

60063-47

04-26-2012

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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Joseph W. Burley
Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.
2520 Meridian Parkway Suite 525
Durham, NC 27713

APR 26 2012

SUBJECT: Label Amendment
Echo 378/Cymoxanil 50
EPA Reg. No. 60063-47; Decision No. 461922
Your Submission Dated March 15, 2012

Dear Mr. Burley:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended, to increase the application rate on potatoes to match EPA Reg. No. 352-604, and to add crop/disease specific to California restrictions has been reviewed and found to be acceptable, provided a final printed label is submitted within 30 days with the following corrections:

1. On page 3, in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, line 1; add "(WPS)" after "Worker Protection Standard."
2. On page 3, in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, line 6, add "(REI)" after "restricted-entry interval."
3. On page 3, in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, second paragraph; delete "(REI)."

Enclosed please find a copy of the label stamped "Accepted with Comments".

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, contact Rose Kearns of my staff by phone at 703-305-56111 or via email at kearns.rosemary@epa.gov or myself at 703-308-9443 or via email at kish.tony@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tony Kish".

Tony Kish
Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

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SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.

ECHO® 378/Cymoxanil 50

Active Ingredients:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) 31.51%
 Cymoxanil (2-cyano-N-[(ethylamino)carbonyl]-2-(methoxyimino) acetamide)... 4.20%

Other Ingredients: 64.29%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 3.15 Pounds Chlorothalonil per Gallon (378 grams per liter)

Contains 0.42 Pounds Cymoxanil per Gallon (50 grams per liter)

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. ➤ Have affected person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. ➤ Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor. ➤ Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. ➤ Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. ➤ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
Emergency phone numbers	(800) 858-7378 NPIC (human and animal health) (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)
NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Persons having a temporary allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.	

EPA Reg. No. 60063-47

Net Contents: _____ gallons

EPA Est. No. _____

Manufactured for
 Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.
 2520 Meridian Parkway, Suite 525
 Durham, NC 27713

ECHO is a registered trademark of Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.

ACCEPTED
 with COMMENTS
 In EPA Letter Dated
 APR 26 2012

[label date code]

Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
 as amended, for the pesticide
 registered under EPA Reg. No.
 60063-47

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Do not breathe spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eye wear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them.

Engineering Controls:

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.
- Remove clothing 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, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water 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 overlying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface

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water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Chlorothalonil degradates are known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Precautions and Restrictions

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, or pets, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during applications. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DO NOT use this product in greenhouses.

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 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 made of any waterproof materials, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6½ days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

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.

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 the 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):

Do not enter or allow others to enter into treated areas until spray deposits have dried.

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This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial and air-blast applications), or 25 feet (for ground applications) from marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Aerial Drift 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).

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 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 up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, small drops, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2

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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.

Crop Rotation Restrictions

The crops on this label may be replanted anytime after application of this product. All other crops cannot be replanted until 30 days after the last application of this product.

Integrated Pest Management

This product is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. This product is recommended for use in programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), including the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Fungicide Resistance Management

Echo 378/Cymoxanil 50 is a mixture of chlorothalonil and cymoxanil. Chlorothalonil is a broad spectrum protectant fungicide that controls many diseases of fruits and vegetables. Cymoxanil is a locally systemic fungicide that controls downy mildew and late blight diseases on potatoes, tomatoes, cucurbits and fruiting vegetables, including peppers.

Chlorothalonil is a multi-site mode of action fungicide while cymoxanil is a single site mode of action fungicide, potentially susceptible to development of insensitive strains of fungi.

Consult with your federal or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of this product in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

Mixing, Loading and Applying

This product is intended to be diluted into water, then applied to crops by typical agricultural spraying techniques. **Always apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of foliage and crop surfaces intended to be protected from disease.** Spray volume to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume should normally range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop.

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Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. Measure the required amount of this product and pour into the spray tank during filling. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Apply the spray mixture as soon as possible after preparation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or product degradation may occur. If the pH of the spray mix is greater than 7, either add a buffering agent to reduce the pH to 7 or less or apply the spray mixture immediately.

Tank Mixing

When tank mixing this product with other pesticides observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed any label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Do not combine this product in the sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine this product with Dipel 4L, Triton AG-98, Triton B-1956, Latron AG-98 or Latron B-1956, as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label. DO NOT tank mix this product with oil, or with any adjuvants which contain oil as their principal ingredient. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Sipcam Agro USA recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant. Do not use with Copper-Count N in concentrated spray suspensions.

Dipel is a registered trademark of Valent Biosciences Corporation.

Latron and Triton are registered trademarks of Dow Agrosiences LLC.

Copper-Count N is a registered trademark of Mineral Research and Development Corporation.

Applications Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is recommended only for those specific crops for which the notation "chemigation OK" is listed on this label.

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) irrigation system(s). DO NOT apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

DO NOT apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. '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 per year.

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

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted

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with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

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

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

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

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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

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

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

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, fitted with a system interlock, and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2 to 3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of this product 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 this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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

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

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this 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. No agitation should be required. This product 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 this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of this product per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

For each listed crop, the maximum total amounts of chlorothalonil active ingredient (lbs a.i./A) and cymoxanil (oz a.i./A) which may be applied per acre of that crop (or crop group) during each growing season is given in the maximum annual use rate table which follows the main crop information table. For each crop use situation listed below, the listed maximum individual and seasonal application rates must not be exceeded and the listed minimum retreatment intervals must not be decreased

CROPS

CROP	PHI (DAYS)	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
<p>Cucurbits: (Except CA) Cantaloupe; Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon);; cucumber; <i>Momordica</i> spp (includes balsam apple, bitter melon; Muskmelon; Pumpkin; Squash; Watermelon; Zucchini Including cultivars and /or hybrids of these.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Target spot* (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Cercospora leaf spot* (<i>Cercospora citrullina</i>) Gummy stem blight/vine decline* (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Alternaria leaf blight* (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Scab* (<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i>) Powdery mildew* (<i>Podosphaera xanthii</i> syn. <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>) Downy Mildew* (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)</p>	<p>2.3 – 3.6 pints</p> <p>3.6 pints</p>	<p>Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Note: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. DO NOT apply this product to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present: 1. Intense heat and sunlight; 2. Drought conditions; 3. Poor vine canopy; 4. Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn. DO NOT combine this product with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.</p>
<p>Fruiting Vegetables: (except tomato) Eggplant, Groundcherry, Okra, Pepino, Pepper (includes, chili bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), Tomatillo</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Botrytis Leaf mold* (<i>Botrytis cinera</i>) Cercospora leaf spot* (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery mildew* (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>)</p>	<p>2.4 – 2.9 pints</p>	<p>Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection Also make applications as a foliage, flower and fruit spray when disease is anticipated. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Apply by ground, air or chemigation</p>

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CROP	PHI (DAYS)	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Tomato <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> Chemigation OK; solid set or portable wheel move systems only </div>	3	FOLIAGE (apply every 7 days): Early blight (<i>Alternariasolani</i>) Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Gray leaf spot* (<i>Stemphyllium botryosum</i>) Gray leaf mold* (<i>Fluvia fluva</i> ; <i>Cladosporium</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) FRUIT (apply every 7 days beginning at fruit set): Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Alternaria fruit rot* (black mold) (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botrytis gray mold* (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Late blight fruit rot* (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Rhizoctonia fruit rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	2.3 – 3.6 pints	Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection. Also make applications when dew or rain occurs and disease threatens. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. This product may be combined in the spray tank with EPA-registered pesticide products that claim copper as the active ingredient and are labeled for control of bacterial diseases of tomatoes. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions and limitations prior to mixing with this product.
Potato <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> Chemigation OK </div>	14	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Early blight* (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Botrytis vine rot* (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Black dot* (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>)	2.4 pints	For Early blight and Late blight, begin preventive applications early in the season when conditions are favorable for disease (before infection). Repeat applications at 5 to 7 day intervals. Reduce intervals to 5 days when any one of the following events occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vines close within the rows; ▪ Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV); ▪ The crop reaches 300 P-days Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe.

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MAXIMUM ANNUAL USE RATE TABLE

CROP	ECHO 378/CYMOXANIL 50 (pints/A)	CHLOROTHALONIL (lb a.i./A)	CYMOXANIL (oz a.i./A)
CUCURBITS	36	14.2	30.2
FRUITING VEGETABLES	21.6	8.5	18.1
TOMATOES	36	14.2	30.2
POTATOES**	16	6.3	13.4

**Applications to potatoes may be supplemented by use of another chlorothalonil based product such as Echo® 720 provided the total annual use rate of chlorothalonil from both products does not exceed 11.25 lb/A.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:

Containers < 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Containers ≥ 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follow: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide 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. When the container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; and return to the point of purchase, or to a designated location named at the time of purchase of this product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged or leaking, call Chem-Trec. If the container is damaged and leaking or material has been spilled, follow these procedures:

- Cover spill with absorbent material.
- Sweep into disposal container.
- Wash area with detergent and water and follow with clean water rinse.
- Do not allow to contaminate water supplies.
- Dispose of according to instructions.

If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, clean empty container as instructed above and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

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WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

CONDITIONS OF SALE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. **SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.**

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