



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

April 24, 2019

Leanna Bosarge
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Subject: Label Amendment –use deletion for apricot, cherry (sweet), cherry (tart), nectarine, peach, plum and prune (Amendment to Terminate Uses published in the Federal Register on 5/31/18; Vol. 83, No. 105); other minor label updates
Product Name: Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF
EPA Registration Number: 53883-313
Application Date: 5/9/2017
Decision Number: 529480

Dear Ms. Bosarge:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Heather Garvie by phone at 703-308-0034, or via email at garvie.heather@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lindsay M.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Lindsay Roe,
Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

04/24/2019

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 53883-313

CHLOROTHALONIL

GROUP

M5

FUNGICIDE

Quali-Pro® Chlorothalonil DF

Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

% BY WT.

82.5%

17.5%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 0.825 Pound of Active Ingredient per 1.0 Pound of Product

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).

Manufactured for:

Control Solutions Inc.

5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Rd.

Pasadena, Texas 77507-1041

EPA Reg. No. 53883-313

EPA Est. No. XXXXXXXXXX**Net Contents: ____ Pounds****FIRST AID****IF IN EYES:**

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 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 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 or convulsing 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 medical emergencies involving this product, you may call SafetyCall® at (866) 897-8050.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Persons having temporary irritation may respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

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

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Do not take internally.

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. Persons having allergic reactions must contact a physician.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

For WPS or non-WPS applications made in enclosed areas such as greenhouses, applicators and other handlers must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with a HE filter.

WPS Uses (commercial production on farms, nurseries, sodfarms, and in greenhouses):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made out of: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- A NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter
- Protective eyewear

Non-WPS Uses (such as applications to non-residential turf, golf courses, etc.):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made out of: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mils. Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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 Part 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface waters for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile 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 (REI). 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 REI of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the REI expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 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 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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR Part 170.

The WPS applies when the product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF is a dry flowable product containing chlorothalonil to be used as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DR contains a Group M5 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF and other Group M5 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF or other Group M5 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.

- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your local Control Solutions, Inc. distributor or regional sales representative. You can also contact your university extension specialist to report resistance.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF is intended to be diluted with water and can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

Do not combine Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in a spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective, and noninjurious under conditions of use. Do not combine Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF with *Bacillus thuringiensis* containing products (e.g DiPel® 4L), Triton® AG-98, Triton® B-1956, and Latron B-1956® as phytotoxicity can result from the combination when applied to crops listed on this label. All tank mixes should be pre-tested to determine physical compatibility between formulations. Follow the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the labeling of all products used in mixtures. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Add the required amount of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF 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.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pounds of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF per acre, unless specified otherwise. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not use on greenhouse-grown crops except as directed in the **ORNAMENTAL PLANTS** section of this label.
- **For Agricultural Use Sites Only (such as sod farms, farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses):** Do not apply this product within 150 feet for aerial and air-blast applications or 25 feet for ground applications of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.
- **Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle, and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.**

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

2. Excluding helicopters, nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION** section of this labeling below.

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 conditions (see **WIND**, **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY** sections).

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 potential.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

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 downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the application 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 to 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigations 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.

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

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Always inject Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides on the intake line on the suction side of the pump.
8. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times; otherwise settling and uneven application can occur.
9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as noted 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, Motorized 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, capable of being fitted with a system interlock, and capable of injection at pressures approximately two to three times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi application 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 labeled amount of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF 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 to operate irrigation system until Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF 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 30 to 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF 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 suggested. Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF 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 Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

CONIFERS: Pines, Spruces (Do not use in forestry applications.)

DISEASES	QUALI-PRO CHLORO- THALONIL DF POUNDS/ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Swiss Needlecast	2.5-5.0	Single-application technique: In Christmas tree plantations make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length.
Scleroderris Canker (Pines) Swiss Needlecast	1.2-2.5	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 4 week schedule.
Sirococcus Tip Blight	1.8-3.2	
Rhizosphaera Needlecast (Spruces) Scirrhia Brown Spot (Pines)	5.0	
Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium Needlecasts (Pines)	2.5-5.0	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 week intervals until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended; then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
Rhabdocline Needlecast (Douglas fir)	1.4-2.5	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance or

		when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud; then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
Botrytis Seedling Blight Phoma Twig Blight	1.4-2.5	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 conditions favorable to disease development persist.
Autoecious Needle Rust (Weir's Cushion)(Spruces)	5.0	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7 to 10 day intervals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use on forests Do not apply more than 20.0 pounds Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF per acre (16.5 LB AI) per year. The minimum re-treatment interval for established trees is 21 days. The minimum re-treatment interval for nursery beds is 7 days. 		

GRASS: SODFARMS

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle, and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

Apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist using the rates specified in the following table.

Apply with ground equipment only.

Under severe disease conditions, a single application of 8.8 lbs. per acre can be made with a 7 day retreatment interval. Subsequent applications must follow the rates and retreatment intervals outlined in the following table for the remainder of the year.

Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on grass is thoroughly dry. Always use Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in conjunction with good turf management practices.

The maximum single application rate for all types of turfgrass including sod farms is 8.8 lbs./acre (3.2 oz./1000 sq. ft.)(7.3 lb. AI/A).

Do not use for sodfarms at application rates greater than 13 lbs a.i. (15.75 lbs of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF) per acre per year.

Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled, and harvested. Follow all provisions outlined in the Agricultural Use Requirements box.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	LOW DISEASE PRESSURE TREATMENT REGIME		EXTREME DISEASE CONDITION	
	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (Lbs./Acre)	Minimum Retreatment Interval for the Maximum Single Application (Days)	Application Limit Per Year for Sodfarms (Lbs./Acre)
Dollar spot	7 - 10	2.5* – 5.0	7	15.75
	14 - 21	5.0 – 8.8		
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7 – 10	5.0		
	14 – 21	5.0 – 8.8		
Brown Patch	7 – 14	5.0 – 8.8		
Gray Leaf Spot	7 – 10	5.0 – 8.8		
Red Thread	7 – 10	5.0 – 8.8		
Anthrachnose	7 – 14	5.0 – 8.8		

*Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses. Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Leaf Spot, Melting Out, and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.

Anthrachnose: *Collectotrichum*

GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS

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

Apply with ground equipment only.

Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on grass is thoroughly dry. Always use Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in conjunction with good turf management practices. For reentry into treated areas, refer to the **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box.

The maximum single application rate for all types of turfgrass including sod farms is 8.8 lbs./acre (3.2 oz./1000 sq. ft.)(7.3 lb. AI/A).

Diseases Controlled	Application Interval	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Annual Limit (lb/ac/year)
Dollar spot	7 – 10 days	2.5* - 5	31.5 (26 lbs. chlorothalonil)
	14 – 21 days	5 – 8.8	
Leaf spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7 – 10 days	5	
	14 – 21 days	5 – 8.8	
Brown Patch	7 – 14 days	5 – 8.8	
Gray Leaf Spot	7 – 10 days	5 – 8.8	
Red Thread	7 – 10 days	5 – 8.8	
Anthrachnose	7 – 14 days	5 – 8.8	
*Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.			

GOLF COURSE TEES AND GREENS

Apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in an adequate amount of water to provide complete coverage. This amount may vary from 90 to 450 gallons to provide complete coverage. See below for suggested rates and timing. Under severe disease conditions, use the high rate. A maximum annual amount of 63 lbs. per acre (52 lbs. chlorothalonil) can be applied to tees; no more than 88.4 lbs. per acre (73 lbs. chlorothalonil) of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF can be applied during a year to greens. For reentry into treated areas, refer to the **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box.

Do not mow or irrigate after treatment until spray deposit on turfgrass is dry. Always use Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in conjunction with good turf management practices. Do not apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF through irrigation systems on golf courses. Apply with ground equipment only.

The maximum single application rate for all types of turfgrass including sod farms is 8.8 lbs./acre (3.2 oz./1000 sq. ft.)(7.3 lb. AI/A).

Diseases Controlled*	Application Interval	Application Rate (lb/ac)		Annual Limit (lb/ac/year)
		Before disease occurs	After disease has occurred	
Dollar spot	7 – 10 days	5 – 8.8	8.8	88.4 (greens) (73 lbs. chlorothalonil)
Brown Patch	7 – 14 days	5 – 8.8	8.8	
Leaf spot, Melting Out	7 – 10 days	5 – 8.8	8.8	
Gray Leaf Spot	7 – 10 days	5 – 8.8	8.8	63 (tees) (52 lbs. chlorothalonil)
Red Thread	7 – 10 days	5 – 8.8	8.8	
Anthrachnose	7 – 14 days	7.5 – 8.8	-	

Copper Spot	7 – 10 days	5 – 8.8	8.8	
Stem Rust (Blue Grass)	7 – 14 days	5 – 8.8	8.8	
Dichondra: Leaf Spot (California Only)	7 – 14 days	5 – 8.8	8.8	

Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

1. Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.
2. Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia solani*, *R. zeae*, *R. cerealis*
3. Leaf Spots, Melting-out, Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp. (including *D. poae*, *D. siccans*), *Bipolaris sorokiniana*, *Curvularia* spp.
4. Gray Leaf Spot: *Pyricularia grisea*, *P. oryzae*
5. Red Thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*
6. Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum graminicola*
7. Copper Spot: *Gloeocercospora sorghi*
8. Stem Rust: *Puccinia graminis*
9. Dichondra Leaf Spot: *Alternaria* spp.

Gray Snow Mold caused by *Typhula* spp.: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (90 to 450 gallons per acre). Apply 8.8 lbs per acre of turf areas. Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. Use the high single maximum application rate of 8.8 lbs per acre if turf layer remains frozen prior to snow cover. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, reapply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF at 8.8 lbs per acre of turf at monthly intervals until Gray Snow Mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where Pink Snow Mold (Gerlachia or Fusarium Patch) is likely to occur, apply a single application of 8.8 lbs per acre of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in combination with products containing iprodione at 88.4 ounces active ingredient per acre of turf area. The maximum annual application limits are 88.4 lbs per acre for greens, 63 lbs per acre for tees, and 31.5 lbs per acre for turf and fairways. Read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients.

Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch: For control of Fusarium Patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 8.8 lbs of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF per acre (3.2 oz per 1,000 ft²) at 21 to 28 day intervals beginning in Autumn and continue until conditions favoring Fusarium patch no longer exist. The maximum annual application limits are 88.4 lbs per acre for greens, 63 lbs per acre for tees, and 31.5 lbs per acre for turf and fairways.

Algal Scum: For prevention of algal scum on turfgrasses caused by cyanobacteria of the genus *Lyngbia*, apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF at the rate of 5 to 8.8 lbs per acre of turf on a 7 to 14 day re-treatment schedule. When algae is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting can be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF at the high 8.8 lbs per acre rate may be necessary for turfgrass recovery.. Only a preventative spray program with Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable for algal growth. The maximum annual application limits are 88.4 lbs per acre for greens, 63 lbs per acre for tees, and 31.5 lbs per acre for turf and fairways.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle, and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

DO NOT eat or feed to livestock ornamental fruits or other treated foliage.

Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF may be used on ornamental plants grown in the field, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Ornamentals grown in nurseries, greenhouses:

Apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF at the rates given in the tables below. Apply in a spray to run off when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, cloudy or wet weather, apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF at 7 day intervals. Apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

Do not apply more than 44 lbs. per acre of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF (36.3 lbs. chlorothalonil) per acre per year.

Do not use mistblowers or high-pressure spray equipment when making applications of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in greenhouses.

Do not use cold fog or other fogging application equipment when making applications in greenhouses.

Ornamentals grown in the field:

For aerial application to field-planted ornamentals, use a minimum rate of 10 gallons of spray per acre during application. For field-grown ornamentals excluding roses and pachysandra, apply 1.4 lbs per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in the tables below. No more than 44 lbs per acre of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF can be applied to field-grown ornamentals per year. Apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

For field-grown roses, apply 1 lb per 100 gallons of water of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF.

For field-planted pachysandra, apply 2.5 lbs per 100 gallons of water of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF.

Do not combine Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective, and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Use Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF at the specified rates. Plant sensitivities have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label; however, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species, widely varying growth conditions, and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF can be used safely prior to commercial use. Test for possible phytotoxic responses using specified rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial treatments and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity. Applications made during bloom can damage flowers and/or fruits.

Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF is used to control fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental.

BROADLEAF SHRUBS AND TREES			
Plant	Application Rate (lbs/100 gallons)	Plant	Application Rate (lbs/100 gallons)
Andromeda (Pieris) (4)	1.4	Holly (1)	1.4
Ash (Fraxinus) (1)	1.4	Lilac (5)	1.4
Aspen (1)	1.4	Magnolia (1)	1.4
Azalea (1,2,4)	1.4	Maple (1)	1.4
Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1)	1.4	Mountain Laurel (1)	1.4
Cherry-Laurel (1)	1.4	Oak (red group only) (1,7)	1.4
Crabapple (1,6,8)	1.4	Oregon Grape (Mahonia) (6)	1.4
Dogwood (1)	1.4	Photinia (1)	1.4
Eucalyptus (3)	1.4	Poplar (1)	1.4
Euonymus (1)	1.4	Privet (Ligustrum) (1)	1.4
Firethorn (Pyracantha) (1)	1.4	Rhododendron (1,2,4)	1.4
Flowering Almond (1,2)	1.4	Sand Cherry (1,2)	1.4
Flowering Cherry (1,2)	1.4	Sequoia (1)	1.4
Flowering Peach (1,2)	1.4	Spiraea (1)	1.4
Flowering Plum (1,2)	1.4	Sycamore, Planetree (1)	1.4
Flowering Quince (1,2)	1.4	Viburnum (5)	1.4
Hawthorn (1,6)	1.4	Walnut (Juglans) (1)	1.4
FLOWERING PLANTS ^a , BULBS, AND CORMS			
Plant	Application Rate (lbs/100 gallons)	Plant	Application Rate (lbs/100 gallons)
Arabian Violet (2)	1.0	Iris, Bulbous (1)	1.0

Begonia (1)	1.0	Lily (1)	1.0
Caladium (1)	1.0	Lily, Asiatic (1)	1.0
Camellia (2)	1.0	Marigold (1)	1.0
Carnation (1,2)	1.0	Narcissus (1)	1.0
Chrysanthemum (1,2)	1.0	Pansy (1)	1.0
Crocus (1)	1.0	Petunia (1,4)	1.0
Daffodil (1)	1.0	Phlox (1)	1.0
Daisy (1)	1.0	Poinsettia ^b (1)	1.0
Geranium (1,6)	1.0	Rose ^a (1)	1.0
Gladiolus (1,2)	1.0	Statice (1)	1.0
Hollyhock (6)	1.0	Tulip (1)	1.0
Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6)	1.0	Zinnia (1,5)	1.0
Iris (1,2)	1.0		

FOLIAGE PLANTS

Plant	Application Rate (lbs/100 gallons)	Plant	Application Rate (lbs/100 gallons)
Aglaonema (1)	2.5	Lipstick Plant (1)	2.5
Areca Palm (1)	2.5	Ming Aralia (1)	2.5
Artemesia (1)	2.5	Oyster Plant (Rhoeo) (1)	2.5
Boston Fern (1)	2.5	Pachysandra (1)	2.5
Dumbcane (Diffenbachia) (1)	2.5	Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea) (1)	2.5
Dracaena (1)	2.5	Peperomia (1)	2.5
Fatsia (Aralia) (1)	2.5	Philodendron (1,4)	2.5
Ficus (1)	2.5	Prayer Plant (Maranta) (1)	2.5
Florida Ruffle Fern (1)	2.5	Syngonium (1)	2.5
Leatherleaf Fern (1)	2.5	Zebra Plant (Aphelandra) (1)	2.5

^aAvoid applications during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable.

^bDiscontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts.

Diseases Controlled by Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF:

1. Leaf Spots/Foliar Blights:	
Actinopelte Leaf Spot	Fabraea (Entomosporium) Leaf Spot
Alternaria Leaf Spot/Leaf Blight	Fusarium Leaf Spot
Anthrachnose Leaf Blotch, Spot	Gloeosporium Black Leaf Spot
Anthrachnose (Discula) Blight	Ink Spot (Drechslera)
Ascochyta Blight	Marssonina Leaf Spot
Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) Leaf Spot	Monilinia Blossom Blight, Twig Blight
Black Spot on Roses	Mycosphaerella Ray Blight
Botrytis Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight	Mycothecium Leaf Spot, Brown Rot
Cephalosporium Leaf Spot	Nematostoma Leaf Blight
Cercospora Leaf Spot	Phylosticta Leaf Spot
Cercosporidium Leaf Spot	Ramularia Leaf Spot
Corynespora Leaf Spot	Rhizoctonia Aerial or Web Blight
Coryneum Blight (Shothole)	Septoria Leaf Spot
Curvularia Leaf Spot	Sphaeropsis Leaf Spot
Cylindrosporium Leaf Spot	Stagonospora Leaf Scorch
Dactylaria Leaf Spot	Tan Leaf Spot (Curvularia)
Didymellina Leaf Spot	Volutella Leaf Blight
Drechslera Leaf Spot	
2. Flower Spots/Blights:	
Botrytis Flower Spot, Flower Blight	Ovulinia Flower Blight
Curvularia Flower Spot, Flower Blight	Rhizopus Blossom Blight
Monilinia Blossom Blight	Sclerotinia Flower Blight
3. Cylindrocladium Stem Canker	
4. Phytophthora Leaf Blight/ Dieback	

5. Powdery Mildews:	
<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>	<i>Microsphaera</i> spp.
6. Rusts:	
<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	<i>Pucciniastrum hydrangeae</i>
<i>Puccinia</i> spp.	
7. Taphrina Blister	
8. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	

The following ornamental plant species which have been tested with Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF at labeled rates (1.0 – 2.5 lbs/100 gallons) did not exhibit phototoxicity.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Disease Controlled
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Aechmea	1
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	1
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Birdnest Fern	1
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	1,4
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	1
<i>Calathea makoyana</i>	Peacock Plant	1
<i>Calistephus chinensis</i>	Aster	1,2
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal Plum	1
<i>Clerodendron thomsonae</i>	Bleeding Heart	1
<i>Codiaeum</i> spp.	Croton	1
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti Plant	1
<i>Crassula argentea</i>	Jade Plant	1
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Holly Leaf Fern	1
<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	Venus Fly Trap	1
<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	False Aralia	1
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Golden Pothos, Scindapsus	1
<i>Episcia cupreata</i>	Flame Violet	1
<i>Fittonia</i> spp.	Silver-Nerve Plant	1
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerbera Daisy	1,2,4,5
<i>Gynura sarmantosa</i>	Purple Passion Vine	1,4
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Baby's Breath	1,2,4
<i>Hoya</i> spp.	Wax Plant	1
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly	1
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly	1
<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	Impatiens	1,2,6
<i>Pilea cadieri</i>	Aluminum plant	1,4
<i>Platynerium</i> spp.	Staghorn Fern	1
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> "Hahnii"	Birdsnest Sansevieria	1
<i>Tolmeia menziesii</i>	Piggy-Back Plant	1
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Spineless Yucca	1
<i>Zygocactus truncates</i>	Christmas Cactus	1

Note: Do not apply Quali-Pro Chlorothalonil DF to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat. Store product in original container only way from water, food, or feed. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lid and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or diluted product into food or drink containers.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used according to the label instructions or chemically reprocessed may be disposed of on site or at a landfill or waste disposal facility approved for pesticide disposal, or in accordance with all applicable Federal,

state, or local regulations. For further guidance, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Empty containers retain vapor and product residues.

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with chlorothalonil only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES, and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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