

JUL 10 1990

PH21
50534-23
P. 108

Ralph P. Burton
Fermenta ABC Corporation
5966 Haisley Road
P.O. Box 8000
Mentor, OH 44061-8000

Dear Mr. Burton

Subject: Amended Precautionary Statements
Daconil 2787 Fungicide
EPA Registration No. 50534-4
Bravo N-75
EPA Registration No. 50534-23 ✓
Your Submissions Dated November 7, 1989

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA is acceptable, provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

- Add "may" to the Note to Physician statement between the words "symptom" and "respond."

2. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL	54214-I, Stone, LR-2	KERCO	06/20/90	07/20/90	DD:SW	VO:ak	dg
SURNAME							
DATE							

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Precautionary Review Section, Registration Support Branch has reviewed the subject submissions and has the following conclusions:

1) Precautionary change requests:

- a. Request to delete "May be a potential skin sensitizer", under Precautionary statements is justified. A dermal sensitization study conducted using Technical chlorothalonil (MRID #144112, Lab. #7020, 4-15-82) indicated a non-sensitizer.
- b. You are justified in removing all statements from the following labels referring to "chlorothalonil" or "this product may produce temporary allergic side effects", or "Note to Physicians: Persons having an allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines"
- c. The proposed addition to the label "Note to Physician: Persons having temporary irritation symptoms may respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids" is acceptable provided "may" is inserted into the phraseology.

The "Note to User: This product may produce mild bronchial irritation and temporary irritation of the skin characterized by redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Affected persons should call a physician", is also acceptable.

2) The product label amendments (deletion of references to "temporary allergic side effects), and the proposed "Note to Physician" and "Note to User", as outlined on the sample labels, do not require acute toxicity study support for implementation. Deletion of the statement "May be a potential skin sensitizer", was adequately supported by dermal sensitization study MRID #144112, Lab. #7020, 4-15-82.

3) A current acute toxicity profile (for the subject products follows:

Acute oral - Bravo 90 DG (50534-157 - 90% A.I.).
Acc. #253856, May 16, 1983
Tox Cat. IV Guidelines

Acute dermal - Bravo 90 DG (50534-157 - 90.0% A.I.)
Acc. #253856, May 16, 1983.
Tox. Cat. IV Guidelines

Acute Inhalation - Technical chlorothalonil MRID #00094942.
This study listed as acceptable in Chlorothalonil Reg. Std. (no additional inhalation data needed). Tox. Cat. not given. The

Tox. Category and Core Grading for the study was not stated in the Reg. Standard.

Primary Eye Irritation - Bravo 90 DG (90.0% A.I.)

Jan. 15, 1980

Tox. Category I

Core minimum

Dermal Irritation - Bravo 90 DG (90.0% A.I.)

May 16, 1983

Acc. #253856

Tox. Category IV

Guidelines

Dermal sensitization - Technical chlorothalonil) (97.0% A.I.)

MRID No. 144112, 4-15-82.

Not a contact sensitizer

Guidelines

4) LABELING:

- 1) The DANGER signal word is appropriate.
- 2) The Precautionary Statements are acceptable.
- 3) The Statement of Practical Treatment is acceptable.
- 4) Deletion of "May be a potential skin sensitizer" is acceptable.
- 5) Deletion of statements regarding "temporary allergic side effects", and "Note to Physician" as indicated on sample labels is acceptable. The deletion of "Note to User" under Directions for Use is acceptable.
- 6) The addition of a "Note to Physician," as indicated on sample labels, is acceptable provided the word "may" is inserted between the words ... symptom and respond
- 7) The addition of a "Note to User", as shown on the sample labels is acceptable.

Sincerely yours,

SL

Susan Lewis
Product Manager (21)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (M7505C)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENT
in EPA Letter

JUL 10 1975

Under the Federal
Fungicide, and Rodenticide
Act, amended, for 1974
registered under 171

20534-23

Net Contents

FERMENTA

SPECIMEN LABEL

Bravo[®] W-75

Keep Out of Reach of Children
DANGER - PELIGRO

See side panel for additional precautionary statements

Precaución al Usuario:

Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

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CROP	DISEASE
Bean (Snap):	Rust
Cole Crops:	Alternaria leaf spot (Southeastern States only), downy mildew, and ring spot on brussels sprouts (California only).
Carrot:	Early blight and late blight.
Celery:	Early blight, late blight, basal stalk rot, and suppression of pink rot.
Corn (Sweet):	Helmintosporium leaf blight.
Cucumber:	Target spot (Florida only), anthracnose, downy mildew, gummy stem blight, leaf blight, scab, fruit rot suppression, and powdery mildew (except in Southwestern States).
Cantaloupe, Muskmelon, Honeydew:	Anthracnose, downy mildew, gummy stem blight, Cercospora leaf spot, leaf blight, scab, and powdery mildew (except in Southwestern States).
Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin:	Same as cantaloupe except powdery mildew.
Onion:	Botrytis leaf blight (blast), purple blotch, and suppression of downy mildew.
Peanut:	Early leafspot (Cercospora), late leafspot (Cercosporidium).
Potato:	Early blight, late blight, Botrytis vine rot.
Tomato:	Early blight, late blight, gray leaf spot, gray leaf mold, anthracnose, Rhizoctonia fruit rot, Botrytis gray mold, and Alternaria fruit rot or black mold (California only).
Ceilers:	Lophodermium needlecast, Scirrhia brown spot, Sclerotinia canker, Sirococcus tip blight, Phoma spp., Rhizosphaera needlecast (spruces) and Swiss needlecast (Douglas-fir).
Perennial Ryegrass and Bluegrass Grown for Seed:	Stem rust, leaf rust and stripe rust.

Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals Danger

Corrosive, causes severe eye damage, skin irritation, and respiratory distress.

Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles or eye shield when handling this product. In case of contact with eyes, flush with plenty of water immediately for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention for eyes immediately.

Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Wash exposed areas of skin with soap and warm water after handling or using.

Do not take internally.

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

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.

Note to User: This product may produce mild bronchial irritation and temporary irritation of the skin characterized by redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Affected persons should consult a physician.

First Aid:

Note to Physician: Persons having an allergic reaction should be treated with antihistaminics and/or steroids and/or systemic steroids.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine/estuarine organisms. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

Apply only to areas specified on label.

Bravo W-75

Read Entire Label Carefully And Use Only As Directed.

General Information

Bravo W-75 is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Bravo W-75 can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

Do not combine Bravo W-75 in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

The required amount of Bravo W-75 should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of Bravo W-75 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.

Directions For Use

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

Note to User: This product may produce temporary irritation and temporary irritation of the skin characterized by redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Affected persons should consult a physician.

Note to User: Wear long sleeve shirt, long pants, and gloves while mixing, loading and applying this product.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pounds of Bravo W-75 per acre, unless otherwise stated. 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 per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications.

Note to Physician: Persons having temporary irritation symptoms respond to treatment with antihistaminics, or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

Note to User: This product may produce mild bronchial irritation and temporary irritation of the skin characterized by redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Affected persons should consult a physician.

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Note to User: Do not rotate to crops other than those listed on labels within 12 months of the last treatment. After 12 months from the last application, leafy vegetables (i.e. spinach, lettuce, kale, etc.) may also be rotated.

Reentry: Note to User: Do not enter treated area to perform hand labor within 24 hours of application unless protective clothing is worn.

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. Oral and written warnings must include the following information: "DANGER. Area treated with Bravo W-75 on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 24 hours. In case of accidental exposure, wash exposed area with plenty of water and get medical attention. For further information see 'Precautionary Statements' on the label."

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move, side roll, and tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). 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 Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. This 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 per year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject BRAVO W-75 into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

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.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet 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.

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 1/2 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.

Bravo W-75 may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Meterized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures

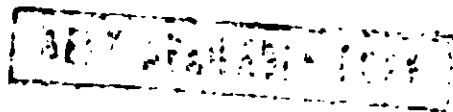
approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Bravo W-75 for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue operate irrigation system until Bravo W-75 has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

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 Bravo W-75 for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Bravo W-75 plus water in the injection tank is equal to the 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. Agitation is recommended. Bravo W-75 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 Bravo W-75 has been cleared from last sprinkler head.



Bean (Snap): Rust—Use 3 lbs. per acre in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat at weekly intervals or 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.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts: Alternaria leaf spot (Southwestern States only) and downy mildew—Use 1½ lbs. per acre 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 or as necessary to maintain control. Ring spot in field-seeded brussels sprouts (California only)—Use 2 lbs. per acre. Begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control.

Corn: Early blight and late blight—Use 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control.

Celery: Early blight, late blight, basal stalk rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)—Use 1 to 1½ lbs. per acre on a 3 to 5 day spray schedule, or use 2 to 3 lbs. per acre on a 7 day schedule. Suppression of pink rot—Use 3 lbs. per acre on a 7 day schedule. Start applications when transplants are set in the field. Apply Bravo W-75 in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

For control of early blight and late blight in celery seedbeds, use 1½ to 2 lbs. Bravo W-75 per 100 gallons of water and apply 125 gallons per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions.

Corn (Sweet): Helminthosporium leaf blight—Use 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals or as required to maintain control. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. For use on fresh market crop only.

Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields. Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.

Cucumber: Target spot (Florida only), anthracnose and downy mildew—Use 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre. Powdery mildew (except Southwestern States), gummy stem blight, leaf blight and scab—Use 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. For suppression of fruit rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)—Use 3 lbs. per acre. Apply Bravo W-75 in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, shorten spray interval.

Cantaloupe, Muskmelon, Honeydew: Anthracnose and downy mildew—Use 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre. Powdery mildew (except in Southwestern States), Cercospora leaf spot, gummy stem blight, leaf blight and scab—Use 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Apply Bravo W-75 in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, shorten spray interval.

Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin: Anthracnose and downy mildew—Use 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre. Cercospora leaf spot, gummy stem blight, leaf blight and scab—Use 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Apply Bravo W-75 in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, shorten spray interval.

Onion (Green and Dry Bulb): Botrytis leaf blight (bleet), purple blotch and suppression of downy mildew—Use 1½ to 3 lbs. per acre. Apply before disease appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher application rate and shorten the interval between applications.

Do not apply on dry bulb onions within 7 days of harvest or on green onions within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 3 times per season on green onions. If more than 14 days remain before harvest of green onions after 3 applications of Bravo have been

made, it is recommended that another labeled fungicide be used to complete the application season. Do not apply to sweet Spanish onions.

Peanut: Early leafspot (*Cercospora*), late leafspot (*Cercosporidium*)—Use 1 to 1½ lbs. per acre. Rust—Use 1½ lbs. per acre. Apply Bravo W-75 in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Under severe disease conditions, use the 1½ lbs. per acre rate. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.

Potato: Early blight, late blight, Botrytis vine rot (*Botrytis* spp.)—Use 1 to 1½ lbs. per acre in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are 6 inches high or when disease threatens and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed to maintain disease control. Under severe disease conditions, use the 1½ lbs. per acre rate and shorten spray interval.

Tomato: Early blight, late blight, gray leaf spot and gray leaf mold—Use 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre. Anthracnose—Use 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Rhizoctonia fruit rot and Botrytis gray mold—Use 3 lbs. per acre. Apply Bravo W-75 in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, shorten spray interval. Alternaria fruit rot or black mold (California only)—Make three applications at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre on a 10 to 14 day schedule beginning 5 to 6 weeks before anticipated harvest.

Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass Grown for Seed: Stem rust, leaf rust and stripe rust—Use 1 to 1½ lbs. per acre in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications at the time of seed head elongation (early to mid-April) or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Use the 1 pound per acre rate under a light incidence of rust. Under severe disease conditions, use the 1.5 lb. per acre rate at a 7 day spray interval. 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.

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Directions for Use on Conifer Trees

Apply Bravo W-75 in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application through either ground equipment or aircraft is recommended except where otherwise indicated.

When concentrate sprays are used the lower rate per acre of Bravo W-75 listed may be used. The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre:

CROP	SPRAY VOLUME	
	Dilute	Concentrate
CONIFERS:		
Forest stands	Not used	10 to 20 (aircraft)
Christmas trees	100	10 to 50 (aircraft or ground equipment)
Nursery beds	100	5 to 10 (ground equipment only)

CROP	DISEASES	BRAVO W-75 RATE PER		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GAL*	
Conifers	Swain needlecast	2 3/4 to 5 1/2 lbs	2 3/4 to 5 1/2 lbs	Single application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length.
	Scleroderma (C. S. (pinus), Swain needlecast and Rhododendron needlecast (Douglas-fir)	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 lbs	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 lbs	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3 week schedule.
	Strobilium tip blight	2 to 3 1/2 lbs	2 to 3 1/2 lbs	
	Phloeophthora needlecast (spruce), Scirpella brown spot (pines)	5 1/2 lbs	5 1/2 lbs	
	Lophodermium needlecast	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 lbs	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 lbs	North Central and Northeastern States: Begin applications in mid-July to early August before infection occurs. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply 2 3/4 lbs per acre on a 3 week schedule.
	Botrytis seedling blight, Phoma long blight	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 lbs	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 lbs	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.

*Volumetric rate to be used only with full dilute spray volumes specified on this label for tree crops.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Storage: Store in a dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinse 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: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Warranty and Limitation of Damages

Seller warrants that this material 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 and Buyer assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. Seller makes no other express or implied warranty, including any other express or implied warranty of Fitness or of Merchantability, and no agent of Seller is authorized to do so except in writing with a specific reference to this warranty. In no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

Fermentation ASC Corporation
5066 Heasley Road
P.O. Box 8000
Mentor, Ohio 44061-8000

EPA Reg. No. 53534-23
EPA Est. No. 35982-TX-1

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