*][this product] [a suitable detergent] {or} [compatible cleaner] and rinse with potable water.
2. Use [*insert product name*][this product] at a dilution of 12 – 24 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(922 - 1,844 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 4,969 - 9,938 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} as a general cleaning coarse spray to [reduce] [remove] bacteria* and fungi* contamination [of] [from] walls, floors, conveyors and harvesting containers. Do not breathe spray.
3. Allow [*insert product name*][this product] [cleaner] to contact surface until desired level of cleanliness is achieved.
4. Allow to air dry. Do not rinse.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

FOGGING

{[*Insert product name*][This product]can be applied by fogging to control the growth of nonpublic health microorganisms that can cause decay and/or spoilage on raw, post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} during the post-harvest process and for fruit {and} vegetable {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodity} storage systems.}

ALL SURFACES MUST BE CLEANED AND DISINFECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL DIRECTIONS PRIOR TO FOGGING.

DIRECTIONS FOR FOGGING {IN FILLING, PACKAGING, AND DISPENSING ROOMS OR AREAS}:
This product can be applied by fogging to control the growth of nonpublic health microorganisms that may cause decay and/or spoilage on raw, post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} during the post-harvest process. Ensure room is properly ventilated. Wear a dust mist respirator when mixing the use-solution and pouring it into the fogging apparatus. Vacate the area of all personnel during fogging and for a minimum of 2 hours after fogging and a minimum of 4 air exchanges (ACH) per hour in the facility. When fogging is complete, ventilate buildings and other closed spaces. Fog area using a maximum of 80 ppm solution of peroxyacetic acid.

Note: The fog generated is irritating to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Under no circumstances must a room or building be entered by anyone within two hours of the actual fogging and a minimum of 4 air exchanges (ACH) per hour in the facility. If the building must be entered, then the individuals entering the building must wear a self-contained respirator approved by NIOSH, goggles, long sleeves, gloves and long pants.

STORAGE SYSTEM - BEFORE STORAGE

FOGGING FOR REGULAR CLEANING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES STORAGE SYSTEMS, POTATO STORAGE AREAS AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES STORAGE AREAS BEFORE LOADING WITH PRODUCE:

[*Insert product name*][This product] may be used for fogging (wet misting) to prevent or control the growth of nonpublic health organisms that cause spoilage and/or decay of produce, following cleaning procedures in hard room surfaces using any type of fogging equipment such as thermo foggers and cold foggers.

1. Before fogging, cover any metal equipment or controls inside the storage area or plenum chamber that might be sensitive to hydrogen peroxide and/or peroxyacetic acid. Remove or cover any or packaging materials with waterproof coverings. Thoroughly clean all surfaces. Remove gross soil particles from surface to be treated.
2. Ensure room is properly ventilated. Wear a dust mist respirator when mixing the use solution and pouring it into the fogging apparatus.
3. Vacate the area of all personnel prior to, during and after fogging until the hydrogen peroxide concentration is below 0.5 ppm.
4. Fog the area at a dilution rate of 0.5 – 0.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of water {(191 - 230 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,035 - 1,242 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} and apply it as a fog directly into the plenum while operating the fan{s} at low speed. To improve fog distribution, a carrier solution that is compatible with [*insert product name*][this product] and approved for use on produce may be added following the recommendations of the fogging equipment manufacturer.
5. After fogging, do not allow personnel to reenter the treated area until the fog has dissipated and there are no strong odors remaining.

STORAGE SYSTEM - AFTER STORAGE

CLEANING OF POTATO, FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES STORAGE AREAS AND EQUIPMENT

[*Insert product name*][This product] is an effective cleaner for produce storage areas and equipment after the produce is removed.

1. Remove all produce {potatoes} {fruits} {vegetables} {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} before cleaning the storage areas and equipment.
2. For visibly soiled areas, pre-wash the area.
3. Cover any metal equipment or controls inside the storage area or plenum chamber that might be sensitive to hydrogen peroxide and/or peroxyacetic acid.
4. Ensure adequate ventilation in room or area to be cleaned.
5. Remove all personnel from the room before fogging.
6. Mix 4.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(1,844 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 9,938 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply by cloth, mop, brush, sponge, auto scrubber, {by immersion} {mechanical spray device,} {[{hand pump} {coarse}] trigger spray device.} For spray applications, spray 6 – 8 inches from surface. Do not breathe spray. Allow surfaces to remain wet for 10 minutes.
7. Thoroughly rinse all cleaned surfaces with potable water before resuming operations.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES WATER TREATMENT: [*Insert product name*][This product] is used to help control spoilage or decay-causing bacteria* and fungi* in water or ice that contacts raw unprocessed fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. The commodity must be continuously sprayed using coarse spray or submerged using a solution containing 1.2 – 2.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 20 gal. of water {(23 - 46 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 124 or 248 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} for a minimum contact time of 30 seconds. Adjust dose as necessary to maintain no more than 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid. Remove excess water or allow to drain. If using the submersion method, replace with a fresh solution at least daily, or when solution becomes visibly soiled. A final potable water rinse is not required.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

TREATMENT OF FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PROCESSING WATERS: Use [*insert product name*][this product] for the treatment of waters used in the processing of raw fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. Mix [*insert product name*][this product] with water either batch-wise or continuously at a rate of {73 – 209 fl. oz.} {0.6 – 1.6 gal.} of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(28 – 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 151 or 433 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. The fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} can be sprayed or submerged in the resulting solution for a minimum contact time of 30 seconds, followed by adequate draining. At this use-dilution, [*insert product name*][this product] will control the growth of spoilage and decay causing nonpublic health organisms in process waters and on the surface of fresh cut or post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables{and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. [*Insert product name*][This product] is not allowed to be used for control of any public health organism on fruit {and} vegetable {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} surfaces.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

POST-HARVEST SPRAY TREATMENT: Use [*insert product name*][this product] to prevent bacterial* and fungal* diseases on post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. Mix 0.37 – 0.61 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(143 - 235 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 766 - 1,263 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Spray fruit {or} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} to the point of runoff using a [{mechanical spray device,} {[{hand pump} {coarse}] trigger spray device.}]. For spray applications, spray 6 – 8 inches from surface. Do not breathe spray.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

POTATO

"***Note to reviewer:*** *The following tables are optional, and the market label may contain 1, 2, all or none of the tables.*"

SPRAY TREATMENT OF SEED POTATOES

For control of seed decay after planting, caused by fungi, oomycetes and bacteria.

Crop	Disease	Application Rate	Directions
Seed Potatoes	Bacteria Soft Rot Bacterial Ring Bacterial Ring Rot Early Blight *Fusarium* Dry Rot Late Blight Rot Silver Scurf	**As a dip:** Use 1.35 – 2.7 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(517 – 1,034 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,795 - 5,590 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(1:95 – 1:47 dilution)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. **As a spray:** Use 13.5 – 27 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(517 – 1,034 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,795 - 5,590 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(1:95 – 1:47 dilution)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Dip whole or cut tubers in the solution for 1- 5 minutes. Inject [*insert product name*][this product] directly into the spray bar water supply. Spray diluted solution directly onto tubers to achieve full and even coverage {(0.25 – 1.0 gal. of spray per ton of potatoes)}.

SPRAY TREATMENTS FOR NEWLY HARVESTED POTATOES BEFORE STORAGE

For control of storage diseases caused by fungi, oomycetes and bacteria.

Crop	Disease	Application Rate	Directions
Potatoes (Processing, Seed and Table Stock)	Bacteria Soft Rot Bacterial Ring Bacterial Ring Rot Early Blight *Fusarium* Dry Rot Late Blight Rot Silver Scurf	Use 1.35 – 2.7 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(517 – 1,034 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,795 - 5,590 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(1:95 – 1:47 dilution)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} per ton of potatoes.	Spray diluted solution directly onto tubers to achieve full and even coverage {(0.5 – 2 gal. of spray per ton of potatoes)}. The use of additional surfactant is acceptable to aid in sticking.

DIRECT INJECTION TO HUMIDIFICATION WATER FOR POST-HARVEST POTATOES IN STORAGE

For control of storage diseases caused by fungi, oomycetes and bacteria.

Crop	Disease	Application Rate	Directions
Potatoes (Processing, Seed and Table Stock)	Bacteria Soft Rot Bacterial Ring Bacterial Ring Rot Early Blight *Fusarium* Dry Rot Late Blight Rot Silver Scurf	Use 1.35 – 2.7 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(517 – 1,034 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,795 - 5,590 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(1:95 – 1:47 dilution)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} per ton of potatoes.	Inject concentrate into makeup water used in humidification of post-harvest potatoes in storage.

FOR TREATMENT OF POST-HARVEST POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES AND SEED POTATOES: To control, treat or suppress bacterial* and fungal* diseases: silver scurf, late blight, pink rot, early blight, bacterial soft rot. [*Insert product name*] [This product] can be applied by dip or spray on post-harvest potatoes, sweet potatoes and seed potatoes. Use 2.5 – 5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(191 - 383 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,035 - 2,070 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Do not reuse already mixed solution; make fresh daily. Apply diluted solution via spray over potatoes to achieve runoff to achieve full and even coverage. Thoroughly wet all surfaces to ensure full contact for 45 seconds. Use 1 to 2 gallons per ton of potatoes or enough water for even coverage.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

DURING STORAGE – POTATO

FOGGING OF POTATOES IN STORAGE: For potatoes in storage, apply [*insert product name*][this product] by fogging to prevent/control the growth of nonpublic health organisms that cause spoilage and/or decay of potatoes, using any type of fogging equipment such as thermo foggers and cold foggers.

1. Before fogging, cover any metal equipment or controls inside the storage area or plenum chamber that might be sensitive to hydrogen peroxide and/or peroxyacetic acid. Ensure room is properly ventilated. Wear a dust mist respirator when mixing the use solution and pouring it into the fogging apparatus. Vacate the area of all personnel prior to, during and after fogging until the hydrogen peroxide concentration is below 0.5 ppm.
2. Use 0.67 – 1.35 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per ton of potatoes {(14 – 28 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 ft^3 of potatoes) (or) (2.65 – 5.3 gal. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10,000 CWT of potatoes)}.
3. Mix the product concentrate with water at a dilution rate of 1:1.9 or 1:5.7 and apply it as a fog directly into the plenum while operating the fan{s} at low speed. To improve fog distribution, a carrier solution that is compatible with [*insert product name*][this product] and approved for use on potatoes may be added following the recommendations of the fogging equipment manufacturer.
4. After fogging, do not allow personnel to reenter the treated area until the fog has dissipated and there are no strong odors remaining.
5. Make the first fog application immediately after potatoes enter storage (within 5 – 7 days) and repeat applications once every month or as necessary while potatoes remain in storage.

DURING STORAGE –FRUIT {AND} VEGETABLE {AND} {OR} {OTHER} {RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES}

FOR FRUIT[,] [AND] VEGETABLE [AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES] STORAGE SYSTEMS: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be applied by fogging to control the growth of nonpublic health microorganisms that may cause decay and/or spoilage on raw, post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} during the post-harvest process.

1. Use in a secure fruit {and} vegetable {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} storage system. Vacate all personnel prior to fogging. Post notice of when personnel can re-enter. After application, purge room with fresh air to replace treated air. Ensure room is properly ventilated. Personnel may re-enter 4 hours after system has been properly aired. Ensure there is no strong odor characteristics of vinegar before having personnel return to work area.
2. Fog areas to be treated using 3.5 – 20 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] into humidified air per 1,000 ft^3 of room volume for a minimum of 4 hours. {Mix [*insert product name*][this product] with potable water at a maximum final concentration of 2.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.}
   Inject concentration into water used for fogging of postharvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} in storage using any type of fogging equipment including: cold foggers, thermal foggers, low pressure air assisted and high pressure fog systems. Adjust water level accordingly to allow fogging apparatus to fog for a minimum of 4 hours.

FOGGING OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN STORAGE: For fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities} in storage, apply [*insert product name*][this product] by fogging to prevent/control the growth of nonpublic health organisms that cause spoilage and/or decay of {fruits} {and} {vegetables} {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}, using any type of fogging equipment such as thermo foggers and cold foggers.

1. Before fogging, cover any metal equipment or controls inside the storage area or plenum chamber that might be sensitive to hydrogen peroxide and/or peroxyacetic acid. Ensure room is properly ventilated. Wear a dust mist respirator when mixing the use solution and pouring it into the fogging apparatus. Vacate the area of all personnel prior to, during and after fogging until the hydrogen peroxide concentration is below 0.5 ppm.
2. Mix [*insert product name*][this product] with potable water at a maximum final concentration of 0.5 – 0.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per gal. of clean water {(184 – 235 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,035 - 1,242 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} and apply it as a fog directly into the plenum while operating the fan{s} at low speed. To improve fog distribution, a carrier solution that is compatible with [*insert product name*][this product] and approved for use on produce may be added following the recommendations of the fogging equipment manufacturer.
3. After fogging, do not allow personnel to reenter the treated area until the fog has dissipated and there are no strong odors remaining.
4. Make the first fog application immediately after produce enters storage (within 5 – 7 days) and repeat applications once every month or as necessary while produce remains in storage.

POST HARVEST SPRAY TREATMENTS ON PROCESS AND PACKING USES

Inject [*insert product name*][this product] directly into spray, misting, humidification, fogging and spray bar system make up system water on process and packing lines to prevent plant [bacterial*][spoilage] and fungal* diseases on post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. Inject at a dilution rate of 1:2,200 – 1:220 {0.6 – 6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(22 - 220 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 124 - 1,242 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results where dump tanks are used, make post-harvest spray treatment as produce is leaving dump tanks. Applicable for use an all types of post-harvest commodities.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

OTHER

TREATMENT OF BARE ROOT NURSERY STOCK: Use [*insert product name*][this product] to prevent *Botrytis* on budwood and nursery stock in storage. Use a dilution of 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(600 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3,230 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Dip plants or spray for 3 to 5 seconds, until dripping wet. Repeat weekly if necessary.

TREATMENT OF CUT FLOWERS: Use [*insert product name*][this product] to prevent fungal* diseases such as but not limited to *Botrytis,* Downy Mildew, and Powdery Mildew on flowers in cold storage or in transit. Apply as a post-harvest treatment. Use a dilution of 0.75 – 1.3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(57 – 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 311 - 538 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. {[Spray flowers after grading and prior to storage or shipment.]} {[Dip or spray cut stems for 3 to 5 seconds or until dripping wet.]} Repeat [weekly] [as necessary] for flowers in storage.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

CONTROL OF ALGAL AND SLIME FORMING BACTERIAL GROWTH IN WATER

STOCK TANKS AND LIVESTOCK WATER

Use [*insert product name*][this product] to suppress/control algae, odor causing and slime-forming bacteria and sulfides in stock tanks, stock watering ponds, tanks and troughs, and livestock water. Apply 0.5 – 2.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(2 – 10 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 10 - 54 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} for algae control. Product can be simply added to the body of water, as the residual control will allow for even distribution throughout the water column. Where existing algae mats are present at time of treatment, the most effect. Live control will be obtained by breaking up mats and/or evenly dispersing diluted [*insert product name*][this product] over the algae mats. Apply [*insert product name*][this product] as needed to control and prevent algae growth; apply more often in times of higher water temperatures.

DRIP SYSTEM APPLICATION FOR LIVESTOCK WATERING TANKS: Tanks fed by a continuous flow of spring or well water can be equipped with a chemical drip system designed to meter-in [*insert product name*][this product] based upon water flow rates. Pre-dilute [*insert product name*][this product] at a rate of 1:250 {128 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 250 gal. of water} {(196 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,060 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} or 4-mL/minute water flow rate. Treat continuously or as needed to control and prevent algae regrowth.

TREATMENT FOR NON-POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS (wash tanks, dip tanks, drench tanks, evaporators, humidification systems and/or storage tanks) Treat water containing plant pathogens with 0.65 – 2.2 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of water {(25 – 84 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 135 - 455 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.

GRAPHICS AND ICONS

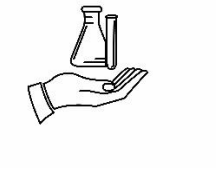
"***Note to Reviewer:*** *These are representative icons for use sites/application methods listed in the location/surfaces section of this label that may appear on the label with the appropriate directions for use, PPE or package type.*"

"Baby Drowning in Bucket Warning Graphic"

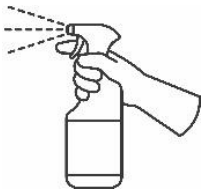
"Recycling Logo options"

"Picture of Gloved Hand and Towel options"

"Made in USA Logo/Flag options"



"Picture of Laboratory Equipment options"



"Picture of Gloved Hand and Spray Bottle options"

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store only in original container. {[Keep [*insert product name*][this product] under locked storage sufficient to make it inaccessible to children or persons unfamiliar with its proper use.]} {[Keep container closed when not in use and under locked storage sufficient to make it inaccessible to children or persons unfamiliar with its proper use. Never return [*insert product name*][this product] to the original container after it has been removed. Avoid all contaminants especially dirt caustic reducing agents and metals. Contamination and impurities will reduce shelf life and can induce decomposition. In case of a decomposition isolate container douse container with cool water and dilute [*insert product name*][product] with large volumes of water. Avoid damage to containers. [Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold.] In case of spill, flood area with large quantities of water. Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with other pesticides or fertilizers could occur.]}

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 HANDLING: [Non-refillable containers equal to or less than 5 gallons:] Non-Refillable Container. 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 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 a mix tank or store rinsate for disposal. Follow Pesticide Disposal instructions for rinsate 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 incineration, if allowed by state and local authorities.

[Refillable containers greater than 5 gallons:] Refillable Container. Refill this container with [*insert product name*][this product] 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 refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill 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 for disposal. Follow Pesticide Disposal instructions for rinsate disposal. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Offer container for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or place in trash.

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"]
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.
The statement "**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*" does not need to appear more than once per page on final market labeling.

Hydrite PAA HP 4.9:26.5

{INDUSTRIAL} {LABEL}

"***Note to Reviewer:*** *Marketing Claims may be used on front panel*"

OPTIONAL STATEMENTS:

A Fungicide*, Bactericide* {,} {and} Algaecide for Industrial Uses

{An} {Industrial} {Use} {Fungicide*} {·} {Bactericide*} {·} {and} {Algaecide}

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Hydrogen Peroxide	26.5%
Peroxyacetic Acid	4.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS	68.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

[MANTENER FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS]

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.)

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT

*"**Note to Reviewer:** In accordance with 40 CFR 156.68(d), all first aid statements, as prescribed, will appear on the front panel of the label."*
"***Note to Reviewer:*** *Bullet points and table will be used if label space permits, otherwise* ***First Aid*** *may appear in paragraph format*."

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. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for 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 immediately 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 immediately 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: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
For emergency information on [product, use, etc.], call the National Pesticides Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, 6:30 AM to 4:30 PM Pacific time (PT), seven days a week. During other times, call the poison control center 1-800-222-1222. Have product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment advice.	

EPA Reg No. 2686-XXX
EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS:
EXP:

[Product of USA]
[Made in the USA]

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"]
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.
The statement "**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*" does not need to appear more than once per page on final market labeling.

"*Hydrite Logo*"

HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO.
300 N. PATRICK BLVD.
BROOKFIELD, WI 53045
(262) 792-1450

OPTIONAL STATEMENTS:
See [left][right][side][back][inner][outer][attached] [insert][booklet][panel][carton][label] for [additional][precautionary statements].

"*Note to Reviewer: This referral statement may be organized in any order to be grammatically correct*."

[See][Consult] [Additional][attached][Product Information][Bulletin][Sheet][insert][booklet][label] for [other][additional][directions for use][information] [claims][organisms][applications] [and] [proper][use directions].

For [chemical] [and][or] [medical] [and][or] [environmental] emergencies, call [*insert name and/or number of emergency contact*] [*hours of operation*] [24 hours a day] [7 days a week].

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. CORROSIVE. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or, on clothing. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield), long-sleeved shirt and long pants, a chemical-resistant apron, socks, chemical-resistant shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N , R, or P filter; or a NIOSH approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N , R, or P filter; or a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the restroom. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Applicators and handlers must wear coveralls over long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical resistant footwear plus socks. When mixing and loading wear a chemical resistant apron. For overhead exposure wear chemical-resistant headgear. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield), and chemical resistant gloves. When cleaning equipment wear a chemical resistant apron. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning / maintaining PPE. If no such instruction exists for washables, use detergent and hot water

User Safety Recommendations: Users should remove clothing immediately if contaminated by pesticide. Wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

"If container is equal to or greater than 5 gal., the following statement must appear on the label."
This product is toxic to birds and fish. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Exposed treated seed may be hazardous to birds and other wildlife. Dispose of all excess treated seed and seed packaging by burial away from bodies of water.

"If container is less than 5 gal., use the following as an alternate to the above statement."
This product is toxic to birds and fish.

This product is toxic to bees and other beneficial insects exposed to direct contact on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to crops where beneficials are part of an Integrated Pest Management strategy.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

CORROSIVE. STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT. Do not use in concentrated form. Mix only with water in accordance with label instructions. Never bring concentrate in contact with other oxidative agents.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this [{section} {box}] apply to uses of [*inset product name*][this product] that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR §170). The WPS applies when [*insert product name*][this product] is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
DO NOT USE AFTER EXPIRATION DATE.

BATCH SANITIZATION* (NON FOOD CONTACT SURFACES) OF ULTRA FILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS (RO) MEMBRANES

[*Insert product name*][This product] can be used for the sanitization of ultra-filtration, medical and non-medical Institutional/Industrial reverse osmosis (RO) membranes and their associated distribution systems. This product may not eliminate all vegetative microorganisms* in reverse osmosis membranes and their associated piping systems due to their construction and/or assembly but can be relied upon to reduce the number of microorganisms* to acceptable levels when used as directed. Check with equipment manufacturer for membrane compatibility with [*insert product name*][this product].
Remove biological or organic fouling from the membrane or other parts of the system with an appropriate cleaner. Flush the system with RO permeate or similar quality water. Remove mineral deposits with suitable acidic cleaner prior to sanitizing the membranes with [*insert product name*][this product]. Flush the system again with the RO permeate or similar quality water. Prepare an appropriate volume of 1% solution of the product (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] to 100 gallons of water). This will provide 549 ppm of peroxyacetic acid and 2,967 ppm hydrogen peroxide. Fill the entire water circuit to be sanitized with the dilute solution and allow the solution to reach a minimum of 20°C (68°F). Re-circulate the dilute solution of [*insert product name*][this product] for a minimum of 10 minutes. Allow membrane elements to soak in the solution for a minimum of 20 minutes. Rinse the RO system and test for residuals to ensure that there is less than 3 ppm peroxygen.
Diverting product water to drain can reduce residuals.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

BATCH SANITIZATION* (NON FOOD CONTACT SURFACES) OF PIPING SYSTEMS ASSOCIATED WITH RO MEMBRANES

Isolate incompatible equipment from piping system. This includes activated carbon filters and ion exchange equipment. Turn off power to ultraviolet light units. Estimate total volume of water contained in the system (tanks, rinse stations and piping). Prepare an appropriate volume of 1.0 to 1.5% [*insert product name*][of this product] by adding 1.0 - 1.5 gallons of the product for every 100 gallons of solution prepared. Use RO permeate or similar quality water for dilution. This will provide 549 to 823 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,967 to 4,450 ppm hydrogen peroxide. Re-circulate the dilute [*insert product name*][product] solution through the system for a minimum of 4 hours. Process usage valves should be opened and closed to expose internals to the [*insert product name*][product].
Completely drain the system of dilute [*insert product name*][product] solution. Thoroughly rinse the system by filling with RO permeate or similar quality water and re-circulate before drainage. Repeat the process until test for residuals indicates there is less than 3 ppm peroxygen.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

CONTINUOUS/INTERMITTENT ADDITION TO MINIMIZE THE ACCUMULATION OF BIOLOGICAL MATTER* BETWEEN INTERMITTENT SANITIZING EPISODES IN PIPING SYSTEMS ASSOCIATED WITH RO MEMBRANES.

Do Not Use for Any Applications Involving Food or Drinking Water Contact.

[*Insert product name*][This product], as received or diluted, may be added continuously to the feed water system, between system sanitizing episodes, to aid in minimizing the re-growth/accumulation of biological matter*. The peroxygen residual in the system which will be effective will vary with the design and usage characteristics of the system. Adjust the addition rate of [*insert product name*][this product] or the solution and periodically monitor residual peroxygen so that the desired effect is obtained.

For continuous addition, do not exceed 20 ppm (1 fl. fl. oz. of product per 440 gallons of water) [*insert product name*][of this product]. This will give 1 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 5.3 ppm hydrogen peroxide. For intermittent feed, do not exceed 2,000 ppm (23 fl. fl. oz. of product per 100 gallons of water) [*insert product name*][of this product]. This will give 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 530 ppm hydrogen peroxide.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

BIOFOULING CONTROL IN PULP AND PAPERMILL SYSTEMS

For use in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended for food-contact and non-food contact. [*Insert product name*][This product] can be used to control bacteria*, fungi*, and freshwater organisms in paper, paperboard, or non-woven process water and influent water systems. Suitable dosing points include but are not limited to: stock chests, pulpers, the white water loop and white water storage systems and influent water streams.

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

TREATMENT FOR NON-POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS (WASH TANKS, DIP TANKS, DRENCH TANKS, EVAPORATORS, HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEMS AND/OR STORAGE TANKS)

Treat water containing plant pathogens with 0.56 - 2.1 fl. fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] for every 10 gallons of water. This will provide 24 to 85 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 116 - 435 ppm hydrogen peroxide in the use solution.

INFLUENT WATER SYSTEMS

[*Insert product name*][This product] should be fed continuously to incoming freshwater streams (non-potable use only) at dosages ranging from 10 to 978 ppm peroxyacetic acid (200 to 20,000 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product]).

CONTROL OF BACTERIA* AND FUNGI* IN NON-FOOD CONTACT DISPERSED PIGMENTS

[*Insert product name*][This product] can be used in the control of bacteria* and fungi* in the manufacture and storage of dispersed pigments such as kaolin clay, titanium dioxide, calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, barium sulfate, magnesium silicate and diatomaceous earth used in paint and paper production. Add 0.3 to 1.5 lbs. (4.1 to 20.6 fl. fl. oz.) of [*insert product name*][this product] to each 1,000 lbs. of pigment slurry. This will provide 14.6 to 73.5 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 80 - 398 ppm hydrogen peroxide (300 to 1,500 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product]).

**Refers to nonpublic health pathogens*

MILL PROCESS WATERS

- Continuous Feed - [*Insert product name*][This product] should be fed continuously at dosages ranging from 10 to 978 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 53 - 5,300 ppm hydrogen peroxide (200 to 20,000 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product]). This range is equivalent to 0.4 to 40 lbs. [*insert product name*][of this product] per ton (dry basis) of pulp or paper produced.
- Intermittent Feed - [*Insert product name*][This product] should be fed intermittently (6 to 8 times per day) at dosages ranging from 10 to 978 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 53 - 5,300 ppm hydrogen peroxide (200 to 20,000 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product]). This dosage is equivalent to 0.4 to 40 lbs. [*insert product name*][of this product] per ton (dry basis) of pulp or paper produced during the feed period.
- Shock Dose - [*Insert product name*][This product] should be shock dosed at dosages ranging from 98 to 1,956 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 530 - 10,600 ppm hydrogen peroxide (2,000 to 40,000 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product]). This dosage may be equivalent to 4 to 80 lbs. [*insert product name*][of this product] per ton (dry basis) of pulp or paper produced during the feed period.

CONTROL OF SLIME FORMING BACTERIA TO COOLING WATER SYSTEMS (COOLING TOWERS EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS).

- Severely fouled systems should be cleaned before adding the [*insert product name*][product] solution. [*Insert product name*][This product] should be added in the system directly and not mixed with any other chemicals or additives. Contamination with other chemicals could result in product decomposition.
- Add [*insert product name*][this product] at a point in the system where uniform mixing and even distribution will occur.
- Use 0.3 to 1.5 lb. (4.1 to 20.6 fl. fl. oz.) of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gallons of solution as a continuous or intermittent slug treatment. This will provide 1.8 to 8.8 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 8.5 - 43 ppm hydrogen peroxide (36 to 180 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product]). Repeat treatment as required to maintain control.

GRAPHICS AND ICONS

"***Note to Reviewer:*** *These are representative icons for use sites/application methods listed in the location/surfaces section of this label that may appear on the label with the appropriate directions for use, PPE or package type.*"

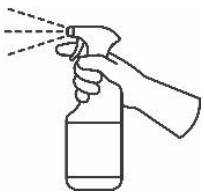
"Baby Drowning in Bucket Warning Graphic"

"Recycling Logo options"

"Picture of Gloved Hand and Towel options"

"Made in USA Logo/Flag options"

"Picture of Laboratory Equipment options"



"Picture of Gloved Hand and Spray Bottle options"

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store only in original container. {[Keep [*insert product name*][this product] under locked storage sufficient to make it inaccessible to children or persons unfamiliar with its proper use.]} {[Keep container closed when not in use and under locked storage sufficient to make it inaccessible to children or persons unfamiliar with its proper use. Never return [*insert product name*][this product] to the original container after it has been removed. Avoid all contaminants especially dirt caustic reducing agents and metals. Contamination and impurities will reduce shelf life and can induce decomposition. In case of a decomposition isolate container douse container with cool water and dilute [*insert product name*][product] with large volumes of water. Avoid damage to containers. [Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold.] In case of spill, flood area with large quantities of water. Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with other pesticides or fertilizers could occur.]}

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 HANDLING: [Non-refillable containers equal to or less than 5 gallons:] Non-Refillable Container. 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 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 a mix tank or store rinsate for disposal. Follow Pesticide Disposal instructions for rinsate 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 incineration, if allowed by state and local authorities.

[Refillable containers greater than 5 gallons:] Refillable Container. Refill this container with [*insert product name*][this product] 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 refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill 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 for disposal. Follow Pesticide Disposal instructions for rinsate disposal. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Offer container for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or place in trash.