

REGISTRATION CODE 0000-000
PACKAGE SIZE
12 - 1 POUND
PACKETS/CARTON



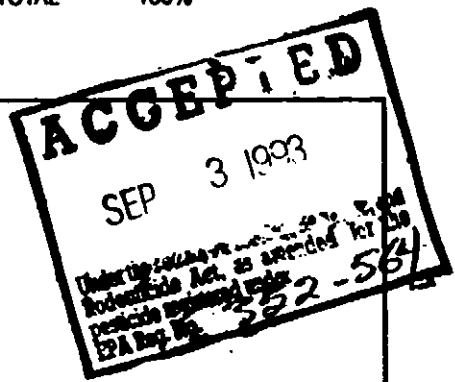
BENLATE® SP

FUNGICIDE

WETTABLE POWDER IN WATER-SOLUBLE FILM

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WEIGHT
Benomyl [Methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate].....	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	50%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN.

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after using.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers, or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Protective clothing must be worn during periods of exposure. See Directions for Use.

This product may cause a temporary allergic skin reaction in a few susceptible persons. This condition should be treated as an allergic dermatitis. There is no evidence of after effects or permanent injury.

First Aid: In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water; for eyes, get medical attention.

Aerial Mixer-Loaders: Wear a dust mask or a respirator during handling and mixing as this product may be harmful if inhaled. See Directions for Use.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except for the registered aquatic use on rice. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish in adjacent areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

For registered aquatic uses: Aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep away from fire or sparks.

NOTICE

Entry into treated fields without personal protective equipment is restricted for 24 hours following application of benomyl. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information. "CAUTION. Area treated with 'Benlate' SP on (date of application). Entry into treated fields without personal protective equipment is restricted for 24 hours following application of benomyl. In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water; for eyes, get medical attention."

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BENLATE 1

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Du Pont "Benlate" SP fungicide is a 50% active wettable powder formulation premeasured in 1 LB (16 Oz.) Polyvinyl Alcohol(PVA) water soluble packets. Rates on the label in pounds per acre are equivalent to packets per acre.

CAREFULLY OPEN ENVELOPE AND IMMEDIATELY DROP INNER PACKET INTO SPRAY TANK. DO NOT OPEN OR HANDLE THE INNER PACKET.

Tank mixtures with liquid fertilizer or solutions containing Boron will effect solubility of the water soluble film. When using fertilizers or Boron containing solutions follow these procedures:

1. Add the correct amount of "Benlate" SP to clean water.
2. Be sure the soluble packets are completely dissolved.
3. Introduce the fertilizer or Boron containing solutions last.

Du Pont "Benlate" SP should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label, or in separate published Du Pont recommendations available through local dealers.

Du Pont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Du Pont. User assumes all risk associated with such nonrecommended use.

"Benlate" SP is a systemic fungicide recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. If treatment is not effective following use of "Benlate" SP as recommended, a resistant strain of the fungus may be present. If treatment is ineffective due to the presence of a benomyl resistant strain, then neither "Benlate" SP, nor any other benzimidazole or thiophanate type fungicide will effectively control that disease; consideration should be given to prompt use of other types of suitable fungicides.

The repeated exclusive use of "Benlate" SP may lead to buildup of resistant strains of fungi and loss of disease control. A spray program using other fungicides may delay resistant strain buildup. Consult your state extension specialist or official state recommendations for guidance on your particular crop and disease control situation.

NOTE: Do not tank mix or alternate "Benlate" SP with benzimidazole or thiophanate products such as "Mertect" or "Topsin".

Do not use on Greenhouse crops, including Hydroponic grown crops. Do not use on any container grown crops.

Entry into treated fields without personal protective equipment is restricted for 24 hours following application of benomyl.

WORK SAFETY RULES

Keep all unprotected persons, children, livestock and pets away from treated area or where there is danger of drift.

During mixing and loading of the concentrated product wear the following protective clothing and equipment:

Long sleeve shirt and long legged pants; chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron; chemical resistant shoes, shoe coverings, or boots. Wear a dust mask or a respirator approved by the National Institutes of Occupational Safety and Health (30 CFR Part 11) when mixing or loading for aerial application.

Wear the following protective clothing during application, equipment repair, equipment cleaning, and during reentry to treated areas before expiration of the 24-hour reentry interval:

Long sleeve shirt and long legged pants; chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant shoes, shoe coverings, or boots. During aerial application from enclosed cockpits wear long sleeve shirt and long legged pants. A clean pair of chemical resistant gloves must be carried in the cockpit and worn during exiting from the aircraft.

Important! Before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Always wash hands, face, and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating, drinking or toileting.

After work, take off all clothes and shoes. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes. Do not use contaminated clothing. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with soap/detergent and water after each use. Personal and protective clothing worn during use must be laundered separately from household articles. Clothing or protective equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with benomyl must be destroyed according to state or local regulations. Heavily contaminated or drenched clothing cannot be adequately decontaminated.

Flaggers must be in totally enclosed vehicles.

Apply as a spray with ground equipment (except as otherwise directed), using sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants. Under severe disease conditions use the higher rate and shorter interval specified for each crop; also, for tree crops, use the higher rate for large mature trees. For aerial application (listed crops only) use the following gals. per acre: Rice and Soybeans, 3 to 10; Cabbage (seed crop), Celery, Cucurbits, Peanuts and Sugar Beets, 5 to 10; Almonds, Avocados, Beans, Pecans, Stone Fruits and Strawberries, 10 to 20; Grapes, 15 to 20.

Add required amount of "Benlate" SP to necessary volume of water in spray tank agitated by hydraulic or mechanical means; continuous agitation is required to keep the material in suspension. Do not tank mix "Benlate" SP with lime or alkaline pesticides such as Bordeaux mixture or lime sulfur.

Where use of spray oil is recommended (apples, peanuts, pecans, stone fruits), use a nonphytotoxic superior-type (60 to 70 second viscosity) spray oil; add as last ingredient to spray tank. Before applying other pesticides in conjunction with spray oil or immediately before or after oil application, consult product labels. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

CHEMIGATION: Apply "Benlate" SP only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only on beans, carrots, celery, peanuts, strawberries or tomatoes. Do not apply "Benlate" SP to any other crops using chemigation.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

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

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

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

Specific Instructions for Public Water 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 backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into 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 twice 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 withdrawn 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) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

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 fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of "Benlate" SP as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject "Benlate" SP for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of "Benlate" SP needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all "Benlate" SP is flushed from system.

Number of Acres Treated per 1 LB. Packet of "Benlate" SP at Various Use Rates

RATE PER ACRE		1 PACKET WILL TREAT
(OUNCES)	(POUNDS)	(ACRES)
2	1/8 (0.125)	8
4	1/4 (0.25)	4
6	3/8 (0.375)	2.67
8	1/2 (0.5)	2
12	3/4 (0.75)	1 1/3
16	1	1
32	2	1/2
64	4	1/4

For use rates other than those listed in the table above, divide the product use rate (in ounces) into 16(ounces of product per packet) to determine the number of acres that one packet will treat. For example, if the product use rate is 24 ounces per acre:

$$\frac{16 \text{ ounces per packet}}{24 \text{ ounces per acre}} = 0.67 \text{ acres per packet}$$

or alternatively, divide the product use rate(in pounds) into 1(pound of product per packet) to determine the number of acres that one packet will treat. For example, if the product use rate is 1 1/2 poundss per acre:

$$\frac{1 \text{ pound per packet}}{1.5 \text{ pounds per acre}} = 0.67 \text{ acres per packet}$$

CROPS

ALMONDS: Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Apply 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre at pink bud. Under severe disease conditions and on highly susceptible varieties, make a second application during half-to-full bloom.

APPLES: For applications through cover sprays, use "Benlate" SP as a tank mixture as detailed below. Apply 200 to 500 gals. of spray per acre with hydraulic ground equipment or equivalent amount of products per acre with concentrate sprayers. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

"Benlate" SP + Captan: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Bitter Rot, Black Rot - Use 2 to 3 ozs. "Benlate" SP plus 12 to 16 ozs. Captan 50WP Fungicide (or 7 1/2 to 10 ozs. Captan 80WP) per 100 gals. of water. Apply at 1/2" green tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays. Use the 3 oz. rate of "Benlate" SP for varieties more susceptible to powdery mildew. If an application is missed during an infection period, apply the higher rates as soon as possible after the infection period in order to decrease scab and to prevent further infection. NOTE: Spray injury may result if Captan is used with, immediately before, or closely following an oil spray.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp. Gloeosporium spp.) - Make a single application of 6 ozs. "Benlate" SP per 100 gals. anytime from 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest.

AVOCADOS (Florida): Scab, Cercospora Spot, Anthracnose -Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre; begin when buds swell and repeat at 3- to 4-week intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

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