55146-83 06/15/2004 1/20

Master Label 4-2-04 supercedes (8-29-03)

ACCEPTED
JUN 15 2004
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under... 55146-83
EPA Reg. No.

Nufarm Americas Inc. – AGT Division

PHOSTROL™

Agricultural Fungicide

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Mono- and dibasic sodium, potassium, and ammonium phosphites*	53.6 %
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	46.4 %
TOTAL	100.0 %

*Contains 6.69 pounds/gallon of the active ingredients, mono- and dibasic sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts of phosphorous acid, equivalent to 4.32 pounds phosphorous acid per gallon (35.6 weight %).

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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 a doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	• Remove victim to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 877-325-1840 (USA) for emergency medical treatment information.	

SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA REG. NO. 55146 - 83 **EPA EST. NO.**

NET CONTENTS: _____

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 Protections Standard (WPS), 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 WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 4 hours.

For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear: Coveralls, Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes and socks, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the WPS for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. Do not enter treated area until sprays have dried.

CHEMIGATION; SPRINKLER IRRIGATION: Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, end tow, traveler, big gun, plastic solid set, drip, microjet, or plastic hand move sprinkler irrigation systems that do not contain aluminum components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system unless specifically set forth above or as may be specified in the future as additional systems not containing aluminum components come into use. 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 (RPZ), backflow preventer 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 non-public water sprinkler chemigation systems, the system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.~~ 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 toward 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 2.5 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 PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATION WATER.

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

CROPS

NOTE: Mixing PHOSTROL with certain surfactants, foliar fertilizers, or other pesticides may cause crop injury. Crop Sensitivity to a particular combination should be determined by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Evaluate 3 to 7 days later for adverse effects.

NOTE: To assure the compatibility of PHOSTROL with these and other products, pour the products into a small container of water in the correct proportions. After thorough mixing, let stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, the mixture is compatible.

NOTE: Mixing of Phostrol with other products may increase the salt content and the potential for fruit burn. Environmental factors that could exasperate burn potential include applying product during the following conditions: 1) temperatures above 90 degrees F, 2) shortly after a rain event, 3) during color break of the fruit. Extreme caution should be taken when these conditions exists. Crop sensitivity to

these factors should be determined by spraying small areas of foliage and fruit. Evaluate 7-10 days later for adverse effects.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS and other NUT CROPS

Phytophthora spp. Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre per application. Apply first application with first irrigation in the spring with subsequent applications at three to five month intervals or as needed.

ASPARAGUS*

Provides effective control of *Asparagus Spear Slime* and *Crown Rot* caused by *Phytophthora spp.* Apply PHOSTROL at 2.5 to 5 pints product per acre per application. PHOSTROL should be applied to fully expanded asparagus ferns. Do not apply to ferns that are beginning to senesce. Thorough coverage is required.

AVOCADO*

Phytophthora citricola (Canker). Mix 2.5 to 5 pints with 5 gallons of water and apply to trunk lesions using enough spray volume to thoroughly wet the lesions. In the absence of lesions, apply to the trunk from the soil line to about two feet up the trunk. Use the higher rate when lesions are present.

Phytophthora cinnamoni (Root Rot). Apply 4.5 pints per acre in up to 500 gallons of water starting at transplant or at the start of the growing season. Make up to four applications per year at 60-day intervals. Spray to run-off.

Downy Mildew. Apply 0.12 ounce per gallon of water (equivalent to 3.15-pints/500 gallons water) to run-off as needed for disease control.

BLUEBERRY*

PHOSTROL is effective in controlling *Phytophthora root rot (Phytophthora spp.)* of blueberries. Apply 2.5 to 5 pints product per acre depending on disease pressure. Begin foliar sprays in the spring at approximately the pink bud stage and continue on a 14 to 21 day interval. Use sufficient volume of water for good coverage.

BRASSICA CROPS*

(Broccoli, Broccoli Raab (rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Broccoli (gai lon), Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy),

Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens)
Peronospora parasitica (Downy Mildew). Apply at 2.5 to 5 pints in 8 to 50 gallons of water per acre on a 7 to 21 day interval when conditions favor disease development. Use higher rates and shorter spray intervals when disease pressure is moderate to high.

CANEBERRY*
(Blackberry, Loganberry, Red and Black Raspberry, cultivars and/or hybrids)
Phytophthora spp. (Root Rot): Apply 4.5 pints in a minimum of 20 gallons of water to assure thorough wetting of the foliage. In new plantings, begin application when the plants produce new growth of 1 to 3 inches. In established plantings, begin application when conditions favor disease development.

East of the Rocky Mountains: Begin application in the Spring after bud break (1 to 3 inches of new growth) and repeat on 45 to 60 day interval. Do not make more than 4 sprays during the growing season.

West of the Rocky Mountains: Fall Application – apply when conditions favor disease development and repeat if necessary in 3 to 4 weeks. Spring Application – make first application after bud break and repeat 3 – 4 weeks later.

CITRUS*
Phytophthora Foot, Root and Brown Rot. Apply 4.5 pints per acre in up to 500 gallons of water when conditions favor disease development. Apply to run-off making sure the foliage is thoroughly wet.

Phytophthora Foot Rot. Mix 2.5 to 5 pints with 5 gallons of water and apply to trunk lesions using enough spray volume to thoroughly wet the lesions. In the absence of lesions, apply to the trunk from the soil line to about two feet up the trunk. Use the higher rate when lesions are present.

CRANBERRY*

PHOSTROL is effective in controlling root rot caused by Phytopthora spp. when used in conjunction with good management practices. Apply 5-6 pints per acre as a foliar spray, beginning in the spring when conditions become conducive to disease development. Continue applications on a 14-30 day interval. Do not exceed four applications per year and do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure good coverage.

CUCURBIT CROPS*

[Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (edible), Momordica spp. (Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, Chinese Cucumber), Muskmelon, Pumpkin, summer and Winter Squash, Watermelon]

Phytophthora spp. (Root and Fruit Rot) and *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* (Downy Mildew). Apply 2.5 to 5 pints in 8 to 50 gallons of water per acre beginning when conditions favor disease development. Repeat as needed on a 7 to 14 day interval. In times of moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval.
NOTE: Do not exceed seven applications per season.

GINSENG*

Phytotophthora cactorum (Foliar and Root Rot). Apply 4.5 pints per 100 gallons of spray starting when conditions first become conducive to disease development and continue on a 7-day interval as long as conditions remain favorable for disease development.
NOTE: Do not exceed nine applications per season.

GRAPE*

Downy Mildew. Apply 2.5 to 5 pints in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Begin application at bud break with additional applications made throughout the season. Use higher rates depending upon disease severity and canopy density.
NOTE: Due to varietal sensitivity, it is recommended that a test for sensitivity be performed prior to use.

HOPS*

Downy Mildew. Apply 2.5 pints in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre as directed foliar spray using ground equipment only. During favorable disease development conditions make applications as follows: 1) when shoots are 6 to 12 inches high; 2) after training when vines are 5 to 6 feet tall; 3) about 3 weeks after the second application; and 4) during bloom.

LEAFY VEGETABLES (Except Brassica Vegetables)
[Amaranth, Arugula (Roquette), Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (Edible Leaved, Garland), Corn Salad, Cress (Garden, Upland), Dandelion, Dock (Sorrel), Endive (Escarole), Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden, Winter), Radicchio (Red Chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach, Spinach (New Zealand and Vine), Swiss Chard]

Bremia lactucae, Peronospora spp. (Downy Mildew). Apply 2.5 to 5 pints in 10 to 50 gallons of water per acre to obtain good coverage. Begin application when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 7 to 21 day spray interval. Use higher rate and shorter spray interval during times of moderate to high disease pressure.
NOTE: Do not exceed seven applications per season.

MACADAMIA NUTS*

When used in conjunction with good cultural management practices, PHOSTROL is effective in controlling *Phytophthora Raceme Blight.* For foliar application, apply PHOSTROL when disease first appears. Apply 7.5 pints product per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet the foliage. Continue applications at 21-day intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development.

ONIONS (DRY BULB)*

Peronospora destructor (Downy Mildew). **Best results are obtained when PHOSTROL is used in a preventative disease control program.** Apply 2.5 to 3.75 pints in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre beginning when conditions first favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7 to 14 day interval. If disease is already present, use the high rate and the shortest spray interval.
NOTE: Do not exceed seven applications per crop season.

PEAS*

Phytophthora, Pythium and Downy Mildew : Apply PHOSTROL at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply diluted solution to thoroughly wet foliage. Apply with normal irrigation schedule. Apply at 2-3 week intervals and repeat as needed.

PEPPERS*

Phytophthora, Pythium and Downy Mildew: Apply PHOSTROL at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply diluted solution to thoroughly wet foliage. Apply with normal irrigation schedule. Apply at 2-3 week intervals and repeat as needed.

PINEAPPLE*

Phytophthora parasitica (Heart Rot). Apply as a pre-plant dip immediately prior to planting using 2.5 pints per 100 gallons solution. One hundred gallons ~~should be~~ is used to treat the number of slips required to plant one acre. For established plantings, apply 3 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development and when such conditions are anticipated. Continue applications at 3-month intervals. Make sure sufficient coverage is obtained.

POME FRUIT*

(Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental Pear Quince)

Fire Blight (Erwinea amylovora), Phytophthora spp. (Collar and Root Rot). Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre in up to 500 gallons of water at 30 to 60 day intervals when conditions favor disease development. Under moderate to heavy disease pressure, make 3 to 4 applications at 4 pints per acre on a 60-day spray interval or make 6 to 8 applications at 2 pints per acre on a 30-day interval. Thorough spray coverage is required.

Suppression of Blister Spot (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *papulans*). Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre in up to 500 gallons of water at 7-10 day intervals when conditions favor disease development. Apply 4-5 times. Begin applications at bloom and continue as long as conditions favor disease development. Thorough spray coverage is required.

POTATOES

In-Furrow Application: For the control (suppression) of storage rot diseases such as *Pink Rot* (caused by *Phytopthora erythroseptica*) and *Pythium Leak* (caused by *Pythium spp.*) apply 3.75 to 10 pints in combination with 11.6 to 13.0 fl oz. of Ultra Flourish™ brand mefenoxam fungicide. Apply in a band at planting directly over the seed pieces prior to row closure in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre.

Additional in-season foliar applications of PHOSTROL tank mixed with Flouronil™ (a mefenoxam containing fungicide) may be necessary when:

- Disease conditions are severe or
- The variety planted is susceptible or moderately susceptible to the disease or
- Field is located in a long growing season location

See Ultra Flourish Specimen Label and Ultra Flourish Supplemental Label for more information.

Foliar Application: For the control (suppression) of *late blight* (caused by *Phytopthora infestans*) and for the control (suppression) of storage rot diseases such as *Pink Rot* (caused by *Phytopthora erythroseptica)* and *Pythium Leak* (caused by *Pythium spp.*), apply 2.5 to 10 pints of PHOSTROL per acre in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Apply every 4 to 14 days depending on disease conditions. Integrate PHOSTROL with other fungicides labeled for *late blight* such as AgriTin™, Flouronil™, Champ® 2 Flowable or Champ® DP in a spray rotation program appropriate for disease conditions.

Post Harvest Application:* For the suppression of Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans)* and Pink Rot (*Phytophthora erytrhoseptica*), apply 0.1 gallons of Phostrol per ton of tubers in 0.5 gallons of water as a spray. Ensure complete and even coverage.

STONE FRUIT*

Provides effective control of *collar* and *root rot* caused by *Phytophthora spp.* Foliar Application: Apply 4.5 pints product per 100 gallons water when conditions favor disease development check with your Cooperative Extension Service if you are unsure about whether conditions exist) and continue on a 60 day interval. Nursery tree resets and new plantings should be treated after leaf emergence.

For *almond pruning-wound canker* caused by *Phytophthora syringae,* Paint or Spray Application: Apply 2.5 to 5 pints product to 100 gallons of water as a paint or spray to the pruning wound area in a sufficient volume to thoroughly wet the entire surface. Under severe disease conditions (e.g., active canker lesions), the higher rate should be used. For small volume applications, mix 0.5 to 0.8 ounces product per gallon of water. This is equivalent to 3 to 5 pints per 100 gallons.

STRAWBERRY*

Phytophthora fragariae (Red Stele). Dip Application – apply at 2.5 pints in 100 gallons of water as a pre-plant dip to strawberry roots and crowns for 15 to 30 minutes. Plant within 24 hours of dipping. This application can be used for both annual and perennial varieties.

Foliar Application: Annual Planting – Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre. Begin application 2 to 3 weeks after planting and repeat on a 30 to 60 day interval while conditions favor disease development. Perennial Planting – Start Spring applications when the plants start active growth. Repeat application at 30 to 60 day intervals if disease conditions persist or reoccur.

If using Red Stele susceptible varieties or if disease pressure is severe, use higher rates (3.75 to 5 pints per acre), shortest application time (30 days) and maximum number of applications.

Phytophthora cactorum (Leather Rot). Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre starting at 10% bloom and early fruit set. Continue on a 7 to 14 day interval while conditions favor disease development. Under heavy disease pressure, use higher rates (3.75 to 5 pints per acre), shortest application time (7 days) and maximum number of applications.

TOMATO*

Phytophthora spp. (Root Rot). Apply 2.5 to 5 pints in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre beginning at the 2 to 4 leaf growth stages for direct seeded tomatoes or immediately after transplanting to the field. Continue on a 7 to 14 day spray interval when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use the higher rate (3.75 to 5 pints in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre) and shorter spray interval when disease pressure is moderate too high.

*NOT FOR THIS USE IN CALIFORNIA

ORNAMENTALS AND BEDDING PLANTS

Phostrol can be used on ornamentals and bedding plants grown in field nursery, greenhouse, and land scaping and conifer nursery plantations to control diseases caused by Pythium and Phytophthora. PHOSTROL may also be used for the control of downy mildew, fire blight and suppression of bacterial blight caused by certain pathovars of Xanthomonas campestris. PHOSTROL should be applied prior to disease development in conjunction with good agricultural management practices. Use higher recommended rate when disease pressure is severe. Plant injury may occur if you exceed the ~~recommended~~ rates or ~~recommended~~ application frequency.

ORNAMENTALS*

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS: PHOSTROL may be applied to foliage of plants such as Aglaonema, Aphelandra, Azalea, Bougainvillea, Cattelya skinneri, Cissus, Dieffenbachia, Hibiscus, Juniper, Leather-leaf Fern, Pittosporum, Philodendron Spathiphyllum and Taxus media; can be made by Mixing 2.5 to 5 pints of product with 100 gallons of water. Spray until foliage is wet. Do not use more than 400 gallons of spray per acre. Repeat as necessary. Do not apply more than once every 30 days.

DRENCH APPLICATIONS: PHOSTROL may be applied to plants such as Aphelandra, Azalea, Boxwood, Cissus, Dieffenbachia, Japanese Holly, Juniper, Monterey Pine, Philodendron, Pieris, Pittosporum, Rhododendron, Schefflera, Spathiphyllum, and Taxus media: can be made by mixing 6 to 12 fl. ozs. of product with 100

gallons. Apply 2 pints of spray solution per square foot. Repeat as necessary. Do not make more than one application every 30 days.

SOIL INCORPORATION: PHOSTROL may be mixed directly in the soil to control Phytophthora in well rooted plants only. Use 8 to 12 fl. ozs. of Phostrol per cubic yard of soil. Mix Phostrol into soil immediately prior to potting. Phostrol should be applied as a foliar spray or drench, according to directions above, when conditions support disease development. Do not apply Phostrol as a foliar spray or drench more than once every 30 days.

BEDDING PLANTS*

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS: PHOSTROL may be applied as a foliar spray to bedding plants such as Begonia, Pansy, Vinca, Marigold, Zinnia, Petunia, Geranium, and Impatiens. Mix 1.25 to 4 pints of Phostrol with 100 gallons of water. Spray the solution until the foliage is wet. Do not spray more than 400 gallons of solution per acre. Reapply as often as necessary. Do not apply more than once very 14 days.

FOR USE ON CONIFERS IN NURSERIES TO PREVENT PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT*

Dip Treatments: Phostrol may be used for dip treatment of conifers in nurseries to prevent Phytophthora root rot. Mix 2.5 pints of Phostrol in 100 gallons of water. Immediately prior to transplanting, thoroughly wet the plant and root mass by dipping it in the Phostrol solution. ~~Take precautions~~ While performing dip treatments: protect hands with chemical and water-resistant gloves, protect eyes and face with goggles or face shield, protect skin by wearing long pants (coveralls), long-sleeved shirt, shoes and socks.

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS: PHOSTROL may be applied as a foliar spray to conifers such as Douglas fir, spruce and pines. Mix 2.5 to 5 pints of Phostrol with 100 gallons of water. Spray the solution until

foliage is wet. Do not spray more than 400 gallons of solution per acre. Do not more than once every 30 days.

DOWNY MILDEW CONTROL IN ROSES*

Foliar Applications: Phostrol may be applied to the foliage of roase variatites such as filed, container, landscape and mini roses to control downy mildew (Peronospora sparsa). Mix 2.5 pints of Phostrol with 100 gallons of water. Spray the solution until the foliage is wet. Do not apply more than 400 gallons per acre. Always use a thorough disease sanitation program to reduce the spread of diseases to uninfected plants. Reapply as often necessary. Do not apply more than once every 7 days.

FIRE BLIGHT SUPPRESSION*

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS: Phostrol may be applied to the foliage of plants such as Ornamental Pear, Pyracantha and Hawthorne to suppress fire blight before it occurs. Mix 2.5 pints of Phostrol with 100 gallons of water. Spray the solution until the foliage is wet. Do not spray more than 400 gallons of solution per acre. Because Phostrol functions as a preventative application to suppress fire blight, apply the first Phostrol spray treatment before blooms appear and repeat application once every 7 days until bloom period ends. Do not apply more than once every seven days. Always use a thorough disease sanitation program to reduce the spread of diseases to uninfected plants.

NOTE: Not for this use in California.

BACTERIAL BLIGHT SUPPRESSION*

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS: Phostrol may be applied to the foliage of plants such as English Ivy, Schefflera, Anthurium, Dieffenbachia, Spathaphyllum, Syngonium, and Fichus for the suppression of the Xanthomonas campestris pathovars: Hederae, Dieffenbachiae, Syngonli, and Fici. Mix 1.9 to 4.1 pints of Phostrol with 100 gallons of water. Spray the solution until the foliage is wet. Do not spray more than 400 gallons of solution per acre. Reapply as often as necessary. Do not apply more than once every 7 days. Always use a thorough disease sanitation program to reduce the spread of diseases to uninfected plants.

PLANT TOLERANCE

The genera and species identified on this label have been found to have acceptable plant tolerances to Phostrol. Not every species or variety of ornamental plant has been tested for its tolerance to Phostrol. Prior to using Phostrol on plant genera or species that is not identified on this label, test a sample area for phytotoxicity responses using the recommended rates.

COMPATIBILITY

The user can determine the compatibility of PHOSTROL with any other product by mixing approximately 1 pint of Phostrol spray solution with other products in the same proportion and order as the contemplated use. The mixture should show signs of incompatibility within 5 to 15 minutes. Do not use this mixture if any signs of incompatibility appear. If a tank mixture is being considered, read and follow all directions and precautions on the Phostrol label and on the labels of any products that may be used in the tank mixture.

TURF*

Phostrol, a systemic fungicide, may be applied to turf grasses, such as those found on golf courses and sod farms, for the control of Pythium diseases and Yellow tuft. To control Pythium disease, including root rot and blight, apply in 14 day intervals as foliar spray using 4.1 fluid ounces of Phostrol and 1 to 5 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. To control yellow tuft, apply as a foliar spray in 21 day intervals using 8.2 fluid ounces of Phostrol and 1 to 5 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. Application of Phostrol to Pythium diseases and Yellow tuft should be made with an accurately or properly calibrated spryer. Preventive application should be commenced when conditions first favor disease development and should be repeated at the specified intervals. Do not mow or water the areas treated with Phostrol until sprays have dried.

TURF TANK MIXTURES*

SUMMER STRESS COMPLEX [SUMMER DECLINE]: PHOSTROL can be tank-mixed with the products registered for use on common turfgrasses to control Summer Decline caused by Pythium and Rhizoctonia. When used in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions, this tank mixture can be used on golf courses, sod farms, industrial or municipal turf areas and for professional applications to residential lawns Do not exceed label dosage rates. Do not exceed the dosage rates provided on this or any other product label. Do not mix Phostrol with any other products that has a label warning against such mixing. Use Phostrol as a foliar spray using an accurately calibrated sprayer. Use 1 to 5 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. Phostrol may be used preventatively by starting applications when conditions first favor disease. Repeat applications at the recommended intervals. Do not mow or water treated foliage until the Phostrol spray has fully dried. If PHOSTROL is tank-mixed with other fungicides follow the label directions for that fungicide. Apply tank mixtures at the rate ~~recommendation~~ for control of the targeted disease development.

COMPATIBILITY

The user can determine the compatibility of PHOSTROL with any other product by mixing approximately 1 pint of Phostrol spray solution with other products in the same proportion and order as the contemplated use. The mixture should show signs of incompatibility within 5 to 15 minutes. Do not use this mixture if any signs of incompatibility appear. If a tank mixture is being considered, read and follow all directions and precautions on the Phostrol label and on the labels of any products that may be used in the tank mixture.

***NOT FOR THIS USE IN CALIFORNIA**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

a) long-sleeved shirt and long pants
b) chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
c) shoes plus socks
d) protective eyewear

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) (4-5)], 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 clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of in washwaters. This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess 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 Environmental Protection Agency 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 incinerator or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

To the extent allowable by state law, Nufarm Americas Inc – AGT Division 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 not reasonably foreseeable to seller and buyer assumes all risk of any such use.

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