

9779-337

08/20/2001

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

EPA Reg. Number
9779-337

Date of Issuance
AUG 20 2001

Term of Issuance
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product
Terranil S

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

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:

Cynthia Giles-Parker, PM 22

Date:

AUG 20 2001

Terranil™ S**AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE/MITICIDE****ACTIVE INGREDIENTS**

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	19.15%
Sulphur	27.25%
INERT INGREDIENTS	53.60%
TOTAL	100.00%

Contains 2.08 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon.

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:**

- 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 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 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.

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 treatment advice.

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

For additional information in case of emergency call toll free 1-800-228-5635.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**WARNING****HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

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

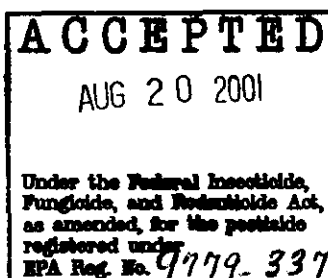
See side panel for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA REG. No. 9779-337

EPA Est. No.

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

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NET CONTENTS
2 1/2 GALLONS

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of waterproof material. If you want more options, follow instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, goggles or face shield, and a respirator with an organic-vapor removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval 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.

Engineering Controls:

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. Users should 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. Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, swamps, bogs, marshes or potholes or 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 overlying extremely shallow ground water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying 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 24 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 made of any waterproof materials, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 24 hours, for the next 6 1/2 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 irritating to their eyes;
 - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of 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.

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. If frozen, may generally be restored after thawing and thorough mixing.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these pesticide 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. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, State or local procedures.

Container Disposal: 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2) Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 S is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. TERRANIL S can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Do not combine TERRANIL S 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. Do not use on greenhouse grown crops. DO NOT USE WITHIN FOUR (4) WEEKS OF AN OIL SPRAYING.

The sulfur in TERRANIL S may cause injury to plants if used improperly or under unfavorable weather conditions. During periods of high temperature sulphur may burn foliage. Do not make TERRANIL S applications at such times.

Note: Sulphur will cause severe fruit and leaf injury to sulphur sensitive crops. Do not apply or allow to drift to apricots, d'Anjou and Comice pears, cranberries, cucurbits (cucumbers, cantaloupes, melons, squash), filberts, spinach, tung trees, walnuts or other sensitive plants.

MIXING:

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. The required amount of TERRANIL S should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of TERRANIL S 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 allow mixture to stand.

Failure to maintain agitation will cause the sulphur in TERRANIL S to settle and may necessitate manual stirring to redisperse. Sulphur is highly corrosive to equipment; therefore, spray equipment should be cleaned thoroughly after each day's spraying.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of TERRANIL S 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 nonuniform 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 S 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 S 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 S 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 S will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. TERRANIL S 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 S is 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 (Snap)	Rust	4 to 8 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat at weekly intervals as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
	Botrytis Blight (gray mold) Powdery mildew Red Spider mites	8 pints	Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 9 lbs. a.i./acre/season (34 pints of product). Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts	Alternaria leaf spot, Downy mildew	4½ pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals to maintain control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest to Chinese cabbage or Chinese broccoli.
	Ring spot (California only)	5½ pints	For field seeded Brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals to maintain control.
	Powdery mildew Red Spider mites	5½ pints	Apply in 8 gallons of water by air. Apply at first sign of infection and repeat at 3 week intervals.
For cole crops: Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 12 lbs. ai/acre/season (48 pts.). Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.			
Peanut	Cercospora (early) leaf spot, Cercosporidium (late) leaf spot	3 to 4 1/3 pints	Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting. Repeat at 14 day intervals. When conditions favor late leaf spot or when rust or web blotch occur, apply 4 1/3 pints per acre at 14 day intervals for the remainder of the season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. TERRANIL S may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 4 1/3 pints per acre in solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot or traveling gun sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Rust, Web blotch	4 1/3 pints	Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 9 lbs. a.i./acre/season (34 pints of product). Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
Potato	Early blight, Late blight, Botrytis vine rot (Botrytis spp.)	3 to 4 1/3 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are 6 to 8 inches high, or when disease threatens, and continue at 5 to 10 day intervals to maintain disease control. Under severe disease conditions, use 4 1/3 pints per acre on a 5 day schedule. TERRANIL S 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.
	Dryland culture only: Early blight, Late blight	2½ to 4½ pints	Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 11.25 lbs. a.i./acre/season (43 pints of product). Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
	Powdery mildew	4 1/3 pints	Apply in 8 gallons of water by air. Apply at first sign of infection and repeat at 3 week intervals.

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	4½ to 5½ pint	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occurs and disease threatens. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. TERRANIL S may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set or portable wheel move systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 15.1 lbs. a.i./acre/season (58 pints of product). Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
	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, tomato russet mite.	5 to 8½ pints	

SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons Per Acre)

Tree and Orchard Crops	Crop	Dilute	Concentrate
Apply TERRANIL S in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, TERRANIL S may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of TERRANIL S listed may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre:	Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Tart Cherry, Plum, Prune	300	20 to 150
	Sweet Cherry	300	20 to 200

CROP	DISEASES	TERRANIL S RATE PER		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GAL*	
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune	Leaf curl, Coryneum blight (shothole)	9 to 12 pints	3 to 4 pints	For best control of both diseases apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of TERRANIL S for control of leaf curl may be made at anytime prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shothole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck-split to prevent fruit infections.
	Brown rot blossom blight Powdery mildew on peaches Scab on peaches, nectarines	9 to 12 pints	3 to 4 pints	Use 12 pints per acre on trees taller than 20 ft. and 9 pints per acre on smaller trees. Make one application at popcorn (pink, red, or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.
	Cherry leaf spot; peach, nectarine, apricot scab	9 to 12 pints	3 to 4 pints	In addition to the bloom applications listed above, make one application at shuck-split. Do not apply TERRANIL S after shuck-split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10-14 days later.
<p>Note: Do not exceed maximum rate per acre in a single application, or 15.5 lbs. ai/acre/season (59.5 pints of product) on stone fruits. Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days for stone fruit.</p>				

*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

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.