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:**
2686-22	3/9/23

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Hydrite PAA HP 15:22 AG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Keller and Heckman
1001 G Street NW
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20001
Electronic Transmittal: gerber@khlaw.com

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:

Steven Snyderman

Steven Snyderman, Product Manager 33
Regulatory Management Branch II
Office of Pesticide Programs
Antimicrobials Division (7510M)

Date:
3/9/23

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

    a. 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 Order 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. The following Alternate Brand Names have been approved and added to our Tracking Database:

    - Hydroxycide 1522
    - Hydroxysan No. 1522

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

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 2866-22."

6. 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 dated 07/28/2022

If you have any questions, please contact Stacey Grigsby via phone at 202.566.0821, or via email at grigsby.stacey@epa.gov.

Enclosure: Accepted Stamped Label

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"] Punctuation such as commas may be used as appropriate.
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.

Hydrite PAA HP 15:22 AG

{AGRICULTURAL} {USE} {LABEL}

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

Cleaner {·} Disinfectant {·} Food Contact Sanitizer {·} {Non-public Health Fungicide}
A Non-public Health Fungicide, Bactericide {,} {and} Algaecide for Agricultural Uses {:} {Cleaner} {and} {·} {Deodorizer}
{An} {Agricultural} {Use} {Non-public Health Fungicide} {·} {Bactericide} {·} {Algaecide} {·} {Cleaner} {·} {Deodorizer}

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Hydrogen Peroxide	22.0%
Peroxyacetic Acid	15.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	63.0%
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 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.
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.
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-EE
EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS:

[Product of USA]
[Made in the USA]

[Optional text appears in brackets "{ }" or "[ ]"] Punctuation such as commas may be used as appropriate.
Administrative notes and Notes to Reviewer appear in parentheses and italic font.

"*Hydrite Logo*"

HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO.
17385 GOLF PARKWAY
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 or absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe (vapor or spray mist). Wear appropriate protective eyewear such as googles, face shield, or safety glasses. Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge with any combination N, R, or P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC–84A; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridge and combination HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC–23C; or a NIOSH approved gas mask with an organic vapor canister with NIOSH approval number prefix TC–14G. Wear coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, chemical-resistant footwear, and chemical resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, or Butyl Rubber, or Nitrile Rubber, or Neoprene Rubber, or Natural Rubber, or Polyethylene, or Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or Viton, selection Category A), and chemical-resistant apron. Do not enter an enclosed area without proper respiratory protection. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, and chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. The subject product may cause asthmatic signs and symptoms in hyperreactive individuals.

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: User should wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking or using tobacco or using the toilet. 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."
For terrestrial uses: This pesticide 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.*"

ORGANISM LIST

TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS, OR ELIMINATE NON-PUBLIC HEALTH FUNGI, NON-PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIA AND ALGAE ON NON-FOOD PLANTS SUCH AS BUT NOT LIMITED TO:	
Alternaria	*Plasmopara*
Anthracnose	Powdery Mildew
Aphanomyces	Non-public health *Pseudomonas*
Black Spot	*Pythium*
Botrytis (gray 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
Phytophthora (blights, rots)	Red, Blue-Green, Black and Brown - Algae

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: When used according to the directions for use, this product is compatible with plastic, stainless steel and aluminum surfaces. If product is intended to be used on any other surface, it is recommended that you apply product 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 non-public health bacterial and non-public health 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 non-public health bacterial and non-public health 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 non-public health bacterial and non-public health fungal diseases.

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 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} {non-public health bacteria} {and} {non-fresh foods} {leaving {restroom} {kitchen} surfaces smelling clean and fresh}.
- 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 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

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.

[GENERAL] SANITIZATION

Sanitizing Food Contact Surfaces: This product is effective as a sanitizer when solution is prepared in water of up to 400 ppm hardness as $CaCO_3$. Sanitize precleaned hard nonporous surfaces with a concentration of 2.2 - 7.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] diluted in 20 gallons of water {(147 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm active hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Use immersion, spray or circulation techniques as appropriate to the equipment. All surfaces must be exposed to sanitizing solution for a period of at least 1 minute or more if specified by a governing code. Drain thoroughly and allow to air dry. Do not rinse.

[GENERAL] DISINFECTION

FOR USE AS A GENERAL DISINFECTANT {CLEANER} ON HARD, NON-POROUS SURFACES:
This product is effective against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella enterica* at 1.2 oz per 10 gallons of water (161 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 235 ppm hydrogen peroxide) in hard water (400 ppm as $CaCO_3$) and 5% organic soil on hard nonporous surfaces.

1. Pre-clean visibly soiled areas.
2. Apply {use solution of} 1.2 - 2.2 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 10 gal. of water {(161 - 294 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 235 - 431 ppm active hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} to hard, non-porous surfaces using a sponge, brush, cloth, mop, {by immersion}, {auto scrubber}, {{mechanical spray device,} [{hand pump} {coarse}] trigger spray device.} For spray applications, spray 6 - 8 inches from surface. Do not breathe spray.
3. Treated surfaces must remain visibly wet for 10 minutes.
4. [{Wipe dry} {with a clean cloth} {or} {Allow to air dry}].
5. Prepare a fresh solution daily or sooner when visibly dirty.

AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL USES

NOTE: 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.

{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 system filters, tapes and emitters, meter this product at the rate of 7.5-15 fl. oz. per 1,000 gal. of water {(10 – 20 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 15 – 29 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. When required during normal irrigation cycles, use this product at the recommended dose for a minimum of 30 minutes. Thereafter, the irrigation cycle should be discontinued and the line should 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 1:18,000 {(10 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 14 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} for 15 minutes per zone (1 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 1:9,000 or 1:6,000 {(19 or 29 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 28 or 42 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} and follow the above instructions. This feed rate equals 2 – 3 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 1:18,000 {(10 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 14 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. Higher dosages of 1:9,000 or 1:6,000 {(19 or 29 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 28 or 42 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 dosage be added 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 for non-food plants: 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 the State Extension Service specialist, the equipment manufacturer 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

TREATMENT FOR SPOILAGE CAUSING ORGANISMS OF FRUIT [,] [AND] VEGETABLE [AND] [OTHER] [RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY] PROCESS WATER SYSTEMS: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be used in water or ice that contacts raw or fresh, post-harvest or further processed fruits [,] [and] vegetables [and] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] for the control of [spoilage and decay causing] non-public health bacteria and non-public health fungi in commercial operations and packinghouses.

Batch, Continuous or Spray System Processes: Fill vessel containing fruits [,] [or] vegetables [or] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] with known amount of water. Ensure that water is circulating in vessel if using the submersion method.

Add this product at a rate no more than 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} to the use solution. This can be accomplished by initially adding 1.0 fl. oz. per 16.7 gal. of water. The fruits [,] [or] vegetables [or] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] can be continuously sprayed [(using coarse spray)] or submerged (dipped) in the resulting solution. Periodic or continuous addition of this product to maintain the required concentration may be added as necessary. [Apply this product during the washing, chilling, or physical cleaning processes, including the roller-spreader, washer or brush washer manifold, dip tank, or sorting processes.] Contact time of 1 minute is recommended to insure efficacy. A potable water rinse is not required. [This product is not intended for use in primary flumes prior to the point of the first dewatering stage.]

TREATMENT FOR SPOILAGE CAUSING ORGANISMS 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 21 - 60 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(28 – 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 41 - 118 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 non-public 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 AGRICULTURAL OR IRRIGATION WATER SYSTEMS {(SUCH AS [but not limited to,] SAND FILTERS, HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEMS, STORAGE TANKS, PONDS, RESERVOIRS AND CANALS)}: For the control of sulfides, odor, slime and algae in water systems, apply [*insert product name*][this product] at 2 – 10 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(3 - 15 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. This feed rate equals 15 - 75 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10,000 gal of water {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. 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 (2 – 5 ppm peroxyacetic acid).

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 0.34 – 1.12 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of water {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. This will provide 30 - 100 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 45 - 147 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 2.55 – 10.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(34 – 134 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 50 - 196 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 1:6,000 of [*insert product name*] [this product] {(29 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 42 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. For maintenance, treat clean water with a dilution of 1:60,000 to 1:120,000 of [*insert product name*] [this product] {(1 - 3 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2 - 4 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} as needed for the control of algae and non-public health bacteria. For non-public health fungal control increase maintenance rate to 1:13,500 to 1:27,000 {(6 - 13 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 9 - 19 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. [*Insert product name*] [This product] must remain in contact with treated systems for a minimum of 24 hours at the initial treatment rate prior to changing to the maintenance treatment rate.
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. Do not allow product to come in contact with food use plants.

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 use on {non-food} plants. For irrigation water, apply 5 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 3,000 gal. of water {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. A minimum of 24 hours must elapse for full effectiveness to be achieved. This amount will provide 2 - 10 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 - 15 ppm hydrogen peroxide. 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 6.92 - 10.42 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of water {(921 - 1,382 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,351 - 2,028 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}] 7.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(1,852 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2,716 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} to clean hard, non-porous surfaces.

TO CLEAN/REMOVE SOAP SCUM: Apply a use solution of 6.92 - 10.42 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of water {(921 - 1,382 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,351 - 2,028 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 6.92 - 10.42 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of water {(921 - 1,382 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,351 - 2,028 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 6.92 - 10.42 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of water {(921 - 1,382 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,351 - 2,028 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 Boost} {*insert name of equivalent product* } 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 0.4 – 2.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] {(89 – 534 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 131 - 783 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} and 6 – 12 fl. oz. of {Hydrifoam Boost} { *insert name of equivalent product* } {(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 2.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 6 gal. of water {(534 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 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 7.8 - 26.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of water {(1,037 - 3,466 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,521 - 5,084 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, 7.8 - 26.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of water {(1,037 - 3,466 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,521 - 5,084 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 soil 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 3.5 – 7.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of water {(931 – 1,852 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,366 – 2,716 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 non-public health 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 2.5 – 3.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(667 - 931 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 978 – 1,366 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Use additional surfactant if needed.
3. Apply solution with mop, sponge, power sprayer or fogger to visibly wet all surfaces.
4. Scrub off heavy growths of algae and non-public health 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.

FOR HARD NON-POROUS SURFACES WITH MINIMUM SURFACE DIRT OR DEBRIS: Use 0.4 – 0.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(107 - 161 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 157 - 235 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 0.5 to 0.9 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 10 gal. of water {(67 – 120 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 98 - 177 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 caused by non-public health organisms.

PRE-PLANT

SOIL

SOIL [TREATMENT] [/] [APPLICATIONS]:
Use [*insert product name*] [this product] at 16.4 - 33 fl. oz. per 100 gal of water (220 - 440 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 322 - 646 ppm hydrogen peroxide) for the control of soil borne diseases such as {but not limited to} *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia, Thielaviopsis* and Verticillium. [*Insert product name*] [This product] can be applied by drench, flood, drip or sprinkler irrigation systems. Best results may be obtained by application prior to and during the seeding or transplant operations. Wait one day before inoculating the soil with beneficial microbes.

SOIL TREATMENT PRIOR TO SEEDING OR TRANSPLANTING: Cultivate the soil prior to treatment. Break-up compacted soil and clods to loosen soil completely. Use 37 - 40 fl. oz. [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(494 - 534 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 724 - 783 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 {non-food} 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 15 gal. of clean water {(347 – 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 509 – 1,017 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 15 gal. of clean water {(116 - 223 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 170 - 327 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Visibly wet or drench the area to be inoculated. Wait one day before inoculating soil. [Use only on soil for use on non-food plants.]

FOR SEEDBED TREATMENT: Prior to sowing seed, apply a dilution rate of 2.5 - 3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(223 - 267 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 327 - 392 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Visibly 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 7.4 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 50 gal. of water {(198 - 227 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 290 - 333 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 {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) or *Thielaviopsis* (black root rot) on ornamental and nursery plants, seedbeds, seeds, seedlings, bulbs or cuttings. Remove dead or dying foliage prior to dipping.

1. Use 12.6 – 25.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 50 gal. of water {(337 - 667 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 494 - 978 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.
3. Then remove and allow plants or cuttings to drain. Do not rinse.
4. 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 non-public health fungi, non-public health bacteria and algae [on non-food plants] [such as] [but not limited to] -*Alternaria* -*Anthracnose* -*Aphanomyces* - Black Spot – *Botrytis* (gray mold) - Downy Mildew- *Erwinia* - *Fusarium* (root rot) - Leaf Spot- *Phytophthora* (blights, rots) – Fire Blight – Penicillium molds - *Plasmopara* - Powdery Mildew - non-public health *Pseudomonas* - *Pythium* - *Rhizoctonia* - Rust - Scab - Smut - *Thielaviopsis* - *Uncinula* (powdery mildew) - Wilts and Blights - Red, Blue-Green, Black and Brown – Algae

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* (gray mold), Downy Mildew, *Erwinia*, *Fusarium* (root rot), Leaf Spot, *Phytophthora* (blights), *Plasmopara,* Powdery Mildew, non-public health *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 {(1.0 – 5.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water)}, {(13 – 67 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 20 - 98 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].

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

This product may be used to cure or prevent non-public health bacterial and non-public health fungal diseases on growing agricultural crops, including all grains, herbs, spices, row crops, berries, fruit and nut trees, vines (such as grapes) and tobacco. Typical use rates are 5.75 – 49.70 fl. oz. of this product per 100 gal of water (77 - 663 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 113 - 972 ppm hydrogen peroxide) applied at 30–100 gal of mixed solution per acre of foliage. Curative (or rescue) treatment requires the lower dilution rates, while preventative treatments use the higher dilution rates. Apply curative treatments for 2-3 days and then resume weekly preventative treatments thereafter. Good coverage and wetting of the foliage is required. Not all plant diseases have been tested, but some of the common diseases controlled are: Algae, *Alternaria* spp., Anthracnose, Aphanomyces, Bacterial Blight, Black Spot, *Botrytis* (gray mold), Brown Spot, Copper Spot, Dollar Spot, Early and Late Blights, *Erwinia* spp. (such as bacterial wilt), Fairy Ring, *Fusarium* Root Rot and Blight, Fruit, Black, Brown, Stem and Sour Rots, Leaf and Bacterial Spots, *Plasmopara*, Powdery and Downy mildews, *Phytophthora* Blight/Rots, Pink Snow Mold, non-public health *Pseudomonas* and Xanthomonas spp. (such as bacterial angular leaf spot, bacterial leaf spec, black soft rot), *Pythium* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp., Rusts, Scabs, Scum, Slime Molds, Smut, Summer Patch, Stripe Smut, Take-all Patch, and *Thielaviopsis*.

A nonionic spreader (surfactant) adjuvant is recommended. Contact your local supplier or farm supply.

FOLIAR SPRAY TREATMENT IN GREENHOUSES: [*Insert product name*][This product] begins working immediately on contact with any plant surface for control/suppression of [plant pathogens][and][disease].
Apply [*insert product name*][this product] to [non-food plants] [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 15 gal. of clean water {(347 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 509 – 1,017 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For optimal performance, do not reuse already mixed solution. Make fresh solution at least daily {or sooner when use solution becomes visibly dirty, soiled or diluted}.
2. Spray or mist plants in the early morning or late evening.
3. Visibly wet all surfaces of plant, 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 – 3.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(67 - 321 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 98 - 470 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
2. Spray or mist plants.
3. Visibly wet all surfaces of plant, 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 3.6 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(321 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 470 – 1,017 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] begins working 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] [non-food use] 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 results].

Initial {Curative} Application:

1. Use 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(347 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 509 – 1,017 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For optimal performance, do not reuse already mixed solution. Make fresh solution at least daily {or sooner 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. Visibly 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 – 3.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(67 - 321 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 98 - 470 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. Visibly 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 3.6 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(321 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 470 – 1,017 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 15 - 50 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(201 - 667 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 294 - 978 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 [SUCH AS] [,] [BUT NOT LIMITED TO] [SOD OR SOD FARMS] 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 in beneficial soil microorganisms can occur.

Use 0.8 – 1.9 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(71 - 169 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 105 - 248 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. [Use only on soil for non-food use plants.]

FOR TURF APPLICATIONS: Use for broad spectrum treatment for control of algae, non-public health fungi and non-public health 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 [non-public health 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 non-public health 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 non-public health bacterial disease, use at a dilution rate of 6 – 15 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of water {(534 – 1,327 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 – 1,947 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 non-public health bacterial disease, apply at a dilution rate of 1.5 – 6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of water {(134 - 534 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 196 - 783 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 - 24 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of water {(1,239 - 2,112 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1,818 - 3,098 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 NON-PUBLIC HEALTH 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] [/] [turf] 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 visibly 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 non-public health fungal disease, dilute 3 – 8.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of water {(267 - 720 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 392 – 1,055 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 non-public health fungal disease, dilute 1.8 - 3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of water {(161 - 267 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 235 - 392 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 non-public health bacteria, non-public health fungi and slime forming algae.

1. Use 5 – 78 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 150 gal. of water {(45 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 65 – 1,017 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} as a general coarse spray to reduce non-public health bacterial and non-public health 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.

FOR SEEDBED TREATMENT: Prior to sowing seed, apply a dilution rate of 2.5 - 3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(223 - 267 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 327 - 392 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Visibly 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 15 gal. of water {(71 - 107 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 105 - 157 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Lightly spray or irrigate the soil and seedlings until visibly 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 1:260 dilution or 5.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(667 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 978 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply for three consecutive days and then continue to apply a 1:260 dilution treatment at intervals of 5 – 7 days. For preventive treatment, begin when plants are small. Apply treatments at a dilution rate of 1:260 or 5.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(667 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 978 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} at 5-day intervals. On the fourth treatment, reduce the dilution rate to 1:650 or 2.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(267 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 392 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} and continue to apply at 5-day intervals until harvest. Do not breathe spray.

NON-PUBLIC HEALTH FUNGICIDE, NON-PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERICIDE AND NON-PUBLIC HEALTH YEAST TREATMENT FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION ON CROPS: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be applied to control non-public health fungi, non-public health bacteria and non-public health 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.

Initial Curative Application:

1. Use 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(347 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 509 – 1,017 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 15 gal. of clean water {(67 – 347 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 98 - 509 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 15 gal. of clean water {(347 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 509 – 1,017 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 23 - 25 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(307 - 334 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 451 - 490 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 5.2 – 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 23 - 25 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(307 - 334 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 451 - 490 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.

"***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	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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: *Fusarium* *Phytophthora* Purple Spot Rust	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.

Bulb Vegetables: Including but not limited to: Garlic Green Onion Leeks Onions Scallions Shallots	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Leaf Blight Bacterial Leaf Blight Bacterial Soft Rot Basal Rot *Botrytis* Downy Mildew Neck Rot Powdery Mildew Purple Blotch Smut	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Bush and Cane Berries: Including but not limited to: Blackberry Blueberry Cane Berries Raspberry Small Fruit	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Angular Leaf Spot Bacterial Canker Non-public health *Pseudomonas* *Botrytis* Cane Blight Crown Rot Downy Mildew Leaf Blight Powdery Leaf Rust Leaf Spot Mummy Berry Disease	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Cereal Grains and Commodities: Including but not limited to: Amaranth Barley Buckwheat Bulgar Chia Farro Kamut Millet Oats Popcorn Quinoa Rice Rye Sorghum (Milo) Spelt Sweet Corn	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Bacterial Blight Bacterial Leaf Blight Blast Brown Leaf Spot Common Rust Common Smut Downey Mildew Glume Blotch Head Smut Leaf Blight Leaf Blotch Leaf Smut Powdery Mildew Rice Blast Rust Sheath Blight Smut	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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.

Teff Triticale Wheat Wild Rice	Sorghum Downey Mildew Southern Blight Spot Blotch Stem Canker Stem Rot Tan Spot Suppression of: *Fusarium* Head Scab			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: Including but not limited to: Citrus Hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Limes Orange Tangerine	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Black Spot Brown Rot Greasy Spot *Phytophthora* Powdery Mildew Rust Scab Including but not limited to: Citrus Canker	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} 1:3650 {(47 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 69 – 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. 3.5 – 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(47 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 69 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin applications before disease appear. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen 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	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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: Including but not limited to: Broccoli Brussel Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Bacterial Blight Bacterial Leaf Spot Black Rot Downy Mildew	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent	**PREVENTIVE:** Begin when plants are small. Apply first three treatments using the curative rate at 5-day intervals. Reduce rate to 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or

Collards Kale	Early Blight Late Blight Powdery Mildew		use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Corn: Field Pop Seed corn (all types) Sweet	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Bacterial Leaf Blight Bacterial Leaf Streak Brown Leaf Spot Corn Leaf Blight (Northern & Southern) Downy Mildew Eyespot Goss's Wilt Gray Leaf Spot Holcus Leaf Spot Northern Corn Leaf Spot Rust(s) Smut(s) Suppression of: Tar Spot Diplodia Ear Rot *Fusarium* Ear Rot Gibberella Ear Rot Penicillium Ear Rot Grain Molds	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
Cotton Cottonseed	Including but not limited to: Ascochyta Blight Bacterial Blight Boll Rot Cotton Root Rot		See Cotton Application Instructions	See Cotton Application Instructions

	Fusarium Wilt Leaf Spots *Pythium* Rot *Rhizoctonia* Rust *Thielaviopsis* Verticillium Wilt			
Cranberries	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Bacterial Stem Canker Belly Rot Downy Mildew Fruit Rot *Fusarium* Wilt Gummy Stem Blight Leaf Blight Leaf Spot *Phytophthora* Powdery Mildew *Pythium* Rot *Rhizoctonia* Root Rots	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Cucurbit Crops: Including but not limited to: Cucumber Melons Pumpkin Squash	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Belly Rot Downy Mildew *Fusarium* Wilt Gummy Stem Blight Leaf Spot *Phytophthora* Blight (Fruit Rot) Powdery Mildew *Pythium* Rot *Rhizoctonia* Root Rots		See Cucurbit Application Instructions.	See Cucurbit Application Instructions.
Forage, Fodder and Straw of Cereal Grains	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Bacterial Leaf Blight Bacterial Leaf Streak Brown Leaf Spot Downy Mildew Ergot Glume Blotch Gray Leaf Spot Leaf Blight	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule.

	Leaf Blotch Powdery Mildew Physoderma Brown Spot Septoria Leaf Spot Sheath Blight Smut(s) Sorghum Downy Mildew Southern Blight Spot Blotch Stem Canker Tan Spot Rice Blast Rust(s)			**CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
Fruiting Vegetables: Including but not limited to: Eggplant Peppers Tomatoes Tomatillos	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Bacterial Leaf Spot Bacterial Speck Bacterial Wilt *Botrytis* (Gray Mold) *Cladosporium* Mold Downy Mildew Early Blight Frog Eye Leaf Spot *Fusarium* Gray Mold (*Botrytis*) Late blight Leaf Mold Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew *Pythium*		See Fruiting Vegetable Application Instructions.	See Fruiting Vegetable Application Instructions.

	Rhizoctonia Target Spot			
Grapes	Including but not limited to: Black Rot *Botrytis* Downy Mildew Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Sour Rot	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay	Including but not limited to: Bacterial Leaf Streak Brown Stripe or Leaf Streak (*Scolecotrichum graminis*) Ergot Helminthosporium Leaf Spot Leaf Streak (*Drechsleraphlei*) Powdery Mildew Purple Eyespot (*Cladosporium phlei*) *Rhizoctonia* Blight Rust(s) Septoria	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on

				crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
Hemp Industrial Hemp	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Bacterial Leaf Spot *Botrytis* (Gray Mold) Downy Mildew Fungal Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
Herbs and Spices: Including but not limited to: Basil Chives	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Downy Mildew Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to

Cilantro Coriander Dill Medicinal Herbs Medicinal Spices Mint Oregano Parsley Rosemary Sage Other miscellaneous herbs	*Pythium* Rot	hydrogen peroxide)}	peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days.
Including but not limited to: Hops	Including but not limited to: *Botrytis* Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300

				gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
Leafy Vegetables: Including but not limited to: Arugula Celery Chicory Root Endive Fennel Frisee Lettuce Microgreens Mizuna Spinach Rhubarb Radicchio Swiss Chard	Including but not limited to: Brown Rot *Botrytis* Downy Mildew Early Blight Late Blight Leaf Spot *Phytophthora* Powdery Mildew Rust *Sclerotinia* White Mold	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Legume Vegetables (succulent or dried) Including but not limited to: Bean (Lupinus spp., Phaseolus spp., Vigna spp.) Broad Bean Chickpeas Dry Beans Edible Podded Legume Vegetables Lentil Lima Beans Peas Snap Beans	Including but not limited to: Aerial Web Blight *Anthracnose* Aschochyta Bacterial Leaf Blight Bacterial Wilt Bacterial Brown Spot *Botrytis* (Gray Mold) *Cercospora* Common Blight Downy Mildew Early & Late Blight *Fusarium* Halo Blight Mycosphaerella Blight *Phytophthora* Powdery mildew *Pythium* *Rhizoctonia* *Sclerotinia* Septoria Brown Spot Rust		See Legumes Application Instructions.	See Legumes Application Instructions.

	White Mold			
Mushrooms	Including but not limited to: Bacterial Blotch *Mycogene* Necrotic Spot *Trichoderma* Verticillium Spot	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 6 gallons of solution per 1,000 sq. ft.	**PREVENTATIVE:** Spray mushrooms using 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} on five to seven day intervals. Begin at pinning stage and continue through harvest.
Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay): Including but not limited to: Alfalfa Bean Clover	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* Bacterial Wilt Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew *Sclerotinia* Crown and Stem Rot Leaf Spot Complex Cause(s): Stemphylium *Cercospora* Pseudopeziza Phoma Leptosphaerulina (Lepto Leaf Spot and Spring Black Stem) Crown Rot Complex Cause(s): Fusarium Colletotrichum *Pythium* Phoma *Rhizoctonia*, Mycoleptodiscus Seedling Diseases Cause: *Pythium* *Phytophthora* Aphanomyces *Rhizoctonia*	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage.

				Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. For best management of disease complexes and seedling diseases, it is recommended to apply with overhead chemigation; see CHEMIGATION Directions for Use section of this label.
Oilseed Crops: Including but not limited to: Borage Canola Crambe Flaxseed Jojoba Mustard Seed Safflower Sesame Sunflower	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Black Spot Bacterial Leaf Spot Blackleg/Phoma *Cercospora* Leaf Spot Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew Red Rust *Sclerotinia* White Mold Septoria Leaf Spot White Leaf Spot White Rust (Staghead)	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.

Papaya	Including but not limited to: *Anthracnose* *Phytophthora*	1:600 {(281 - 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 412 - 451 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	21 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(281 - 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 412 - 451 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: Aerial Web Blight Early Blight Late Blight Leaf Spot Rust Southern Stem Rot White Mold	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Pome Fruit: Including but not limited to: Apples Pears Loquats Mayhaws Quince	Including but not limited to: Cedar Apple Rust Fire Blight Flyspeck Powdery Mildew Rusts Scab Sooty Blotch	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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: Including but not limited to: 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 Black Dot Blackleg (Suppression) *Botrytis* Blight *Cercospora* Leaf Spot Crown Rot Early Blight Gray Mold Late Blight Leaf Blight Leaf Spot Powdery mildew *Rhizoctonia* Potato Brown Rot White Mold	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.

Soybeans	Including but not limited to: Aerial Web Blight *Anthracnose* Bacterial Leaf Blight Bacterial Wilt *Botrytis* Blight Brown Spot *Cercospora* Leaf Blight Common Blight Downy Mildew Frogeye Leaf Spot Halo Blight Phomopsis/Diaporthe Pod & Stem Blight Powdery Mildew Rust Septoria Brown Spot Target Spot White Mold	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
Stone Fruit: Including but not limited to: Stone Fruit Hybrids Apricots Cherries Nectarines	Including but not limited to: Bacterial Canker Non-public health *Pseudomonas* Brown Rot Cherry Leaf Spot Downey Mildew Peach Leaf Spot	1:600 {(281 - 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 412 - 451 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	21 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(281 - 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 412 - 451 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-	**PRE-BLOOM:** Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom.

Peaches Plums Prunes	Powdery Mildew	1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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* *Anthracnose* Angular Leaf Spot *Botrytis* Crown Rot Downey mildew Fruit Rot Leaf Blight *Pestalotiopsis* *Phytophthora* Crown Rot Powdery Mildew		See Strawberry Application Instructions	See Strawberry Application Instructions
Sugarcane	Including but not limited to: Eyespot Orange Rust Red Rot Smut	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions

				are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.
Tobacco (Field)	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* Leaf Spot –(Brown Mold) Angular Leaf Spot Blue Mold Frogeye Leaf Spot	1:1,800-1:1,500 {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Apply in 10 - 500 gallons of water per acre.	**PREVENTIVE:** 1:1,800-1:1,500 dilution. 7.1 – 8.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(95 - 114 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 139 - 167 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Begin sprays early in season. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 5 – 10 day spray schedule. **CURATIVE:** 1:900 – 1:800 dilution. 14.2 – 16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(190 - 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 279 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. For best results apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for rapid disease development; spray intervals can be shortened to 3-5 days. **RESCUE:** 1:320 – 1:300 dilution. 40 – 42.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(534 - 567 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 783 - 832 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Concentrations up to 1:300 (1 gallon of [*insert product name*][this product] per every 300 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue

				treatment for severe infestations. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Apply solution (gallons per acre) quantities great enough to ensure uniform coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage. Maintain a 3 - 5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. For Blue Mold, start sprays early when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	Tobacco Mosaic Virus	1:800 – 1:170 {(214 - 998 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 314 - 1,463 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	16 - 75 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(214 - 998 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 314 - 1,463 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	To prevent the spread of Tobacco Mosaic Virus on cutting tools and implements use 1:800 – 1:170 dilution. 16 - 75 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(214 - 998 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 314 - 1,463 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Allow surfaces to remain wet for 1 minute.
		1:800 – 1:400 {(214 - 427 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 314 – 627 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	16 - 32 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(214 - 427 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 314 - 627 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	Treat seed by soaking in 1:800 - 1:400 solution for 10 - 15 minutes. 16 - 32 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(214 - 427 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 314 - 627 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.
Tobacco (Float Beds)	Including but not limited to: Blue Mold *Fusarium* *Pythium* *Phytophthora* Target Spot			
	To control foliar diseases caused by pathogens such as, but not limited to: Blue Mold Target Spot	1:1,500 – 1:800 {(114 – 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 167 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	0.85 – 1.6 fl. oz. [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. water {(114 – 214 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 167 - 314 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}	**FOLIAR TREATMENT:** Apply [*insert product name*][this product] as a foliar spray at 1:1,500 – 1:800 dilution rate once every week. Start with 1:1,500 dilution rate (0.85 fl. oz. per 10 gal. water) during the first 4-8 weeks of the crop, then use a dilution rate of 1:800 (1.6 fl. oz. per 10 gal. water) at first sign of disease.
	To control root rot diseases caused by pathogens	1:80,000 – 1:40,000 {(2 - 4 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 - 6	0.15 – 0.30 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(2 - 4 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 -	**WATER TREATMENT: INITIAL FLOAT BED TREATMENT:** Use a 1:40,000 dilution rate (0.30 fl. oz. per 100 gal. water), as a water treatment, 24 hours prior to putting the trays in the float beds,

	such as, but not limited to: *Pythium*	ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	6 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	followed by periodic treatment of the float bed water with 1:80,000 dilution rate (0.15 fl. oz. per 100 gal. water).
Tree Nuts: Including but not limited to: Almonds Brazil Nuts Cashews Filberts Macadamias Pecans Pistachios Walnuts	Including but not limited to: Almond Leaf Scorch *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Blossom Blight *Botryosphaeria* Brown Rot Bacterial Blight Bacterial Canker E. Filbert Blight Hull Rot Jacket Rot Panicle and Shoot Blight Scab Shot Hole Walnut Blight	1:600 {(281 - 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 412 - 451 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} 1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	21 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(281 - 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 412 - 451 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.
Tropical/ Subtropical Fruit: Including but not limited to: Casaba Coconut Dates Guava Kiwi Mango Olive Passion Fruit Pineapple Poi Pomegranate Star Fruit	Including but not limited to: *Alternaria* *Anthracnose* Leaf Blight *Botrytis* Leaf Blight Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew *Rhizoctonia* Sooty Mold Stem Rot	1:600 {(281 - 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 412 - 451 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} 1:2400 {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}	21 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(281 - 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 412 - 451 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}; apply 30-100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)	**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 5.2 - 6.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water {(70 - 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 102 - 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} after the completion of third treatment and maintain 5-day interval spray cycle until harvest.

"***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 7.5 - 20 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(50 – 534 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 74 – 783 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 10 – 51 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(134 - 680 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 196 – 997 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 10 – 50 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 gal. of water {(27 - 134 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 39 – 196 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 4.5 – 8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(60 - 107 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 88 - 157 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. **Curative:** Use 16.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(221 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 324 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 540 ppm peroxyacetic acid dilution rate under severe disease pressure or as a rescue treatment. Maintain a 3-5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Test for phototoxicity prior to using this rate.	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 40.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(540 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 793 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	DO NOT apply 540 ppm peroxyacetic acid rate to blooming crops.	
DILUTION FOR IRRIGATION	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**	**COMMENTS TO ENDUSER**
Use 10 – 50 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 gal. of water {(27 - 134 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 39 – 196 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 11.5 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(77 – 613 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 113 – 900 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 7.5 – 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(100 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 147 - 451 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 12 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(16 – 62 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 24 - 90 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 6 – 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(80 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 118 - 451 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 12 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(16 – 62 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 24 - 90 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 non-public health fungi and non-public health bacterial pathogens on or in seeds.

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 451 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 non-public health fungi such as *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, and *Rhizoctonia*.

DILUTION FOR SEEDLING	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 0.9 – 2.3 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 10 gal. of water {(120 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 177 - 451 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 0.9 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 10 gal. of water {(120 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 177 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 11.5 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(77 – 613 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 113 – 900 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 non-public health bacteria and non-public health 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.

DILUTION FOR SPRAY APPLICATION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 6 – 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(80 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 118 - 451 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 12 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(16 – 62 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 24 - 90 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 11.5 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(77 – 613 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 113 – 900 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 7.5 – 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(100 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 147 - 451 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 12 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(16 – 62 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 24 - 90 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 6 – 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(80 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 118 - 451 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 12 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 500 – 1,000 gal. of water {(16 – 62 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 24 - 90 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 12 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(161 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 235 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.

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

DILUTION	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	COMMENTS TO ENDUSER
Use 11.5 - 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 50 – 200 gal. of water {(77 – 613 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 113 – 900 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 6 – 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(80 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 118 - 451 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 6 – 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(80 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 118 - 451 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 7 – 23 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 100 gal. of water {(94 – 307 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 137 – 451 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 non-public health yeast which is a food source for spotted wing drosophila (SWD), thereby significantly reducing populations of SWD.**

SWD treatment application rate:

1. Use 2.5 - 5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(334 – 667 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 490 - 978 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. Apply as needed.

NON-FOOD CROP

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

Initial Curative Application:

1. Use 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(347 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 509 – 1,017 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. Visibly 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 0.75 – 3.6 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(67 - 321 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 98 - 470 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 3.9 – 7.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(347 - 693 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 509 – 1,017 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} for three consecutive days and then resume weekly preventative treatment.

HARVEST

FOR TREATMENT OF [{FRUIT} {AND} {VEGETABLE} {NUTS} {AND} {OR} {OTHER} {RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES} {OR} {TOBACCO} {OR OTHER FOLIAGE}] {PROCESSING} {AND} {OR} {HARVESTING} EQUIPMENT {AND} {OR} {CONVEYOR{S}} {BELTS}: Remove visible {food} particles and excess soil by a pre-flush or pre-scrape. Wash with a suitable detergent compatible cleaner. Rinse equipment thoroughly with potable water and then rinse equipment with a sanitizing solution. During processing apply a use solution of 2.2 - 7.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] diluted in 20 gallons of water (147 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm active hydrogen peroxide) 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*][sanitizer] 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 for at least 1 minute. Conveyors and other equipment must be free of product when applying this coarse spray. Do not breathe spray.

POST-HARVEST

PACKING HOUSE SANITIZATION: [*Insert product name*][This product] is an effective sanitizer against microorganisms such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella enterica* and *Xanthomonas axonopodis* {(citrus canker)}.

1. Prior to sanitization, remove visible soil and preclean with a cleaner or other suitable detergent and rinse with potable water.
2. To sanitize precleaned hard nonporous surfaces, use [*insert product name*][this product] at a dilution of 2.2 – 7.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 20 gal. of water {(147 – 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 – 734 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} as a general sanitizing coarse spray to reduce bacteria and non-public health fungi contamination on hard, nonporous surfaces of walls, floors, conveyors and harvesting containers. Do not breathe spray.
3. Allow [*insert product name*][sanitizer] to contact surface for at least 1 minute.
4. Allow to air dry. Do not rinse.

For direct injection into spray waters used in packinghouse process lines and humidification systems, treat water to control citrus canker by injecting this product directly into spray system water with 0.42 fl. oz. for every gallon of water {(560 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 822 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. Applicable for use on all types of post-harvest commodities.

FOGGING

{[*Insert product name*][This product]can be applied by fogging to control the growth of non-public 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 non-public 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 (118 ppm hydrogen peroxide).

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 non-public 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 visible 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 1.6 - 2 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of water {(214 - 267 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 314 - 392 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

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

[*Insert product name*][This product] is an effective disinfectant 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 disinfecting 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 1.2 - 2.4 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 10 gal. of water {(161 - 321 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 235 - 470 ppm active 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.

TREATMENT FOR SPOILAGE CAUSING ORGANISMS OF FRUIT [,] [AND] VEGETABLE [AND] [OTHER] [RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY] PROCESS WATER SYSTEMS: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be used in water or ice that contacts raw or fresh, post-harvest or further processed fruits [,] [and] vegetables [and] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] for the control of non-public health bacteria and non-public health fungi in commercial operations and packinghouses.

Batch, Continuous or Spray System Processes: Fill vessel containing fruits [,] [or] vegetables [or] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] with known amount of water. Ensure that water is circulating in vessel if using the submersion method. Add this product at a rate no more than 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} to the use solution. This can be accomplished by initially adding 1.0 fl. oz. per 16.7 gal. of water. The recommended concentration is between 70 - 80 ppm as peroxyacetic acid {(102 – 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} (0.87 – 1.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product* name][this product] per 16.7 gallons of water) {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. The final concentration necessary to accomplish the intended task will vary from plant-to-plant. The fruits [,] [or] vegetables [or] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] can be continuously sprayed or submerged (dipped) in the resulting solution. Periodic or continuous addition of this product to maintain the required concentration may be added as necessary. It is also recommended to apply [*insert product* name][this product] during the washing, chilling, or physical cleaning processes, including the roller-spreader, washer or brush washer manifold, dip tank, or sorting processes. Contact time of 1 minute is recommended to insure efficacy. A potable water rinse is not required.

Fogging: For raw agricultural commodities, commercially-applied fogging methods may be used provided the dilution rates of the resultant solution does not exceed those prescribed in this section (1.0 fl. oz. per 16.7 gal of water). A potable water rinse is not required. Conventional corrosion-resistant fogging devices are recommended. Vacate the area of all personnel prior to, during and after fogging until the total peroxide concentration is below 1.0 ppm, or there is no strong odor present, characteristic of acetic acid.

FOR TREATMENT OF RAW, UNPROCESSED FRUIT [,] [AND] VEGETABLE [AND] [OTHER] [RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES] SURFACES: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be applied as a dip or spray to control the growth of non-public health microorganisms that may cause decay and/or spoilage on raw, post-harvest fruits and vegetables during the washing process. This product can be applied during physical cleaning processes, including at the roller spreader, washer manifold, dip tank, on the brushes or elsewhere in the washing process prior to, simultaneously with or after detergent wash.

1. Prepare treating solution by diluting 1 fl. oz. per 16.7 gal. of potable water. This will provide 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide.
2. Apply the treating solution using a coarse spray directed at the fruits [,] [or] vegetables [or] [other] [raw agricultural commodities], or by soaking the fruits [,] [or] vegetables [or] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] in the solution. Allow a contact time of at least 45 seconds.
3. The treated produce can be drain dried without a potable water rinse.
4. Do not reuse solution after treatment.

TREATMENT FOR SPOILAGE CAUSING ORGANISMS 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 {21 – 60 fl. oz.} of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(28 – 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 41 - 118 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 non-public 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 non-public health bacterial and non-public health fungal diseases on post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. Mix 0.6 – 1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(161 - 267 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 235 – 392 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.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF PROCESSED FRUITS [,] [AND] VEGETABLES [AND] [OTHER] [RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES] AND PROCESS WATERS TO CONTROL GROWTH OF NON-PUBLIC HEALTH MICRORGANISMS THAT CAN CAUSE SPOILAGE

1. Prepare treating solution by diluting 1.5 fl. oz. per 25 gal. of potable water. This will provide 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide.
2. Apply the treating solution as a spray or dip. Allow a contact time of at least 45 seconds. No rinse following application is required. This use complies with the requirements of 21 CFR173.315 (a) 5.
3. The treated produce can be drain dried without a potable water rinse.
4. Do not reuse solution after treatment.

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 non-public health fungi, oomycetes and non-public health 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 4.4 – 8.7 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(587 – 1,156 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 861 – 1,695 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(1:290 – 1:147 dilution)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. **As a spray:** Use 4.4 – 8.7 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(587 – 1,156 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 861 – 1,695 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(1:290 – 1:147 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 non-public health fungi, oomycetes and non-public health 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 4.4 – 8.7 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(587 – 1,156 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 861 – 1,695 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(1:290 – 1:147 dilution)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	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 non-public health fungi, oomycetes and non-public health 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 4.4 – 8.7 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(587 – 1,156 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 861 – 1,695 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(1:290 – 1:147 dilution)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.	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 [GOING INTO STORAGE]: To control, treat or suppress non-public health bacterial and non-public health 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 [going into storage]. Use 2.5 – 5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of clean water {(223 - 445 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 327 – 653 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. Visibly 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].

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 non-public 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 0.22 – 0.44 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per ton of potatoes {(4.6 – 9.1 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 ft^3 of potatoes) (or) (0.9 – 1.7 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 1:7.4 or 1:19 {(8,509 – 20,064 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 12,480 – 29,427 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} 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 non-public 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 1.2 – 6.5 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 1.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 30 gal. of clean water {(80 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}.}
   Inject concentrate 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 non-public 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 0.8 – 1.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gal. of clean water {(214 – 267 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 314 - 392 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 [non-public health bacterial][spoilage] and non-public health fungal diseases on post-harvest fruits {and} vegetables {and} {or} {other} {raw agricultural commodities}. Inject at a dilution rate of 1:6,300 – 1:675 {0.4 – 3.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 20 gal. of clean water} {(27 – 254 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 39 - 373 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.

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 5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(667 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 978 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 [non-public health 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 0.5 – 0.8 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 10 gal. of clean water {(67 - 107 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 98 - 157 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.

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 0.4 – 2.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 250 gal. of water {(2 – 11 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 - 16 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 effective control will be obtained by breaking up mats and/or evenly dispersing diluted [*insert product name*][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 1:780 {16 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 100 gal. of water} {(219 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 322 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 0.3 – 1.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of water {(27 – 89 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 39 - 131 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} or use a dilution rate of 1:6,400 – 1:1,920.

POULTRY, SWINE, LIVESTOCK WATERING OPERATING SYSTEMS

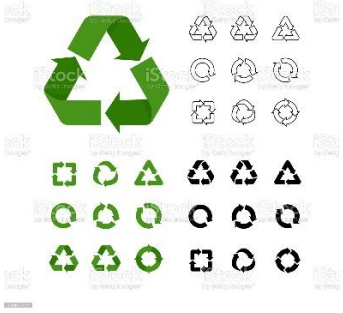
After watering lines have been cleaned, use [*insert product name*][this product] at 0.3-42 fl. oz. per 100 gal. of water (4-559 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 6 - 822 ppm hydrogen peroxide) to control algae and non-public health bacteria in drinking water and to control mineral build up in watering lines.
Stop the use of this product twenty-four (24) hours prior to vaccination via the water line.

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.*"

<table>
<tr>
<td>

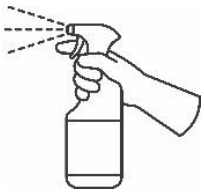

"Baby Drowning in Bucket Warning Graphic"
</td>
<td>

"Recycling Logo options"
</td>
<td>

"Picture of Gloved Hand and Towel options"
</td>
<td>

"Made in USA Logo/Flag options"

"Picture of Laboratory Equipment options"
</td>
<td>



"Picture of Gloved Hand and Spray Bottle options"
</td>
</tr>
</table>

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.

Hydrite PAA HP 15:22 AG

{INDUSTRIAL} {AND} {GENERAL} {USE} {LABEL}

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

OPTIONAL STATEMENTS:

Cleaner {·} Disinfectant {·} Food Contact Sanitizer {·} {Non-public Health Fungicide}
A Non-public Health Fungicide, Bactericide {,} {and} Algaecide for Industrial Uses
{An} {Industrial} {Use} {Non-public Health Fungicide} {·} {Bactericide} {·} {and} {Algaecide}

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Hydrogen Peroxide	22.0%
Peroxyacetic Acid	15.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	63.0%
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 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.
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.
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-EE
EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS:

[Product of USA]
[Made in the USA]

"*Hydrite Logo*"

HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO.
17385 GOLF PARKWAY
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 or absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe (vapor or spray mist). Wear appropriate protective eyewear such as googles, face shield, or safety glasses. Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge with any combination N, R, or P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC–84A; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridge and combination HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC–23C; or a NIOSH approved gas mask with an organic vapor canister with NIOSH approval number prefix TC–14G. Wear coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, chemical-resistant footwear, and chemical resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, or Butyl Rubber, or Nitrile Rubber, or Neoprene Rubber, or Natural Rubber, or Polyethylene, or Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or Viton, selection Category A), and chemical-resistant apron. Do not enter an enclosed area without proper respiratory protection. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, and chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. The subject product may cause asthmatic signs and symptoms in hyperreactive individuals.

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: User should wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking or using tobacco or using the toilet. 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."

For terrestrial uses: This pesticide 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.

DISINFECTION

FOR USE AS A GENERAL DISINFECTANT {CLEANER} ON HARD, NON-POROUS SURFACES:

This product is effective against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella enterica* at 1.2 oz per 10 gallons of water (161 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 235 ppm hydrogen peroxide) in hard water (400 ppm as $CaCO_3$) and 5% organic soil on hard nonporous surfaces.

1. Pre-clean visibly soiled areas.
2. Apply {use solution of} 1.2 - 2.2 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] per 10 gal. of water {(161 - 294 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 235 - 431 ppm active hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} to hard, non-porous surfaces using a sponge, brush, cloth, mop, {by immersion}, {auto scrubber}, {{mechanical spray device,} [{hand pump} {coarse}] trigger spray device.} For spray applications, spray 6 - 8 inches from surface. Do not breathe spray.
3. Treated surfaces must remain visibly wet for 10 minutes.
4. [{Wipe dry} {with a clean cloth} {or} {Allow to air dry}].
5. Prepare a fresh solution daily or sooner when visibly dirty.

COMBINATION DISINFECTION AND CLEANING:

[*Insert product name*][This product] is effective against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella enterica*, at 1.2 fl. oz. per 10 gallons of water (161 ppm active peroxyacetic acid and 235 ppm active hydrogen peroxide) in hard water (400 ppm as CaCO3) and 5% organic soil on hard nonporous surfaces. For visibly soiled areas a pre-cleaning step is required. Apply solution with a mop, cloth, sponge, brush, or by soaking, spraying, or immersion so as to wet all surfaces thoroughly. Allow to remain wet for 10 minutes, then remove excess solution and entrapped soil with a clean wet mop, cloth, wet vacuum pickup or by draining. Prepare a fresh solution daily or sooner when visibly dirty.

[*Insert product name*][This product] is designed for use in animal hospitals, animal laboratories, kennels, pet shops, zoos, pet animal quarters, poultry premises, poultry hatcheries (not eggs) and livestock quarters. When used as directed, [*insert product name*][this product] is specifically designed to disinfect, deodorize and clean inanimate, hard, surfaces such as walls, floors, sink tops, furniture, operating tables, kennel runs, cages, and feeding and watering equipment. In addition [*insert product name*][this product] will deodorize those areas which are generally hard to keep smelling fresh such as garbage storage areas, empty garbage bins and cans, and any other areas which are prone to odors caused by microorganisms. All treated equipment that will contact food, feed, or drinking water must be rinsed with potable water before reuse. For visibly soiled areas, a precleaning step is required. Prepare a fresh solution for each use. Surfaces should remain visibly wet for the duration of the contact time.

DISINFECTION OF POULTRY PREMISES, TRUCKS, COOPS AND CRATES

POULTRY HATCHERY DISINFECTION: Not for hatching eggs. Remove all poultry and feeds from premises, trucks, coops and crates. Remove all litter and droppings from floors, walls and surfaces of facilities occupied or traversed by poultry. Empty all troughs, racks and other feeding and watering appliances. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with a detergent and rinse with water. Saturate surfaces with a 0.09% (1.2 fl. oz. per 10 gallons of water) {(161 ppm active peroxyacetic acid and 235 ppm active hydrogen peroxide)} solution of [*insert product name*][this product] for a period of 10 minutes. Surfaces should remain visibly wet for the duration of the contact time. Ventilate buildings, coops and other closed spaces. Do not house poultry or employ equipment until treatment has been absorbed, set or dried. Thoroughly scrub treated feed racks, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers with a detergent and rinse with potable water before reuse. See your technical representative for specific recommendations for all cleaning and rinsing requirements.

DISINFECTION AND DEODORIZING OF ANIMAL HOUSING FACILITIES (BARNS, KENNELS, HUTCHES, ETC.):
Do not use in milking stalls, milking parlors, or milk houses (for phenolics, cresylic acid, and pine oils). Remove animals and feed from premises, vehicles, and enclosures. Remove litter, waste matter, and visible soils from floors, walls and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes and other facilities and fixtures occupied or traversed by animals. Empty all troughs, racks and other feeding and watering equipment. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with a detergent and rinse with water. Saturate surfaces with a 0.09% (1.2 fl. oz. per 10 gallons of water) {(161 ppm active peroxyacetic acid and 235 ppm active hydrogen peroxide)} solution of [*insert product name*][this product] for a period of 10 minutes. Immerse all halters, ropes, and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals, as well as forks, shovels, and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. Ventilate buildings, cars, boats, and other closed spaces. Do not house livestock or employ equipment until treatment has been absorbed, set, or dried. Thoroughly scrub all treated feed racks, mangers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains, and waterers with soap or detergent, and rinse with potable water before reuse.

[GENERAL] SANITIZATION

Sanitizing Food Contact Surfaces: This product is effective as a sanitizer when solution is prepared in water of up to 400 ppm hardness as $CaCO_3$. Sanitize precleaned hard nonporous surfaces with a concentration of 2.2 - 7.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*] [this product] diluted in 20 gallons of water {(147 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm active hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Use immersion, spray or circulation techniques as appropriate to the equipment. All surfaces must be exposed to sanitizing solution for a period of at least 1 minute or more if specified by a governing code. Drain thoroughly and allow to air dry. Do not rinse.

SANITIZATION

NOTE: FOR MECHANICAL OPERATIONS prepared use solution may not be used for subsequent sanitizing but may be reused for other purposes such as cleaning.

[*Insert product name*][This] peroxyacetic acid sanitizer is recommended for use on precleaned hard nonporous surfaces such as equipment, pipelines, tanks, vats, filters, evaporators, pasteurizers, and aseptic equipment in dairies, breweries, wineries, beverage and food processing/packing plants, and egg processing/packing equipment surfaces. [*Insert product name*][This product] is effective as a sanitizer when solution is prepared in water of up to 400 ppm hardness as CaCO3. This product has demonstrated 99.999% reduction of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* in the AOAC Germicidal and Detergent Sanitizing Action of Disinfectants study.

SANITIZING FOOD CONTACT SURFACES: Sanitize precleaned hard nonporous surfaces with a concentration of 2.2 - 7.5 fl. oz. of this product diluted in 20 gallons of water (147 - 500 ppm active peroxyacetic acid and 216 – 734 ppm active hydrogen peroxide). Use immersion, spray or circulation techniques as appropriate to the equipment. All surfaces must be exposed to sanitizing solution for a period of at least 1 minute or more if specified by a governing code. Drain thoroughly and allow to air dry. Do not rinse.

Sanitization of Conveyors and Equipment for Meat, Poultry, Seafood, Dairy, Fruit, Nuts and Vegetables: This product is effective against the gram positive organism Staphylococcus aureus and gram negative organism Escherichia coli. For use in the static or continuous sanitizing, washing or rinsing of conveyors, slicers, saws, and equipment, apply a solution of this product to hard nonporous surfaces using a recommended 2.2 - 7.5 fl. oz. per 20 gallons of water (147 - 500 ppm active peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm active hydrogen peroxide). Apply sanitizer solution to the return portion of the conveyor or equipment using spray or similar means of wetting surfaces, so as to prevent puddling. Allow sanitizer to visibly wet surface for a minimum 1 minute contact time. No rinse is needed.

SANITIZING, EATING, DRINKING, AND FOOD PREP UTENSILS: Remove visible food particles by a prescrape, a preflush and, when necessary, a presoak treatment. Wash with a recommended detergent. Rinse with clean water. Sanitize hard nonporous surfaces in a solution of 2.2 – 7.5 fl. oz. [*insert product name*][of this product] dissolved in 20 gal. of water {(147 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Immerse all utensils for at least 1 minute or contact time specified by governing sanitary code. Surfaces should remain visibly wet for the duration of the contact time. Drain and air dry.

SANITIZING TABLEWARE: For sanitizing tableware in low temperature warewashing machines, inject [*insert product name*][this product] into the final rinse water at a concentration of 2.2 – 7.5 fl. oz. [*insert product name*][of this product] dissolved in 20 gal. of water {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Do not exceed 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid. This will provide 147 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm hydrogen peroxide. Surfaces should remain visibly wet for the duration of the contact time. Air dry. To insure that the [*insert product name*] sanitizer concentration does not fall below 147 ppm peroxyacetic acid, periodically test the rinse solution with a suitable test kit and adjust the dispensing rate accordingly. Consult your technical service representative for assistance and further information on sanitizing tableware in warewashing machines.

GLOVE DIP SANITIZER DIRECTIONS: To reduce cross-contamination on treated surfaces [{from} {area to area} {in} {animal areas} {and} {the packaging and storage areas of food plants}], dip or soak pre-washed [{plastic} {latex} {or} {other} {synthetic} {rubber}] non-porous gloved hands in a suitable clean container that contains enough freshly made sanitizing solution to cover the gloved hand area. Do not let sanitizing solution come into contact with exposed skin. Gloved hands must remain visibly wet for at least 1 minute. Do not rinse. Prepare sanitizing solution by adding 0.44 – 1.5 fl. oz. [*insert product name*][of this product] per 4 gal. of water {(147 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Prepare a fresh solution daily or sooner when visibly dirty.

Final Bottle or Container Rinse: This product may be used as a final sanitizer rinse for pre-cleaned returnable and non-returnable bottles or containers at 147 - 500 ppm active peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm active hydrogen peroxide (2.2 - 7.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][of this product] diluted in 20 gallons of water) {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. The container must be drained as much as is practical prior to filling operations.

ANTIMICROBIAL RINSE OF PRECLEANED OR NEW RETURNABLE OR NON-RETURNABLE CONTAINERS

To reduce the number of nonpathogenic beverage spoilage organisms: *Aspergillus versicolor, Byssochlamys fulva, Pediococcus damnosus, Lactobacillus buchneri,* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, use 1.0 - 10.27 fluid ounces of [*insert product name*][this product] per 5 gallons of water {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. This provides 265 – 2,700 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 389 – 3,960 ppm hydrogen peroxide. All surfaces must be exposed to antimicrobial solution for at least 15 seconds. Allow containers to drain thoroughly. A rinse is optional. Either sterile or potable water may be used.

BEVERAGE DISPENSING AND SANITARY FILLING EQUIPMENT SANITIZER DIRECTIONS:

For sanitizing of precleaned hard, non-porous bottling or pre-mix dispensing equipment and bottles or cans in the final rinse application. [*Insert product name*][This product] is [{to be proportioned into the final rinse water line of the container washer or rinser} {for the exterior application for the filler and closing machine}]. Fill equipment with a solution of 2.2 – 7.5 fl. oz. [*insert product name*][of this product] per 20 gal. of water {(147 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. Surfaces must remain visibly wet for at least 1 minute or until operations resume at which time the sanitizing solution must be drained from the system. Allow sanitized surfaces to adequately drain {and then air dry} before contact with liquid. Do not rinse.

SANITIZING HARD, NON-POROUS, NON-EDIBLE OUTSIDE SURFACES OF AIRTIGHT, SEALED PACKAGES CONTAINING FOOD PRODUCTS

[*Insert product name*][This product] may be used as a final sanitizing rinse for hard, non-porous nonedible outside surfaces of airtight, sealed packages containing food products. Thoroughly preclean surfaces or equipment with a good detergent or compatible cleaning solution. Rinse packages with a use-solution of [*insert product name*][this product] prepared by adding 2.2 – 7.5 fl. oz. [*insert product name*][of this product] per 20 gal. of water {(147 - 500 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 216 - 734 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. The use-solution must contact packaging for a minimum of 1 minute. The treated hard, non-porous, non-edible packaging, such as food wraps and meat casings, must be removed and discarded before packaged food products are further processed or consumed. All surfaces must be exposed to the use-solution for a period of not less than 1 minute. Drain thoroughly. Do not rinse. This is not to be used on porous surfaces.

REVERSE OSMOSIS (RO), ULTRA FILTRATION (UF) AND OTHER MEMBRANE CLEANING

[*Insert product name*][This product] may be used in the treatment of ultra-filtration (UF) and reverse osmosis (RO) membranes and their associated piping systems. [*Insert product name*][This product] is not for use in kidney dialysis equipment. Do not use the intermittent or continuous dosing methods for nano or ultra-filtration food or drinking water applications. [*Insert product name*][This product] may not totally eliminate all non-public health vegetative microorganisms in RO or NF or UF membranes and their associated piping systems due to their construction or assembly, but can be relied upon to reduce the number of non-public health microorganisms to acceptable levels when used as directed. Prior to using this product check with membrane manufacturer to confirm compatibility of membranes with various types or concentration of peroxyacetic acid solutions.

Batch Treatment of NF, UF and RO Systems:
Isolate incompatible equipment, such as carbon filters and ion exchangers. Clean system with an appropriate cleaner and follow with RO permeate water or potable water. Remove mineral deposits if necessary, with an acidic cleaner, and rinse as before. Fill entire system with water and add up to 0.5% of this product by volume. This will equal 680 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1000 ppm hydrogen peroxide. Recirculate the solution through the piping and membrane system at 20º C for 10 minutes minimum, or up to 4 hours, depending on the severity of cleaning to be done. Open and close process valves and solenoids to be sure all parts are in contact with the solution. Rinse the system with RO permeate or potable water until residual peroxygen concentration is below 1 ppm.

Continuous or Intermittent Addition:
For continuous addition (dosing) for RO systems, use 2 - 5 ppm of active peroxyacetic acid {(3 – 7 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}, which equals 1.5 - 3.7 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of process water. For occasional intermittent feed, do not exceed 93 ppm active peroxyacetic acid {(137 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}, which equals 0.7 fl. oz. of this product per 10 gallons of feed water. Continuous or intermittent dosing of this product is not allowed for use in NF or UF systems for on-line food or drinking water applications.

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

BATCH TREATMENT (NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES) OF ULTRA FILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS (RO) MEMBRANES

[*Insert product name*][This product] can be used for the treatment of ultra-filtration, medical and non-medical Institutional/Industrial reverse osmosis (RO) membranes and their associated distribution systems. This product has been shown to be an effective disinfectant when tested by AOAC. This product may not eliminate all non-public health 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 non-public health 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 treating 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 (42.58 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] to 100 gal. of water). This will provide 568 ppm of peroxyacetic acid and 833.1 ppm hydrogen peroxide. Fill the entire water circuit to be treated 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.

BATCH TREATMENT (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 0.33 to 0.5% [*insert product name*][of this product] by adding 41.52 - 63.10 fl. oz. of the product for every 100 gal. of solution prepared. Use RO permeate or similar quality water for dilution. This will provide 554 - 840 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 812.5 - 1232 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.

CONTINUOUS/INTERMITTENT ADDITION TO MINIMIZE THE ACCUMULATION OF NON-PUBLIC HEALTH BIOLOGICAL MATTER BETWEEN INTERMITTENT TREATMENT EPISODES IN PIPING SYSTEMS ASSOCIATED WITH RO MEMBRANES (NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES):

[*Insert product name*][This product], as received or diluted, may be added continuously to the feed water system, between system treatment episodes, to aid in minimizing the re-growth/accumulation of non-public health 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 7 ppm (0.33 fl. oz. of product per 440 gal. of water) [*insert product name*][of this product]. This will give 1 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 1.5 ppm hydrogen peroxide. For intermittent feed, do not exceed 750 ppm (8.2 fl. oz. of product per 100 gal. of water) [*insert product name*][of this product]. This will give 110 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 161 ppm hydrogen peroxide.

TREATMENT FOR SPOILAGE CAUSING ORGANISMS OF FRUIT [,] [AND] VEGETABLE [AND] [OTHER] [RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY] PROCESS WATER SYSTEMS: [*Insert product name*][This product] can be used in water or ice that contacts raw or fresh, post-harvest or further processed fruits [,] [and] vegetables [and] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] for the control of non-public health bacteria and non-public health fungi in commercial operations and packinghouses.

Batch, Continuous or Spray System Processes: Fill vessel containing fruits [,] [or] vegetables [or] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] with known amount of water. Ensure that water is circulating in vessel if using the submersion method. Add this product at a rate no more than 80 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} to the use solution. This can be accomplished by initially adding 1.0 fl. oz. per 16.7 gal. of water. The recommended concentration is between 70 - 80 ppm as peroxyacetic acid {(102 – 118 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} (0.87 – 1.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product* name][this product] per 16.7 gallons of water) {(or equivalent use-dilution)}. The final concentration necessary to accomplish the intended task will vary from plant-to-plant. The fruits [,] [or] vegetables [or] [other] [raw agricultural commodities] can be continuously sprayed or submerged (dipped) in the resulting solution. Periodic or continuous addition of this product to maintain the required concentration may be added as necessary. It is also recommended to apply [*insert product* name][this product] during the washing, chilling, or physical cleaning processes, including the roller-spreader, washer or brush washer manifold, dip tank, or sorting processes. Contact time of 1 minute is recommended to insure efficacy. A potable water rinse is not required.

Fogging: For raw agricultural commodities, commercially-applied fogging methods may be used provided the dilution rates of the resultant solution does not exceed those prescribed in this section (1.0 fl. oz. per 16.7 gal of water). A potable water rinse is not required. Conventional corrosion-resistant fogging devices are recommended. Vacate the area of all personnel prior to, during and after fogging until the total peroxide concentration is below 1.0 ppm, or there is no strong odor present, characteristic of acetic acid.

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 non-public health bacteria, non-public health 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.

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 0.1 – 0.5 lb. (1.4 - 6.85 fl. oz.) of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of solution as a continuous or intermittent slug treatment. This will provide 1.8 - 9 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 2.7 - 13 ppm hydrogen peroxide {(12 - 60 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product])}.

Repeat treatment as required to maintain control.

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 - 975 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(14 – 1,430 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(65 - 6,500 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product])}.

MILL PROCESS WATERS

- Continuous Feed - [*Insert product name*][This product] should be fed continuously at dosages ranging from 10 - 975 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(14 – 1,430 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(65 – 6,500 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product])}. This range is equivalent to 0.13 - 13 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 - 975 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(14 – 1,430 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(65 - 6,500 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product])}. This range is equivalent to 0.13 - 13 lbs. [*insert product name*][of this product] per ton (dry basis) of pulp or paper produced.
- Shock Dose - [*Insert product name*][This product] should be shock dosed at dosages ranging from 98 - 2,048 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(143 – 3,003 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(648 – 13,638 ppm [*insert product name*][of this product])}. This range is equivalent to 1.3 – 27.3 lbs. [*insert product name*][of this product] per ton (dry basis) of pulp or paper produced.

CONTROL OF NON-PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIA AND NON-PUBLIC HEALTH FUNGI IN DISPERSED PIGMENTS

[*Insert product name*][This product] can be used in the control of non-public health bacteria and non-public health 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 0.1 – 0.46 lbs. of [*insert product name*][this product] to each 1,000 lbs. of fluid {(15 – 70 ppm peracetic acid and 22 – 101 ppm hydrogen peroxide by wt.)}.

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 0.3 – 1.0 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 15 gal. of water {(27 – 89 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 39 - 131 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} or use a dilution rate of 1:6,400 – 1:1,920.

CONTROL OF SLIME FORMING NON-PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIA AND BIOFOULING IN ONCE-THROUGH AND RECIRCULATING COOLING WATER (COOLING TOWERS, EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS, AIR WASHERS) AND ORNAMENTAL OR RECREATIONAL WATER FEATURES:

Severely fouled systems should be cleaned before adding [*insert product name*][this product]. [*Insert product name*][This product] must be added in the system directly and not mixed with any other chemicals or additives. Never add this product into any feeding device, such as shot feeders, filter housings, by-pass feeders, or miscellaneous piping of any kind, because dangerous acute decomposition can occur. Discontinue the use of chlorine or bromine products prior to using this product. Contamination with other chemicals could result in product decomposition. Add this product to only water at a point in the system where uniform mixing and even distribution will occur. For shock (slug) treatment for moderately to severely fouled systems add 5 - 20 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 gal. of process water (7 - 27 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 10 - 39 ppm hydrogen peroxide). Repeat as necessary until microbiological control is evident. Thereafter, to maintain control use 1.5 - 7.5 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 gal. of process water (2 - 10 ppm of peroxyacetic acid and 3 - 15 ppm hydrogen peroxide) as a continuous treatment method. Continuous dosing methods usually require 1.5 - 5 fl. oz. per 1,000 gal. of water (2 - 7 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 - 10 ppm hydrogen peroxide) to achieve adequate results. Intermittent dosing treatment usually require dose cycles of a minimum once per every other day, up to 6 times per 24 hours. Recommended rates for intermittent dose cycles are 5 - 10.1 fl. oz of this product per 1,000 gal. of process water (7 - 14 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 10 -20 ppm hydrogen peroxide).

CLEANING: To remove non-public health sessile bacteria from cooling systems it is necessary to clean slime and slime-forming bacteria from the surfaces of all areas of water contact. This can be accomplished by treating the recycled water with 2.8 - 8.3 lbs. (37 - 112 fl. oz.) of this product per 1,000 gal of water (50 - 150 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 73 - 220 ppm hydrogen peroxide) for 4-8 hours during normal tower operating cycles. This procedure can be used for online or offline cleaning. When finished, bleed down the system until the peroxyacetic acid level is <5-10 ppm, then normal chlorine or bromine or peroxyacetic acid treatments can begin.
This treatment must be done at least once or twice each year depending on exposure conditions.

Air Washers: [*Insert product name*][This product] may be used to control non-public health bacteria and biofouling in industrial air washing/scrubbing systems. The air washer must have operational and effective mist elimination systems. Prior to use of this product, heavily fouled systems must be pre-cleaned using the appropriate cleaner. Continuous dosing methods will require 2 - 7 ppm peroxyacetic acid (3 -10 ppm hydrogen peroxide) and intermittent dosing methods require 7 - 14 ppm peroxyacetic acid (10 - 20 ppm hydrogen peroxide), as described in the previous 2 paragraphs, depending on the type of system and the level of microbiological control desired.

Evaporated or Condensed Water: [*Insert product name*][This product] may be used to treat SWEET or COW water (e.g. condensate of whey) collected from evaporated or condensing water systems in food or dairy plants. Continuous dosing methods will require 2 - 7 ppm peroxyacetic acid (3 - 10 ppm hydrogen peroxide) and intermittent dosing methods require 7 - 14 ppm peroxyacetic acid (10 - 20 ppm hydrogen peroxide) as described in the previous paragraph, depending on the type of system and the level of microbiological control desired.

FOR TREATMENT OF AND MICROBIAL CONTROL IN EFFLUENT TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Use [*insert product name*][this product] to treat sewage and wastewater effluent systems associated with public and private wastewater treatment plants. [*Insert product name*][This product] may be applied alone at any point in the treatment train, such as debulking control, or may effectively be used in conjunction with other systems, such as Ultraviolet (UV) light. Doses for UV systems will typically be 1-4 ppm (as active peroxyacetic acid). Initially apply this product at the rate of 3-146 gal per million gallons of water to be treated (0.5-25 ppm as peracetic acid) {(0.8 - 37 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. The peroxyacetic acid dosage will depend on the quality of water, contact (holding) time, and the degree of microbial control necessary. The peroxyacetic acid concentration will rapidly decline after treatment, but the maximum amount of peroxyacetic acid that may be discharged into the receiving body of water is limited to 1 ppm as active peroxyacetic acid, or as required for local discharge requirements. Consult your Hydrite representative for recommendations regarding an accurate test kit or on-line analyzer.

OIL, GAS AND SECONDARY OIL RECOVERY SYSTEMS, DRILLING MUDS, FRACTURING FLUIDS, AND PACKING FLUID, INJECTION WATER AND FLOODWATER

[*Insert product name*][This product] may be used to treat water used in primary or secondary oil and gas recovery systems to control anaerobic sulfide-forming bacteria and aerobic slime-forming bacteria. [*Insert product name*][This product] may be used in fresh or recycled water, secondary recovery systems, muds or fluids. [*Insert product name*][This product] controls non-public health biofilm and slime deposits on products associated with oilfield and gasfield systems which are susceptible to contamination. It also controls slime deposits downhole in water-bottoms. Add sufficient amount of [*insert product name*][this product] to achieve satisfactory biological control. Initial recommended dosing levels of 5 to 100 ppm as active peroxyacetic acid are suggested. A dosage of 3.75 fl. oz. per 1,000 gallons of water yields approximately 5 ppm of peroxyacetic acid {(7 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}.

WATER TREATMENT

Do not use water containing residues from use of this product to irrigate crops for food or feed.

INDUSTRIAL {{AND/OR} COMMERCIAL} RECIRCULATING COOLING WATER TOWERS, RETORT WATER SYSTEMS, EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS, HEAT {{EXCHANGE} {TRANSFER}} {WATER} SYSTEMS, INFLUENT SYSTEMS, BREWERY} PASTEURIZERS AND WARMERS:

For treatment of nonpathogenic organisms. For best results, clean heavily contaminated systems before treatment with [*insert product name*][this product]. If soap or anionic detergent is used, rinse thoroughly before charging with this algaecide. {Cooling tower waters that are inherently low in algae growth and bacteria count may be adequately controlled by the lower range of these dosages.} Repeat every seven days or increase frequency if needed. Should slime develop again, repeat initial dosage.

Dosing Location: This product is to be applied at a point in the system where it will be uniformly mixed, such as at the basin area, the sump, or another reservoir or collecting area.

Dosing Conditions: This product must be applied when the system is in jeopardy of being affected or after cleaning systems where efficiency is already impaired. {Tower bleed off valves must be closed to permit a retention time of 4 hours.}

Method of Application:

1. INTERMITTENT OR SLUG METHOD

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 1.5 - 12.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(2 - 17 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 – 25 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} in the system.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 1.5 - 4.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(2 - 6 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 – 9 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} in the system weekly or as needed to maintain control.

2. MODIFIED INTERMITTENT METHOD

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 1.5 - 12.5 oz of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(2 - 17 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 – 25 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} in the system. Apply half of this initial dose when half of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown.

Subsequent Dose: When control of microbial growth is evident, apply 1.5 - 4.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(2 - 6 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 – 9 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} in the system. Apply half of this subsequent dose when half of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown.

3. CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 1.5 - 12.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(2 - 17 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 – 25 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} in the system.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment by starting a continuous feed of 1.5 - 4.5 fl. oz. of [*insert product name*][this product] per 1,000 gal. of water {(2 - 6 ppm peroxyacetic acid and 3 – 9 ppm hydrogen peroxide)} {(or equivalent use-dilution)} lost by blowdown.

FOR TREATMENT OF SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER EFFLUENTS IN TREATMENT PLANTS:

Use [*insert product name*][this product] to treat sewage and wastewater effluent related to public and private wastewater treatment plants. This product can be applied directly to the effluent or may be used with an appropriate activator such as hydrogen peroxide or other technology. This product may be applied to effluent water discharged from trickle bed or percolating fluidized bed filters. The application rate for individual facilities will depend on the degree of bioloading of the effluent steam to be discharged and the local microbial discharge limit. Adjust application rate to meet the need of the individual facility.

Add [*insert product name*][this product] to effluent water at a concentration of 0.5 - 15 ppm peroxyacetic acid {(0.7 – 22 ppm hydrogen peroxide)}. Allow contact time of approximately 15 - 60 minutes.

The maximum amount of peroxyacetic acid that can be discharged from the treatment facility is 1 ppm. Use an appropriate peroxyacetic acid test kit analyzer to ensure that this level is not exceeded. Contact your company representative for assistance establishing treatment regimes.

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.*"

<table>
<tr>
<td>


"Baby Drowning in Bucket Warning Graphic"
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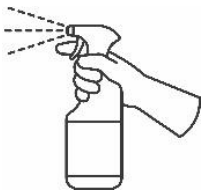
<td>


"Recycling Logo options"
</td>
<td>

"Picture of Gloved Hand and Towel options"
</td>
<td>


"Made in USA Logo/Flag options"

"Picture of Laboratory Equipment options"
</td>
<td>



"Picture of Gloved Hand and Spray Bottle options"
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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.