

Reg # 55146-41

PM-22

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 12 1993

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

LINDA C. WATSON
AGTROL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
7322 SOUTHWEST FREEWAY
SUITE 1400
HOUSTON, TX 77074

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 9/14/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA REG. NO. 55146-41
CHAMP FLOWABLE

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
- AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.



Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with Soy/Canola ink on paper that
contains at least 50% recycled fiber

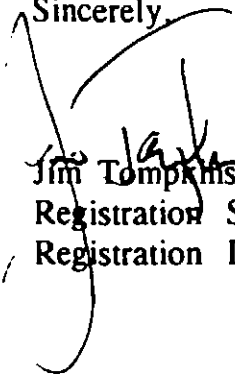
Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA. 22202

Sincerely,



Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

CHAMP®

FLOWABLE

AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Active Ingredient

Copper Hydroxide	23.0%
Inert Ingredients	77.0%

TOTAL:	100.0%
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Contains 2.3 lbs. Copper Hydroxide per gallon.
(Metallic Copper Equivalent 15.0%)

SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT, AND STATEMENTS OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT.
EPA Reg. No. 55146-41 Net Contents: 2 1/2 Gallons

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 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, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION: Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor: Application of CHAMP FLOWABLE made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated below just prior to anticipated frost conditions will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas Syringae*, *Erwinia Herbicola* and *Pseudomonas Fluorescens*) and may thereafter provide protection against light frost. Use higher rates when bacterial infection is severe. Not recommended in those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

CHAMP FLOWABLE can be used with all types of spraying equipment. The volume per acre will differ depending on the specific crop and the equipment used. Use CHAMP FLOWABLE as per instructions on this label.

APPLYING SPRAY MIXTURE: The directions given under each crop are for applying dilute spray mixture unless otherwise shown. The amount of CHAMP FLOWABLE applied per acre in concentrate and aerial sprays should be the same as the amount applied per acre in dilute sprays. The required amount should be mixed with enough water to thoroughly cover the crop with spray mixture. The volume of water needed will depend upon the spray equipment used

and the size of the crop being sprayed. Read the information below about applying dilute, concentrate, and aerial sprays.

APPLYING DILUTE HIGH-VOLUME SPRAYS: On vegetable crops use 25 to 100 gallons of spray mixture per acre; on fruit and nut trees use 250 to 800 gallons per acre. As much as 1500 gallons per acre may be needed for large trees.

APPLYING CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS: On vegetable crops use 5 to 20 gallons of spray mixture per acre; on fruit and nut trees use 25 to 250 gallons per acre

APPLYING AERIAL SPRAYS: Use 3 to 30 gallons per acre.

CHEMIGATION: Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "Chemigation Supplemental Label for Products Bearing the Signal Word CAUTION" for use directions for chemigation.

NOTE: IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AND ASSOCIATED PIPING SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY FLUSHED WITH CLEAN WATER FOLLOWING APPLICATION OF COPPER BASED FUNGICIDES. FLUSHING MUST BE DONE IN A MANNER WHICH WILL NOT WASH THE PRODUCT FROM THE FOLIAGE AND REDUCE DISEASE CONTROL.

No additional surfactants are needed. Add CHAMP FLOWABLE slowly to the spray tank followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients etc. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures. The specific instructions given on this label are based on general applications and circumstances. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency and number of sprays per season.

NOTE: APPLICATION TO PLANT SURFACES SPRAYED WITH AND WHICH HAVE LOW pH CHEMICAL RESIDUE MAY ALSO RESULT IN CROP INJURY.

BERRIES, VINES AND HOPS

BLACKBERRIES, (*Santiams*, *Logans*, *Boysens*, *Marions*, *Auroras*, *Cascades*, *Chehalms* and *Thornless Evergreens*), *Leaf and Cane Spot*. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in spring at 5 1/3 pints per acre. Make fall spray application after harvest. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre.

BLUEBERRIES, *Bacterial Canker*. Apply at 2/3 to 1 1/3 gallons per acre. Make first application before the Fall rains, preferably the first week in October and a second application four weeks later. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

CRANBERRY, *Fruit Rot*. Apply at 1 1/3 gallons per acre beginning in late bloom. One or two additional applications made at 10 to 14 day intervals may be required, depending on disease pressure.

CURRANTS & GOOSEBERRY, *Leaf Spot*. Make three applications at 1 2/3 gallons per acre, starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.

GRAPES, *Black Rot*, *Powdery Mildew* and *Downy Mildew*. Apply 2 2/3 pints per acre. Begin application at bud break with additional applications made throughout the season depending upon disease severity. (NOTE: Slight to severe foliage injury may occur in copper-sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Rosette. Either test for sensitivity or add 1-3 lbs. of hydrated lime per 2 2/3 pints of CHAMP Flowable.)

HOPS, *Downy Mildew*. Apply 2 2/3 pints per acre as a fungicide crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, additional fungicide treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals. NOTE: Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.

RASPBERRIES, *Leaf and Cane Spot*. Apply at 5 1/3 pints per acre as a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Make a fall application after harvest. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

STRAWBERRIES, *Leaf Spot & Leaf Blight*. Apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre. Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season. NOTE: Discontinue applications if signs of phytotoxicity appear.

FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA, *Cercospora & Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots*. Apply 2 2/3 pints per acre 10 - 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. NOTE: Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan.

PEANUTS, *Cercospora Leaf Spot*. Begin spraying 35 - 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear. Apply at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Continue applications at 10 - 14 day intervals. One to two quarts of six pounds per gallon flowable sulfur may be added. Reduce spray interval to 7 days during humid weather. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

SUGAR BEETS, *Cercospora Leaf Spot*. Start spray when disease threatens and continue for 4 to 5 applications. Spray every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions at 2 2/3 to 6 2/3 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

WHEAT & BARLEY, *Septoria Leaf Blotch & Helminthosporium Spot Blotch*. Apply 2 to 2 2/3 pints per acre. Make first application at early heading and follow with second application 10 days later or as necessary. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

ORNAMENTALS

LIVE OAK, Ball Moss (Texas and Florida). Apply at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water, in spring after heavy rain, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. NOTE: CHAMP Flowable may be injurious to ornamentals grown under live oaks.

PHILODENDRON, Bacterial Leaf Spot. Apply weekly before disease appears at 1 quart of CHAMP Flowable per 100 gallons of water.

SYCAMORE, Anthracnose. Make two applications using 2 2/3 to 4 pints per 100 gallons as a full cover spray. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7 - 14 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

For control of diseases on ornamentals in Greenhouses, Fields and Nurseries, apply CHAMP Flowable at 1 1/3 pints per 100 gallons as a full cover spray beginning at first sign of disease. Repeat at intervals of 7 to 14 days (or shorter) depending on rainfall and disease severity.

ARALIA, Xanthomonas & Cercospora Leaf Spots, Alternaria

AZALEA,* Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora Dieback & Powdery Mildew

BEGONIA, Xanthomonas Leaf Spot, Anthracnose

BULB (EASTER LILY, TULIP, GLADIOLUS), Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose

CARNATION,* Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot & Botrytis Blight

CHRYSANTHEMUM,* Septoria Leaf Spot & Botrytis Blight

COTONEASTER, Botrytis Blight

EUONYMUS, Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose

IVY,* Xanthomonas Leaf Spot

PACHYSANDRA, Volutella Leaf Blight

PERIWINKLE, Phomopsis Stem Blight

PYRACANTHA, Fireblight, Scab

ROSE,* Powdery Mildew, Black Spot

YUCCA (ADAMS NEEDLE), Cercospora & Septoria Leaf Spots

*On some varieties a discoloration may occur on foliage or blooms. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur on certain varieties. Apply on a few plants at the recommended rate and observe for a few days to see if phytotoxicity will occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, a preliminary trial is recommended to determine plant tolerance for plant species and varieties which are not listed above.

TREE CROPS

ALMONDS, Coryneum Blight (Stigmata carpophila), Blossom Brown Rot & Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas). Use 1 1/3 to 2 gallons CHAMP Flowable per acre as a dormant application before foliage buds swell. If frequent rainfall occurs, a second application should be made during the early bloom stage (popcorn) at 1-1 1/3 gal/A. NOTE: To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom. For blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 2 - 4 CHAMP Flowable sprays or as many as required, at 1 1/3 - 4 pints per acre at 2 week post bloom interval or just before sprinkling. NOTE: In sensitive varieties, such as Peaches & Mission, slight leaf injury may occur from post bloom spray.

APPLE, Anthracnose, European Canker, Pseudomonas. Apply before fall rains at 2 - 2 2/3 gallons per acre. NOTE: Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying Fireblight. Apply at 1 1/3 - 2 2/3 gallons per acre. Make application as a full cover spray between silver-tip and green-tip. NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur from late application. After green-tip apply at 1 1/3 pints per acre. **Crown or Collar Rot**. Mix 5 1/3 pints in 100 gallons of water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early spring or in fall after harvest each year. NOTE: Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 or copper toxicity may result.

APRICOTS, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) & Blossom Brown Rot. Apply at popcorn to full bloom using 1 1/3 to 2 gallons per acre. NOTE: To avoid spray injury, do not apply after bloom.

AVOCADOS, Scab. Apply when bloom buds begin to swell at 1 1/3 to 2 gallons per acre. Continue application at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.

CHERRY, Dead Bud (Pseudomonas syringae) & Coryneum Blight. Apply 1 1/3 - 2 gallons per acre in fall (before heavy fall rains) and again in winter. In orchards where the disease is severe, a spray should also be applied shortly after harvest. **Brown Rot Blossom Blight**. For adequate control apply 1 1/3 to 2 gallons per acre as a full cover spray at popcorn and full bloom.

CITRUS, Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting. Apply 2/3-2 gallons per acre, depending on disease severity, as a pre-bloom and post-bloom spray. **Greasy Spot**. Apply 1/3 to 1 gallon per acre using higher rates when conditions favor disease. **Brown Rot**. Apply 2/3-1 1/3 gallons per acre beginning in fall and continuing as needed. Apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per gallon of CHAMP Flowable. **Citrus Canker (SUPPRESSION ONLY)**. Apply 2 gallons per acre, spraying flushes 7-14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of

applications will be dependent on disease pressure. Under heavy disease pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed. **Phytophthora**. Mix 1 1/3 pints of CHAMP Flowable with 1 gallon of water and paint trunks of trees from the soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs. Apply in May prior to summer rains and/or in the fall prior to wrapping trees for freeze protection. Treatment serves as protection for up to one year, but does not cure existing infections.

FILBERTS, Bacterial Blight. Apply 2 2/3 - 4 gallons per acre as a post-harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply another spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. Add 1 pint of superior type oil per 100 gallons of water. **Eastern Filbert Blight**. Apply 2 2/3 - 4 gallons per acre in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. Make initial application at budswell to budbreak. Additional applications should be made on 10 - 14 day intervals depending on disease severity or when conditions are conducive for disease development. Add 1 pint of superior type oil per 100 gallons of water.

KIWIFRUIT, Blossom Blight (Bud Rot), Leaf Spot (Phomopsis). Make two to three applications at 2 2/3-4 pints per acre during dormant season. Do not apply at time of or after leaf emergence.

MACADAMIA NUTS, Blossom Blight & Raceme Blight. Apply 6 to 12 pints per acre depending upon disease pressure in 50-300 gallons of water during peak raceme development and bloom periods. For aerial application apply 6 to 12 pints per acre in 10-30 gallons of water. EXCEPT CALIFORNIA

OLIVES (California), Peacock Spot. Make first application at 1 1/3 to 2 gallons per acre before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe.

PEACHES & NECTARINES, Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole). Apply 1 1/3 - 2 2/3 gallons per acre after leaf fall as a dormant application. Use the higher rate when rainfall is very heavy and disease pressure is high. May be used with an agricultural spray oil. **Brown Rot Blossom Blight**. Apply 1 1/3-2 gallons per acre as a full cover spray at pink bud. Application at this time affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight. **Bacterial Spot**. Apply 1 1/3 gallons per acre as a dormant spray. As a post-bloom spray, apply 1 1/3 pints per acre at first and second cover sprays. NOTE: Do not apply three weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays.

PEARS, Fireblight. Apply at 1 1/3 pints per acre at 5 day intervals throughout bloom period. **Pseudomonas Blight**. Apply before fall rains at a rate of 2 - 2 2/3 gallons per acre and again at dormant before spring growth starts. NOTE: excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.

PLUMS and PRUNES, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole). Apply 1 1/3-2 2/3 gallons per acre as a dormant spray. **Brown Rot, Blossom Blight**. Apply 1 1/3-2 gallons per acre as a full cover spray at early white bud stage. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high.

WALNUT, Walnut Blight. Apply 1 1/3 - 2 1/8 gallons per acre. Apply first spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage as needed. Additional applications may be necessary when frequent rainfall occurs.

TROPICAL CROPS

BANANAS, Sigatoka. Apply by air at 2 2/3 pints per acre in 3 gallons of water containing 0.5 gallon agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods. **Black Pitting**. Apply at 5 1/3 pints per 100 gallons directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.

CACAO, Black Pod. Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Sprays should be made as often as 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas at varying rates from 2 2/3 to 6 pints per acre depending on disease severity. For drier areas, where 2 to 4 applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at long intervals, use 8 2/3 to 11 1/3 pints per acre, according to disease pressure incidence and planting density.

COFFEE, Coffee Berry Disease (Collectotrichum coffeanum). Apply first spray at 1-1 1/3 gallons per acre after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 21-28 days interval until picking. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. **Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas syringae)**. Apply 1-1/3 gallons per acre. Begin spray program before onset of the long rains and continue throughout the rainy season at 14 to 21 day intervals. The critical time of spraying to control this disease is just before, during, and after flowering(s), especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. **Leaf Rust (Hemileia vastatrix)**. Apply 2 2/3-5 1/3 pints per acre before the onset of rain and then at 21 day intervals while the rains continue. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. **Iron Spot (Cercospora coffeicola) and Pink Disease (Corticium salmonicolor)**. Apply 2 2/3 pints per acre as a concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.

MANGO (Florida), Anthracnose. Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest at 1 1/3 - 1 2/3 gallons per acre.

PAPAYA, Anthracnose. Apply 1/2 to 1 2/3 gallons per acre beginning before disease is expected to appear. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or at 5 to 7 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. The addition of a suitable spreader-sticker may be desirable especially during periods of heavy rains.

VEGETABLE CROPS

BEANS, Bacterial Blight (Halo & Common). For protective sprays, apply first application when plants are six inches high. Apply on 7 - 14 day

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schedule depending on local conditions. Use 1 1/3 to 4 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT & CAULIFLOWER, Downy Mildew. Apply 2/3-1 1/3 pints per acre at 7 day intervals. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Reddening of older leaves may occur on Broccoli at the higher rate.

CABBAGE, Downy Mildew. Apply 2/3-1 1/3 pints per acre at 7 day intervals. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease. **Black Rot (Xanthomonas) & Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria).** Apply 2 2/3 pints per acre at 7 to 10 day intervals beginning after transplants are set in field or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. NOTE: Flecking of wrapper leaves may occur at the 2 2/3 pint rate.

CANTALOUPE, HONEYDEWS & MUSKMELONS, Downy Mildew. Apply at 2 2/3 pints per acre beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development and repeat at 5-7 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.

CARROTS, Carrot Blight (Cercospora). When disease threatens apply 2 2/3 pints per acre at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

CELERY & CELERIAC, Early, Late & Bacterial Blights. Apply as soon as plants are first established in the field at 2 2/3 pints per acre, then every 5-7 days depending on disease severity and weather.

CUCUMBERS, Angular Leaf Spot & Downy Mildew. Apply weekly once the plants begin to vine. Use at 2 to 2 2/3 pints per acre.

EGGPLANT, Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis. Use 2 2/3 pints per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

ENDIVE, ESCAROLE, Downy Mildew. Apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

GINSENG, Alternaria Leaf & Stem Blight. CHAMP Flowable may be applied at 3 1/2 pints per acre as a tankmix with two pounds Iprodione 50WP in 100 gallons of water per acre. Begin Iprodione-CHAMP Flowable applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every seven days until plants become dormant in fall. Apply fungicides at least eight hours before rain, giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker is advised. NOTE: Alternaria Leaf & Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of two-, three- and four-year old ginseng. Complete and thorough spray coverage is required for control.

LETTUCE, Downy Mildew. Apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

ONION, Purple Blotch & Downy Mildew. Apply at 2 2/3 pints per acre when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEAS, Powdery Mildew. Begin spray treatment when disease symptoms first appear. Use 2 to 4 pints per acre according to disease severity. Repeat applications at weekly intervals.

PEPPERS, Bacterial Spot. When disease threatens, apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre in sufficient water for adequate coverage at 5 to 10 day intervals depending on disease severity.

POTATOES, Early & Late Blight. Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals starting when plants are 6 inches high until two weeks before harvest. Apply 1 1/3 to 2 pints per acre in those locations where disease is light and up to 4 to 5 1/3 pints per acre where disease is severe. **Colorado Potato Beetle.** (SUPPRESSION ONLY) Application of CHAMP FLOWABLE at rates and timing recommended for control of early and late blight will provide suppression of the Colorado Potato Beetle.

PUMPKIN & SQUASH, Powdery Mildew. Begin application when plants are three weeks old or when first disease symptoms appear. Use at weekly intervals at 2 to 4 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

SPINACH, Anthracnose, Cercospora leafspot, Downy Mildew, White Rust. Apply 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 pints per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

TOMATOES, Early Blight. When disease threatens, apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre at 7-10 day intervals, or as necessary. **Bacterial Speck.** Apply at 2 2/3 pints per acre at 10-30 day intervals beginning when the disease threatens. Use more frequent applications when disease pressure is high. **Bacterial Spot, Anthracnose, Gray Leaf Mold & Septoria Leaf Spot.** When disease threatens, apply 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 pints per acre at 7-10 day intervals, more frequently when disease is severe.

WATERMELON, Anthracnose & Downy Mildew. Apply as soon as plants become established and at weekly intervals thereafter. **Anthracnose.** Use at 2 2/3 pints per acre. **Downy Mildew.** Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre, according to disease severity.

SEED DRESSING

RICE, Water Mold & Seed Rot (Achlya spp., Pythium spp.) Use at a rate of 4-8 fluid ounces for each 100 pounds of rice seed. For ease of handling and when using a seed treating machine, dilute with an equal amount of water. Maintain continuous agitation of the mixture throughout the operation. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station regarding specific recommendations for your area.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

MAR 18 1994

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

55146-41

WHEAT & BARLEY, Bacterial Leaf Blight (Pseudomonas syringae), Bacterial Leaf Streak (Xanthomonas translucens), Common Bunt (Tilletia caries). Apply at the rate of 4 fluid ounces of formulated product per 100 pounds of seed. It should be diluted with equal parts of water before applying.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed by skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. May cause eye irritation. May cause skin sensitization in certain individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

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 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 the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 to 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste dump facility. **CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary land fill, or incinerate, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

AGTROL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth on the label when used according to directions under normal use conditions. THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING A WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. This warranty does not extend to the handling or use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller and buyer assumes all risk of any such use.

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Chemigation Supplemental Label For Products Bearing the Signal Word DANGER-PELIGRO

Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non uniform distribution of treated water. 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. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. For nonpublic water sprinkler chemigation systems, the system must contain a functional checkvalve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. 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 pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. For non-public water sprinkler chemigation systems, 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. 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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

It is recommended that the pesticide supply tank be equipped with a means for continuous agitation either by recirculation or a mechanical agitator. Charge the supply tank with the appropriate amount of water and add the pesticide slowly followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in the mixtures. For fixed position irrigation systems such as center pivot, big gun, etc., the pesticide should be applied towards the end of the irrigation period. Exact timing will depend on the desired pesticide application rate and calibration of the system. For moving systems, the pesticide should be applied continuously. In all cases, thorough coverage of the crop should be achieved.

"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, inpatient 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 such as golf courses or retail greenhouses."

"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."

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.



AGTROL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

A Member of The Philip Brothers Chemicals, Inc. Group of Companies
7322 Southwest Freeway, Suite 1400
Houston, TX 77036
713/996-0111