9779-333 8-20-2001 1/8

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS
120 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20460-0001

EPA Reg. Number	Date of Issuance
9779-333	AUG 20 2001

Term of Issuance
Unconditional

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE
___ Registration
_X_ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name of Pesticide Product
Terranil ZN

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Steve Rogosheske
Agriliance, LLC
P.O. Box 64089
St. Paul, MN 55164-0089

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration 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 reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or approval 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.

Based on your response to the Chlorothalonil Reregistration Eligibility Decision document, EPA has reregistered the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of sec. 4(g)(2)(c) of FIFRA. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continued reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
/S/ Cynthia Giles-Parker, PM 22	AUG 20 2001

EPA Form 8570-6

Terranil™ Zn

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	38.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS	61.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 4.17 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon.

GUARANTEED FERTILIZER ANALYSIS:
Zinc (Zn) 5%
Derived from Zinc oxide

ACCEPTED
AUG 20 2001
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 9779-333

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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).

FIRST AID

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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 for further 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 for further 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 a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
WARNING
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Do not breathe spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment
Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves such as, or made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber or viton, either a respirator with organic vapor removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approved number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P, or HE prefilter.

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

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 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.

See side panel for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA REG. No. 9779-333 EPA Est. No.

Manufactured For:
Agriliance, LLC
P.O. Box 64089, St. Paul, MN 55164-0089

NET CONTENTS
___GALLONS

9/C24/9

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of the chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

The chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying the drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6 ½ days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

1. At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS-Required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
2. Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand: • that residues in the treated area may be highly irritation to their eyes, • that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and • how to operate the eyeflush container.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse or equivalent. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial and air-blast applications) or 25 feet (for ground application) of marine/estuarine water bodies unless that there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORY

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1) The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2) Nozzles must always point backword parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.
3) The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind. smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

GENERAL INFORMATION

TERRANIL Zn is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Zinc is incorporated into this product as a micronutrient to provide plants with the zinc they need for growth. TERRANIL Zn can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Do not combine TERRANIL Zn in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. The required amount of TERRANIL Zn should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of TERRANIL Zn in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations. Do not use on greenhouse grown crops.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of TERRANIL Zn per acre unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used. Applications should be made in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons (approximately 80 to 600 liters) per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons (approximately 20 to 40 liters) per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions for ground application only are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See application and calibration instructions below.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Experiment Station specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

A. **Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment:** Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of TERRANIL Zn for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until TERRANIL Zn has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

B. **Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment:** Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of TERRANIL Zn for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that TERRANIL Zn will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. TERRANIL Zn can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until TERRANIL Zn cleared from last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES

(1) The systems designated above 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) All pesticide injection pipelines 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.

SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SOURCES

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

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into 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. 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.

For additional instructions on safety precautions, refer to statements (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Beans (Dry) Navy, Pinto, Kidney, Lima, Blackeye	Rust, Anthracnose, downy mildew, Cercospora leaf spot (blackeye only)	2 to 2.8 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For use only on beans harvested dry with pods removed. Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock. TERRANIL Zn may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot systems only). Do not exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using this technique. See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 6 lbs.ai/acre/season (11.5 pts.). Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
Potato	Early blight, Late blight, Botrytis vine rot (Botrytis spp.)	1 pint --then-- 1 1/2 to 2 1/8 pints	Begin applications at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Begin applying the higher label rates at 5 to 10 day intervals when any one of the following events occurs: • Vines close within the row; • Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV): The crop reaches 300 P-days. As vines close between rows, increase water carrier volume to cover the denser canopy. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 11.25 lbs. ai/acre/season (21.5 pts.). Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days TERRANIL Zn may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot systems only). Do not exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using this technique. See calibration directions preceding this section.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Tomato	FOLIAGE: (apply every 7 to 10 days): Early blight, Late blight, Gray leaf spot, Gray leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot, Target spot	2 to 3 pints	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. TERRANIL Zn may be combined in the spray tank with EPA-registered pesticide products that claim copper as the active ingredient and are labeled for control of bacterial diseases of tomatoes. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions and limitations prior to mixing with TERRANIL Zn. Do not use with Copper-Count N® in concentrated spray suspensions. TERRANIL Zn may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment, (solid set or portable wheel move systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	FRUIT: (apply every 7 to 14 days beginning at fruit set): Anthracnose, Alternaria fruit rot (black mold), Rhizoctonia fruit rot, Botrytis gray mold, Late blight fruit rot	3 to 4 pints	Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 15.1 lbs. ai/acre/season (28.9 pts.). Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. ®Copper-Count is a trademark of Mineral Research and Development Corp.

TURFGRASSES

NOTE: Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited.

TURF: Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposit on turfgrass is thoroughly dry; TERRANIL 6L should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices. Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled, and harvested.

Golf Course Fairways: Apply in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

DISEASE	APPLICATION INTERVAL	APPLICATION RATES PER ACRE
Sclerotinia	7-10 days	4 - 8 pints
Dollar Spot	14-21 days	8 - 14 pints
Helminthosporium	7-10 days	8 pints
Leafspot	14-21 days	8 - 14 pints
Rhizoctonia brown patch	7-14 days	8 - 14 pints
Anthracnose	7-14 days	6 - 12 quarts

Golf Course Tees and Greens and Ornamental Turfgrass: Apply in an adequate amount of water to provide complete coverage. This amount may vary from 2 to 10 gallons per 1,000 square feet. See below for suggested rates and timing. Under severe disease conditions, use the curative rates and spray on a 7 day schedule. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Maximum seasonal total for use on tees must not exceed 52 lbs. ai or 99 pints. Maximum seasonal total for use on greens must not exceed 73 lbs. ai, or 139 pints. Maximum seasonal total for use on fairways and ornamental turfgrass must not exceed 26 lbs. ai or 49.5 pints.

Do not use TERRANIL Zn through sprinkler irrigation equipment on golf courses.

DISEASE	APPLICATION INTERVAL	RATE Fluid Ounces Per 1,000 Sq. Ft. Preventive*	Curative**
Anthracnose	7-14 days	5 - 9	9 - 11
Copper spot	7-10 days	6 - 9	6 - 11
Curvularia leafspot	7-10 days	3 - 6	6 - 11
Dollar spot	7-14 days	3 - 6	6 - 11
Gray leafspot	7-10 days	3 - 6	6 - 11
Helminthosporium leafspot and melting out	7-10 days	3 - 6	6 - 11
Large brown patch	7-10 days	3 - 6	6 - 11
Red thread	7-10 days	3 - 9	9 - 11
Stem rust of bluegrass	7-14 days	6 - 9	9 - 11
Dichondra: Alternaria leafspot (California only)	7-14 days	6 - 9	9 - 11

* Recommended rates for preventing disease establishment; use lower rate when disease conditions are light to moderate, higher indicated rates when conditions are severe.

** Rates for use on a 7 day schedule when disease is present. Higher indicated rate should be applied under severe conditions.

Turfgrasses - Gray snow mold caused by Typhula spp.: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 to 10 gallons per 1,000 square feet). Apply 8 fluid ounces of TERRANIL Zn per 1,000 square feet of turf area. Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. Don not apply if turf layer remains frozen prior to snow cover. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, re-apply at 8 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet. In areas where pink snow mold (Gerlachia or Fusarium patch) is likely to occur, apply at 8 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet in combination with either Tersan* 1991 50WP at 2 ounces per 1,000 square feet or Chipco** 26019 50WP at 4 ounces per 1,000 square feet of turf area.

Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch: For control of Fusarium patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 8 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet of turf area. Begin application in late autumn and re-apply at 21 to 28 day intervals until conditions favorable for Fussarium patch no longer prevail.

ALGAL SCUM: For prevention of algal scum on turfgrasses caused by cyanobacteria of the genus Lyngbia, apply TERRANIL Zn at the rate of 3 to 6 ounces per 1,000 square feet on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Under severe scum conditions, use the high rate and apply on a 7 day schedule. When algal scum is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with TERRANIL Zn applications at the rate of 6 ounces per 1,000 square feet on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Several application of TERRANIL Zn at the high rate may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventive spray program with TERRANIL Zn will prevent recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable for algal growth.

Notice of Warranty

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. NOR IS ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF SELLER AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY SUCH WARRANTY OR MODIFY THESE TERMS. This warranty does not extend to the storage, handling or use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller, and Buyer assumes the risk of any such storage, handling or use. Seller shall not be responsible for incidental or consequential damages, if any, resulting from a breach of warranty.