

CAPTEC 4L

Captan Flowable Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Captan	37.4%
Related Derivatives	0.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	61.8%
TOTAL	100.0%

*N-Trichloromethylthio-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide

Contains 4 lbs. of Captan per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor 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 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.

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.

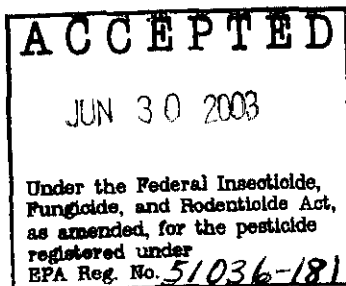
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact:

- (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)
- (800) 900-4044 Poison Control Center (human health)
- (800) 345-4735 ASPCA (animal health)

EPA Reg. No. 51036-181

EPA Est. No. 51036-GA-1

Manufactured By:
MICRO FLO COMPANY
P.O. Box 772099
MEMPHIS, TN 38117



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

DANGER PELIGRO

Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.
Do not get in eyes. May cause allergic skin reaction. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers (including handlers participating in transplanting as part of root dip treatments) must wear:

- Long sleeve shirt and pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for flaggers, pilots, and applicators driving motorized equipment,)
- Chemical resistant apron when participating in dip treatments.

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 and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control:

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:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. 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 from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not clean equipment or dispose of equipment washwaters in a manner that will contaminate water resources.

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 and restricted-entry intervals. 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 for planter box-type or hopper-box seed treatment uses. Exception Once the seeds are planted in soil or other planting media, the Worker Protection Standard allows workers to enter the treated area without restriction if there will be no contact with the soil/media surface.

24 hours for strawberries, almonds, apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, plums/fresh prunes, peaches, and dewberries.

48 hours for soil treatments and root dips. For soil and greenhouse bench treatments and root dips, once the treatment and any seeding or transplanting done as part of the treatment are complete, the 48-hour REI begins. Exception: once the seeds or transplants are planted in the soil, the Worker Protection Standard allows workers to enter the treated area without

restriction if there will be no contact with the soil subsurface.

48 hours for sod farms.

72 hours for blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes.

96 hours for ornamentals. EXCEPTION: For the last 48 hours of the REI, workers may enter the treated area and perform hand labor or other tasks involving contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, without time limit, if they wear the early-entry PPE listed below.

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:

1. Coveralls
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material
3. Shoes plus socks
4. Protective eyewear

Notification: Notify workers of the application by warning them orally or by posting warning signs at the entrances to treated areas.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place, but protect from temperatures below 0 degrees F. Protect from excessive heat.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excessive pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. CONTAINER 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.

Read all precautions and directions for use before using. Use only for claims listed and only as specified on this label.

In order that pesticide residues on food and forage crops will not exceed Federal tolerances, use only at recommended rates and intervals, and do not apply closer to harvest than specified. Do not apply or allow to drift to adjoining food, fiber or pasture crops. Drift of captan onto sensitive crops (e.g. D'Anjou pears) can cause severe phytotoxicity and crop loss. Consult State

Agricultural Experiment Stations or State Agricultural Extension Service for additional information, as the time of applications needed will vary with the local conditions.

CAPTAN AERIAL DRIFT LANGUAGE

FOLIAR SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift from foliar applications is the responsibility of the applicator. Similar to aerial spray drift, the interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift from foliar applications.

To protect water resources, the applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines 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 applications using dry formulations.

The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor. 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

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

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 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 1/4 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.

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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).

COMPATIBILITY AND PLANT SAFETY

Captan 4L can be combined safely and effectively at recommended dosage rates with most commonly used fungicides and insecticides, with the exception of oil and strongly alkaline materials. Alkaline materials such as spray lime, lime-sulfur and bordeaux mixture will reduce the fungicidal activity of captan. Do not apply captan in combination with or immediately before or closely following oil sprays. The time factor governing the safe interval between captan and oil sprays varies due to general climatic conditions; therefore, consult local agricultural spray programs and authorities to determine the proper timing. The use of spreaders which cause excessive wetting is not advised. Combinations with solvent formulations of organic phosphates should not be used. Combinations of captan and sulfur should not be used on crops sensitive to sulfur. Used at high rates or in drenching sprays, captan may cause a necrotic spotting of tender, immature leaves of certain varieties of apples, peaches, plums and cherries. This type of injury is most likely to occur in the early cover sprays during long periods of warm, cloudy, humid weather. To avoid the hazard of leaf spotting under such conditions, use captan and other spray materials at lowest recommended rates and avoid drenching trees.

Applications can be made by aircraft or ground power equipment (including concentrate and semi-concentrate equipment). Pour recommended amount of this material into nearly filled spray tank. Add balance of water. Maintain agitation during filling and spraying operations. Do not allow mixture to stand. Do not combine with emulsifiable liquids or wettable powders unless previous experience has proven them to be physically compatible and safe to plants. (Read compatibility and plant safety information). For aerial or concentrate spray applications, apply the same amount of Captan 4L per acre as would normally be applied for dilute spray applications. Apply aerial or concentrate sprays in sufficient water for coverage. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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USE PRECAUTIONS

Except as specified, begin applications before or at first sign of disease and repeat as needed to maintain control but observe use limitations. Unless otherwise specified, application can be made on day of harvest. Maximum application is for a crop cycle. Crop cycle is defined as prebloom through postharvest. Apply the high rate and/or spray at shorter intervals when climatic conditions favor disease(s). Apply the low rate and/or spray at longer intervals when climatic conditions least favor disease(s). If you are unaware of the climatic conditions favorable for disease(s) claimed for the specific use sites, you must consult with your State Agricultural Extension Service to learn of these conditions.

IMPORTANT: Read label carefully. Although most of the directions on this label may be followed nationwide, a few are limited to either the eastern or western U.S. Follow those directions for your growing area where specified.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The following tables show suggested minimum spray volumes per acre; however, thorough coverage is essential for best results. The stage of growth and size are major factors in determining spray volume required to obtain thorough coverage. If there is a question regarding spray volumes needed, consult local extension service recommendations for spray volumes applicable to your particular crop.

SUGGESTED MINIMUM SPRAY VOLUMES/ACRE FOR EFFECTIVE COVERAGE

DILUTE	CONCENTRATE	AERIAL
100 gallons	50 gallons	10 gallons

CAPTEC 4L RATES ARE SHOWN ON A DILUTE BASIS. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY CROP, CONCENTRATE AND/OR AERIAL SPRAYS MAY BE APPLIED AT A RATE NOT TO EXCEED THAT RECOMMENDED PER ACRE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS SO LONG AS MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION IS NOT EXCEEDED.

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Rate Per Application

<u>CROP</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>QTS/100 Gallons/ Application</u>	<u>MAXIMUM QTS/A/ Application</u>
<u>ALMONDS:</u>	Brown Rot (Twig Blight), Jacket Rot, Shothole, Scab, Leaf Blight, Anthracnose (for control of anthracnose, use in a disease and resistance management program of rotational sprays with other approved materials)	0.75 - 1.0	4.5

Apply at popcorn, bloom, petal fall, post petal fall, and full cover sprays.

NOTE: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Hulls may be fed to livestock. Do not apply more than 20 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle (see GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS section on page 5 for definition of crop cycle).

APPLES:
(Eastern areas):

Primary Scab, Black Rot, (Frogeye), Botrytis Blossom End Rot	0.75 - 1.0	4.0
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Apply at 5 to 7 day intervals as needed to maintain cover in pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall and first cover sprays.

Secondary Scab, Brooks Fruit Spot, Sooty Blotch, Fly Speck, Black Rot, Black Pox, Botryosphaeria Rot, Bitter Rot	0.5 - 1.0	4.0
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Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals in second and later cover sprays.

Powdery Mildew	0.5 - 1.0	4.0
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Apply CAPTEC 4L as a mixture with 3 - 6 lbs. sulfur post bloom until the foliage matures.

CAUTION - Do not use in combination with or closely following or in alternation with wettable sulfur products on sulfur sensitive varieties of apples such as Red Delicious, Staymen,

BLUEBERRIES:
(Eastern Areas)

Botrytis Gray Mold or Berry Rot, Mummy Berry	0.75 - 1.0	2.5
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Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin when buds swell or when buds have loose scales, repeating at 7 day intervals through blossom period. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals from late bloom. Do not apply more than 35 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest.

(Western Areas) (Not for use in California)

Botrytis Gray Mold or Berry Rot, Mummy Berry	0.75 - 1.0	2.5
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Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin at mid-bloom, repeating every 7 to 10 days as needed. Do not apply more than 35 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest.

CANEBERRIES (Blackberries, Raspberries):

Anthracnose Botrytis Spur Blight	0.75-1.0	2.0
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Apply when blossoms are in bud (young canes 8-10 inches long). Make a second application 2 weeks later. Apply a full spray after old canes are removed.

Fruit Rot	0.75-1.0	2.0
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Apply at early bloom (5-10%) and again at full bloom. Additional applications may be made at 10-14 day intervals as needed.

Do not apply more than 10 pounds of Captec 4L per season. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

CHERRIES:
(Eastern Areas)

Brown Rot, Leafspot,
Botrytis Rot 0.75-1.0 2.0

Apply at pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall, shuck, cover and preharvest. Applications every 3 to 4 days may be necessary during bloom to control blossom blight. Repeat at 7 to 20 days as needed up to harvest.

Powdery Mildew 0.75 - 1.0 2.0

Apply CAPTEC 4L as a mixture with 3 - 6 lbs. (not to exceed 6 lbs.) sulfur to petal fall, shuck or early cover sprays. If sulfur is added, CAPTEC 4L may be reduced to the rate of 1 quart per acre.

Leafspot
(Post Harvest Spray) 0.75 - 1.0 2.0

Apply immediately after harvest, repeating in 10 to 14 days.

Do not apply more than 14 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest.

(Western Areas)

Cherry Leaf Spot,
Brown Rot, Botrytis
Rot 0.75 - 1.0 2.0

Apply in prebloom, bloom, petal fall, shuck, cover and preharvest sprays. Do not apply more than 14 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest.

GRAPES:
(U.S., except California)

Downy Mildew,
Black Rot 0.75 - 1.0 2.0
(Suppression of)
Phomopsis Cane
and Leaf Spot

Make first application just before bloom, repeat just after bloom and at 10 to 14 day intervals. Use the lower rate when spraying less susceptible grape varieties or when conditions are less favorable for disease development. Use the higher

rate on susceptible grape varieties and during periods of weather highly favorable for disease development. Do not apply more than 12 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest.

Apply when shoots are 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long, 3 to 5 inches long, and 9 to 12 inches long. Continue thereafter at 10 to 14 day intervals as disease conditions warrant.

GRAPES:
(California)

Bunch Rot 1.0 2.0
(Botrytis)

Make 2 applications before bloom and 1 immediately after bloom. Repeat periodically, making 3 cover applications before the bunches close.

Phomopsis cane 0.75 - 1.0 2.0
and leaf spot
(current season infection)

Apply first spray when green tissue begins to show but before shoots are 1 inch long and repeat application when shoots are 6 to 8 inches long. Do not apply more than 12 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest.

NECTARINES:

Brown Rot, Scab, 0.75 - 1.0 4.0
Coryneum Blight
(Shot Hole)

Apply at pink bud, full bloom, petal fall stages and cover sprays as necessary and as a postharvest spray (but before leaves drop). Applications at 3 to 4 day intervals may be necessary during bloom to control blossom blight. Repeat application at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed to maintain control. Continue applications throughout harvest if conditions favor brown rot. If powdery mildew is a problem, add 7 1/2 pounds sulfur per acre to the petal fall, shuck and early cover spray. If sulfur is added, Captec 4L may be reduced to 1.25 quarts per acre in these sprays.

Do not apply more than 24 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle (including postharvest sprays). Pre-harvest sprays may be applied up to day of harvest.

PEACHES:

Brown Rot, Scab,	0.75 - 1.0	4.0
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Apply in full pink, bloom, petal fall, shuck stages and in cover and preharvest sprays. When conditions are favorable, make applications at 3 to 4 day intervals during bloom to control blossom blight. Then repeat application at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed to maintain control. Continue applications through harvest if conditions favor brown rot. If powdery mildew is a problem, add 12 pounds sulfur per acre to the petal fall, shuck and early cover spray. If sulfur is added, Captec 4L may be reduced to 4 quarts per acre in these sprays.

Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	0.75 - 1.0	4.0
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Apply in pink bud, full bloom, petal fall stages and cover sprays as necessary and as a postharvest spray (but before leaves drop).

Do not apply more than 32 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle (including postharvest sprays). Preharvest sprays may be applied up to day of harvest.

PLUMS, FRESH PRUNES (Used for Dried Plums):
(Eastern)

Brown Rot	1.0 - 3.0	3.0
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Apply in full pink, bloom and petal fall sprays. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed to maintain control. Continue applications through harvest if conditions favor brown rot. The addition of a neutral spreader has improved coverage. Do not apply more than 27 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest.

PLUMS, FRESH PRUNES (Used for Dried Plums) (except California):
(Western)

Brown Rot 1.0 - 3.0 3.0

Apply at green bud, popcorn, bloom and petal fall stages.
Repeat in cover sprays as conditions warrant.

Prune russet scab
(lacy scab) 1.0 - 3.0 3.0

Apply at full bloom. Do not apply more than 27 quarts of
Captec 4L per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day
of harvest.

SUGGESTED MINIMUM SPRAY VOLUMES/ACRE FOR STRAWBERRIES

GROUND:	AERIAL:
40 gallons (Broadcast or Band)	10 gallons (Broadcast only)

STRAWBERRIES:
(U.S., except California)

Botrytis, Leaf Spot 1.5 - 3.0 3.0

Apply by broadcast in sufficient water for thorough coverage
by ground or in 10 to 20 gallons of water by air. Begin
applications when new growth starts in the spring and before
fruit starts to form. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals.
Under conditions favorable to fruit rot, continue
applications through harvest period, treating immediately after
each picking.

Do not apply more than 24 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per
year. May be applied up to day of harvest.

STRAWBERRIES:
(California)

Botrytis, Leaf Spot 1.5 - 2.5 2.5

Apply by broadcast in sufficient water for thorough coverage
by ground or in 10 to 20 gallons of water by air. Begin
applications when new growth starts in the spring and before
fruit starts to form. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals.

Under conditions favorable to fruit rot, continue applications through harvest period, treating immediately after each picking.

If applying as a directed/banded spray; use band rate of Captec 4L according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Plant Bed Width (inches)}}{\text{Row Spacing (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banded rate of Captec 4L per acre.}$$

Do not apply more than 24 quarts of Captec 4L per acre per year. May be applied up to day of harvest.

NOTE: Restricted-entry interval for all uses listed above is 24 hours. After expiration of the 24 hour period, no personal protective equipment is required. Exception: the restricted-entry interval for grapes, raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries is 72 hours.

If applying as a directed/banded spray; use band rate of Captec 4L according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Plant Bed Width (inches)}}{\text{Row Spacing (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banded rate of Captec 4L per acre.}$$

SPECIAL USES

PEACH PREPLANT ROOT DIP (California):

Preventative preplant dip treatment for crown gall. Use 4 quarts Captec 4L plus 3.2 pints diluted sodium hypochlorite (5.25% household bleach) per 100 gallons of water. Wash nursery trees to remove soil from roots. Cut off all dormant buds and suckers in crown area and prune root system if necessary. Submerge the entire dormant tree for 5 minutes. Recharge dip during operation at a rate of 3.2 pints diluted sodium hypochlorite per 100 gallons of water.

POSTHARVEST FRUIT APPLICATION:

For control of various molds and storage rots (Botrytis, Gleosporium, Rhizopus). Use as a postharvest dip or spray wash on the following fruits: Apples, Cherries, Pears -- Use 1.25 quarts of Captec 4L per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a spray or in a dip tank. When used as a dip, recharge wash solution periodically when tank volume is reduced by 25%. Bring water back to volume and add 1.25 quarts of Captec 4L for each 100 gallons added. At end of every 8 hour shift, empty tank, flush and charge with fresh

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dilution. Do not allow tank solution to stand overnight. Maintain continuous agitation during dipping operation.

For use in mechanical fruit-dip operations only. Hand dipping of fruit is prohibited.

DISPOSAL OF LEFTOVER POSTHARVEST TREATMENT MIXTURE:
Leftover dip or spray mixtures containing Captan may be used as a foliar spray for apples and cherries (but not pears) or to registered turf and ornamental sites, observing all restrictions such as maximum quarts applied per application and season.

When calculating application rates, if analytical services are not available to determine the exact quantity of captan remaining in mixture, assume that the tank still contains 1.25 quarts of Captec 4L per 100 gallons of water. If the dip or spray mixture contains other pesticides in addition to Captan, refer to product label(s) for information regarding disposal.

Captan wastes are acutely hazardous to the eyes. Improper disposal of spray or dip tank mixtures is a violation of Federal law. If the leftover dip or spray mixture cannot be disposed of in the manner prescribed above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance concerning the disposal of spent or excess dip tank mixtures.

ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply spray to ornamental plants beyond the point of drip from the leaf surface. Apply only sufficient mixture to wet the surface of the soil except when the dose is specified in terms of volume of mixture per square foot of area when using CAPTEC 4L as a drench. Workers planting in CAPTEC 4L treated soil must wear chemical resistant gloves. Only the applicator is permitted to be in the greenhouse during application of CAPTEC 4L. Open vents to greenhouse during application and for at least 1 hour after application. See Agricultural Use Requirements box to determine the REI.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
(NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)

AZALEAS

Damping off of cuttings - Mix 2.0 quarts in 100 gallons of water and dip cuttings in the mixture before bedding.

Petal Blight - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water and apply the mixture as a spray to the soil around the plants prior to bloom, apply as a spray to the flowers just before bloom and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals through bloom.

BEGONIAS (Tuberous)

Damping-off - Mix 2.0 quarts in 100 gallons of water and dip tubers for 30 minutes in mixture, drain and plant.

CAMELLIAS

Petal Blight - Mix 0.5 quart in 100 gallons of water and apply as a spray to the soil around plants when flowers begin to open, repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals through bloom.

CARNATIONS

Alternaria Leafspot, Rust - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water and apply as a spray at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use the shorter interval if there are frequent rains and heavy dews. Damping-off of cuttings - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water and dip cuttings in mixture before bedding.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Botrytis Flower Blight, Septoria Leafspot - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water and apply as a spray at first sign of disease, repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Damping-off of cuttings - Mix 2.0 quarts in 100 gallons of water and dip cuttings in mixture before bedding.

DICHONDRA (California only)

White Mold - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water using 1 gallon of spray for every 10 square feet, making 2 to 3 applications at 7 day intervals.

GLADIOLUS (Corms)

Corm Rot and Decay, Damping-off - Mix 0.25 to 0.75 quarts in 10 gallons of water and dip corms for 20 to 30 minutes before planting.

GRASSES

(Ornamentals in Non-Pastured Areas Only)

Leafspot, Damping-off, Brown Patch, Melting Out, Seedling Blights, Brown Spot on St. Augustine Grass - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water, applying 10 gallons spray for every 1000 square feet. Begin at spring growth, repeating 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the season. Do not graze or feed clippings of treated areas to livestock.

GRASSES

(Lawn Seedbeds)

Damping-off, Other Soil Borne Diseases - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water, applying 10 gallons spray for every 1000

square feet. Cultivate into top 3 to 4 inches of soil before planting.

ROSES

Black Spot, Botrytis Blossom Blight - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water and apply as a spray at first sign of disease, repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use the shorter interval if there are frequent rains and heavy dews.

SOIL AND GREENHOUSE BENCH TREATMENT

Damping-off, Root rot Diseases on Seedling or Transplants of Roses (other Shrubs, Trees, Flowers) & Lawn Seedbeds - Mix 1.0 quart in 100 gallons of water at a rate of 15 gallons for every 1000 square feet. Cultivate into top 3 to 4 inches of soil before planting.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Read all directions carefully.

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