

62719-346

10-4-2001

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OCT 4 2001

Mr. Alan C. Katz
toXcel Toxicology & Regulatory Affairs
7545 Presidential Lane
Manassas, VA 20109

Subject: Propiconazole EC
EPA Reg. No. 62719-346
Your August 17, 2001 application for amendment

Dear Mr. Katz,

The application above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted with comment provided you make the revisions below.

1. In the chemigation information on pages 10 and 11, there are several paragraphs dealing with peanuts with some having no connection to chemigation. All four of these paragraphs should be moved to the label section on peanuts to prevent users from overlooking this information.
2. On page 16 under "Peanuts-Propiconazole EC Alone ...", B., and under "Important:", number 2 "Do not graze livestock in treated area" is covered by number 3 which follows. Delete number 2 and renumber the remaining notes.

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	7505C						
SURNAME	W. L. Sawyer						
DATE	10/1/01						

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Make the label revisions indicated above and submit one copy of the final printed label prior to its distribution in channels of trade. A copy of the label stamped accepted with comment is enclosed for your files. If there are questions concerning this matter, contact Dr. Tom Ellwanger at (703) 308-9352.

Sincerely,



**Mary L. Waller
Product Manager (21)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)**

Enclosure

3/27

Base Label:

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

Propiconazole EC

For use only for the control of certain diseases in celery, cereals, corn, grasses grown for seed, nonbearing citrus, peanuts, pineapple, stonefruit, sugarcane, turf, and ornamentals and non-bearing fruit and nut trees in nursery and landscape settings.

Active Ingredient:

propiconazole: 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole 41.8%

Inert Ingredients 58.2%

Total 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING

AVISO

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful if Swallowed, Inhaled, Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**

OCT 4 2001

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

62719-396

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Engineering Control Statements

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 160.240(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 clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

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

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Remove 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact **1-800-992-5994** for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: There is no specific antidote for this product. Induce emesis or lavage stomach, taking care to avoid aspiration of stomach contents into lungs. Give a saline laxative and supportive therapy. This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. 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 wash waters. Refer to product labeling for use restrictions to protect endangered species.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use Including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer", "Inherent Risks of Use", and "Limitation of Remedies" at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

EPA Est. _____

Manufactured in (Country of Origin)

Manufactured for:

5/27

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Fungicide

Net Contents

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Label Booklet:

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

Propiconazole EC

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Active Ingredient:

propiconazole: 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole	41.8%
Inert Ingredients	58.2%
Total	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.

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Refer to inside of label booklet for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer", "Inherent Risks of Use", and "Limitation of Remedies" at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

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EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

EPA Est. _____

Manufactured in (Country of Origin)

Manufactured for:

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Fungicide

Net Contents _____

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Precautionary Statements

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

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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.

First Aid

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If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Remove 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact **1-800-992-5994** for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: There is no specific antidote for this product. Induce emesis or lavage stomach, taking care to avoid aspiration of stomach contents into lungs. Give a saline laxative and supportive therapy. This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

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Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. 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 wash waters. Refer to product labeling for use restrictions to protect endangered species.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

Directions for use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 24 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- 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 Worker Protection Standard (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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

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Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal:

Metal: Triple rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Plastic: Triple rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. Stay out of smoke from burning containers.

Use Directions for Agricultural Crops

GENERAL INFORMATION

Propiconazole EC fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain diseases in cereals (wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, and wild rice), celery, corn, nonbearing citrus, stone fruit (apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes), peanuts, pineapple, sugarcane, and in grasses grown for seed.

Important: Do not use as a tree injection.

Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in crop injury, poor disease control, or illegal residues.

Spray Equipment

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate sprayer before use.

Use a pump with sufficient capacity to: (1) maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension (this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute). Use a jet agitator or liquid sparger tube for agitation. Do not use air sparging.

Although Propiconazole EC is an emulsifiable concentrate, it is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on suction side of pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.

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Application Instructions

Aerial Application: For those crops where aerial applications are indicated, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, unless specified otherwise. Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Do not apply directly to humans or animals.

Ground Application: Apply Propiconazole EC by ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gals of water per acre.

Chemigation: This product may be applied at labeled rates through irrigation systems to the following crops: cereals, corn, grasses grown for seed and peanuts. Refer to crop-specific use directions for application rates timing and frequency of application. When making applications of this product by chemigation, do not exceed labeled rates or apply more frequently than recommended for conventional application methods.

Propiconazole EC, alone or in combination with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems, may be applied through irrigation systems.

- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel 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.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- 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. A 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.

Note: Do not inject Propiconazole EC at full strength or deterioration of valves and seals may occur. Use a dilution ratio of at least 10 parts water to 1 part Propiconazole EC. Propiconazole EC is corrosive to many seal materials. Leather seals are best. EPDM or silicone rubber seals can be used, but should be replaced once a year. Do not use Viton, Buna-N, Neoprene, or PVC seals.

Operating Instructions

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.

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4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Notes: (1) Use only with drive systems that provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when applying Propiconazole EC through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/4 -1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of Propiconazole EC required for treatment of the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Propiconazole EC and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the Propiconazole EC solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the Propiconazole EC solution has cleared the most distant sprinkler head.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill the tank of the injection system with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval.
- Determine the amount of Propiconazole EC required for treatment of the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Propiconazole EC into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Propiconazole EC solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Application Notes for Southern Stem Rot Control on Peanuts

Chemigation: When applying Propiconazole EC in sprinkler irrigation for Southern Stem Rot Control of Peanuts, use a minimum of 0.25-0.5 inch of irrigation water per acre. Use enough water so that the fungicide penetrates the peanut canopy and reaches the crown of the plant where *Sclerotium rolfsii* is most active.

Ground Application: When applying Propiconazole EC by ground equipment, use a minimum of 20-60 GPA directed to the crown of the plant where *Sclerotium rolfsii* is most active. For best disease control, the higher-carrier volume is recommended. Canopy openers also may be used to improve fungicide placement.

Note: When applying Propiconazole EC via sprinkler irrigation or as a directed ground application, additional methods should be employed for leaf spot control.

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Banded Application: For banded applications, the treated area is the area covered by the band, not total cropland planted. The following formula can be used to calculate the amount of Propiconazole EC needed per acre of crop when banded applications are made.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row spacing in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{amount needed per acre of field}$$

Mixing Instructions

Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitate the spray solution before and during application. Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Important: For wheat, barley, rye and rice, custom applicators must use a closed system for mixing and loading this product.

Propiconazole EC Alone: Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the Propiconazole EC to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the spray solution after the Propiconazole EC has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

Propiconazole EC + Tank Mixtures: Propiconazole EC is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of Propiconazole EC with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank. Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner into the tank. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and the Propiconazole EC to the spray tank. Allow the Propiconazole EC to completely disperse. Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

Do not apply this product in tank mixture with Cyprex fungicide or crop injury may occur.

If using in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations required by the label of the tank mix product. No label dosage rate should be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations should be followed. This product should not be tank mixed with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

Rotational Crops

Soybeans may be planted as a double crop following a cereal crop that has been treated with Propiconazole EC. Do not use hay, forage, or fodder from the soybean crop as any component of animal feed or bedding.

To avoid possible illegal residues, do not plant any other crop intended for food, grazing, or any component of animal feed or bedding within 105 days of Propiconazole EC application to the preceding crop, unless the second crop appears on this label.

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DISEASE CONTROL IN CROPS

Celery

For control of early blight (*Cercospora*) and late blight (*Septoria*), apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz per acre on a 7-day schedule, either by ground or aerial application. If desired, Propiconazole EC may be tank-mixed with an appropriate spreader-sticker.

Notes: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per crop (4 applications), and (2) Do not apply during the last 14 days before harvest.

Cereals

Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Rice and Wild Rice

In wheat, barley, rye, and oats, Propiconazole EC controls rusts (*Puccinia* spp.), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.), leaf blight and glume blotch (*Septoria* spp.), tan spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*), Helminthosporium leaf blight, spot blotch, barley scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), and net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*). Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz per acre by ground or aerial application or through irrigation equipment. Highest yields are normally obtained when Propiconazole EC is applied to the emerging flag leaf. Propiconazole EC can be applied until the ligule of the flag leaf has emerged (Feekes growth stage 8). Do not apply after this growth stage to avoid possible illegal residues. Propiconazole EC may be applied earlier if disease systems appear (especially applicable to barley).

Wheat Only

For control of foot rot (*Pseudocercospora* spp.), apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz per acre plus half rates of other EPA-registered fungicides such as Benlate, Mertect, or Topsin M fungicide. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred. Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per season.

Note: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per acre per season. (2) Do not apply to oats within 40 days of harvest. (3) Do not graze or feed livestock treated wheat, barley, or rye forage or cut the green crop for hay or silage. After harvest, the straw from these crops may be used for bedding or feed. (4) Propiconazole EC treated oat forage may be grazed, and oat forage and hay may be fed to livestock.

Rice

In rice, Propiconazole EC controls sheath blight (*Rhizoctonia solani*), brown leaf spot (*Helminthosporium oryzae*), narrow brown leaf spot and brown blotch (*Cercospora oryzae*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), sheath spot (*Rhizoctonia oryzae*), and black sheath rot (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*). Propiconazole EC also suppresses stem rot (*Sclerotium oryzae*). Apply Propiconazole EC as an aerial spray in 5-10 gallons per acre of water, according to either of the following treatment schedules:

- A. Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 6 fl oz per acre at first internode elongation (up to 2-inch panicle) and repeat at swollen boot. Make the second application 10-14 days after the first application, but before the boot splits and head emerges. Propiconazole EC provides best control of sheath blight when the first application is applied at disease appearance in the field. The first application is recommended when 5% or fewer of the tillers are infected.
- B. Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 10 fl oz per acre at first internode elongation (up to 2-inch panicle). The 10 fl oz rate is recommended if greater than 10% of the tillers are infected with sheath blight. If disease reappears, use another registered fungicide for the second application.

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Important: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not apply to stubble or ratoon crop rice; (2) Do not use in rice fields where commercial farming of crayfish will be practiced; (3) Do not drain water from treated rice fields into ponds used for commercial catfish farming; (4) Do not use water drained from treated fields to irrigate other crops; and (5) Do not use in California.

Endangered Species Restrictions: The use of Propiconazole EC (propiconazole) on rice is restricted to protect the endangered fat pocketbook pearly mussel (*Potamilus capax*) and its habitat. Use is prohibited in the following areas of Arkansas:

Mississippi County - Within the basin that drains directly into the Right Hand Chute of Little River, south of Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

Poinsett County - Between Crowley's Ridge and the levee east of the Right Hand Chute of Little River and the St. Francis Floodway. Use is also prohibited west of Rt. 140 and north of Rt. 63 at the siphon near Marked Tree. Except that the prohibited area does not include the area bounded by Arkansas highway 373 on the west, highway 63 on the east and highway 14 on the south.

Cross, St. Francis, and Lee Counties - Between Crowley's Ridge and the levee east of the Right Hand Chute of Little River, and the St. Francis Floodway, as far south as the confluence of L'Anguille River (Lee County).

Wild Rice (Minnesota only)

For control of Helminthosporium leaf blight and brown spot (*Bipolaris* spp.), apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 6 fl oz per acre at both booting and heading, or make a single application of 8 fl oz per acre at booting. For aerial applications, apply in a spray volume of 5-10 gallons per acre.

Important: Do not use water drained from treated fields to irrigate other crops.

Corn (Field Corn, Field Corn Grown for Seed, Sweet Corn, and Popcorn)

For control of Helminthosporium leaf blights (*Helminthosporium maydis*, *H. turcicum*, and *H. carbonum*), rusts (*Puccinia* spp.), gray leaf spot (*Cercospora zeaemaydis*), and eye spot (*Kabatiella zeae*), apply Propiconazole EC by ground or aerial application or through irrigation equipment according to the following schedule:

Helminthosporium Leaf Blights: Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 2-4 fl oz-per acre when disease first appears and make repeat applications on a 7 to 14-day schedule.

Rusts: Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz per acre when rust pustules first appear and continue on a 7 to 14-day schedule.

Gray Leaf Spot and Eye Spot: Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz per acre when disease first appears. If conditions favorable for disease persist, continue to apply on a 14-day schedule.

Important: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not apply Propiconazole EC to field and field corn grown for seed after silking. (2) Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per acre per season. (3) Do not apply to sweet corn within 14 days of harvest. (4) Do not harvest field corn, field corn grown for seed, or popcorn for forage within 30 days of application. (5) Do not harvest sweet corn for forage within 14 days of application.

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Grasses Grown for Seed (Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Minnesota Only)

Propiconazole EC controls rusts (*Puccinia* spp.), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.), and Selenophoma stem eyespot (*Selenophoma*) in perennial ryegrass, fescues, bluegrass, orchardgrass, and/or wheatgrasses.

Mix 4-8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (maximum 4 fl oz on bluegrass) in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre for ground application, or in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Propiconazole EC may also be applied through irrigation equipment. Apply when powdery mildew and Selenophoma infections or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number, in late spring or early summer. Repeat at 14 to 21-day intervals. To maximize control under severe rust pressure, use the higher rate of 8 fl oz per acre (except on bluegrass), and make applications at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. Do not apply more than 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per acre per growing cycle. Make the last application at least 20 days before seed matures. For bluegrass, it is important to begin applications early in the growing season.

Important: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not: (1) feed hay cut within 20 days of the last application, or (2) graze treated areas within 140 days of the last application.

Nonbearing Citrus

For control of greasy spot (*Mycosphaerella citri*) in nonbearing citrus, apply 6 to 8 fl oz/acre of Propiconazole EC during June - August.

Note: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not apply this product to citrus that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, and Plums (East of the Rocky Mountains)

Note: Do not apply Propiconazole EC to cherries or to "Stanley type" plums.

Propiconazole EC may be applied using ground or aerial equipment. The minimum recommended spray volume is 5 to 10 gal/acre for aerial application and 50 gal/acre for ground application. Brown rot blossom blight and fruit brown rot are most effectively controlled using ground application using sufficient spray volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Propiconazole EC is most effective when applied before rainfall and the spray is allowed to dry.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight: Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz/acre at early bloom stage (apricots at red bud, peaches and nectarines at pink bud, Japanese plums at green tip). Make a second application of 4 fl oz/acre at 50 to 75% bloom. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, make a third application of 4 fl oz/acre at petal fall.

Fruit Brown Rot: Apply a maximum of 2 pre-harvest sprays of Propiconazole EC at 4 fl oz/acre during the period beginning 3 weeks before harvest through the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

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Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, and Plums (West of the Rocky Mountains)

Note: Do not apply Propiconazole EC to cherries or to "Stanley type" plums.

Propiconazole EC may be applied using ground or aerial equipment. The minimum recommended spray volume is 20 gal/acre for aerial application and 50 gal/acre for ground application. Brown rot blossom blight and fruit brown rot are most effectively controlled using ground application using sufficient spray volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Propiconazole EC is most effective when applied before rainfall and the spray is allowed to dry.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight: Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz/acre at the 5 to 10% bloom stage. Make a second application of 4 fl oz/acre at 80 to 100% bloom.

Fruit Brown Rot: Apply a maximum of 2 pre-harvest sprays of Propiconazole EC at 4 fl oz/acre during the period beginning 10 to 14 days before harvest through the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Prunes (West of the Rocky Mountains Only)

Propiconazole EC may be applied using ground or aerial equipment. The minimum recommended spray volume is 20 gal/acre for aerial application and 50 gal/acre for ground application. Brown rot blossom blight is most effectively controlled by ground application using sufficient spray volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Propiconazole EC is most effective when applied before rainfall and the spray is allowed to dry.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight: Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz/acre at the 5 to 10% bloom stage. Make a second application of 4 fl oz/acre at 50 to 75% bloom. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, make a third application of 4 fl oz/acre at petal fall. Do not apply Propiconazole EC to prunes for control of fruit brown rot.

Peanuts

Peanuts -- Propiconazole EC Alone for Foliar Disease Control

Late Leaf Spot (*Cercosporidium*): Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz per acre, beginning applications 35-40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease. Continue applications on a 10 to 14-day schedule. Propiconazole EC also may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs that recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Early Leaf Spot (*Cercospora*): Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 2.5-4 fl oz per acre, beginning applications 35-40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease. Continue applications on a 14-day schedule. Under heavy disease pressure use higher recommended application rates. Propiconazole EC also may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs that recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Important: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per acre per season. (2) Do not feed green vines to livestock or graze livestock in treated area. (3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Peanuts -- Propiconazole EC Plus Chlorothalonil for Foliar Disease Control

Early and Late Leaf Spot: Combinations of Propiconazole EC with products containing chlorothalonil may be used for early and late leaf spot control. Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 2 fl oz in tank mixture with 0.75 lb active ingredient of chlorothalonil per acre. Use the following table as a guide to

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determine the appropriate amount of chlorothalonil to use in the tank mixture. Begin applications 35-40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease and continue applications on a 10 to 14-day schedule. Propiconazole EC plus chlorothalonil also may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Important: Use the following table as a guide to determine the amount of product needed for the recommended tank mix ratios of Propiconazole EC with various chlorothalonil formulations. To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per acre per season. (2) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. (3) Do not graze livestock in treated area. (4) Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.

Number of Acres to be Treated	Amount of Propiconazole EC required for treated area (total acres to be treated)	Amount of chlorothalonil product required for treated area by formulation type (total acres to be treated)	
		6 lb a.i. per Gallon	4.17 lb a.i. per Gallon
1	1 fl oz (1/8 pt)	1 pt	1.5 pt
5	10 fl oz (5/8 pt)	5 pt	7.5 pt
10	1.25 pt	10 pt	15 pt
50	6.25 pt	50 pt	75 pt
100	12.5 pt	100 pt	150 pt

Peanuts-Propiconazole EC Alone for Southern Stem Rot Control

For the control of Southern Stem Rot (*Sclerotium rolfsii*), apply Propiconazole EC using one of the following schedules:

- A. Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 4 fl oz per acre to the crown and pegging zones of the plant using chemigation or directed ground application. Begin applications 45 days after planting, or at the first appearance of disease, and repeat on a 14-day schedule.

Important: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per acre per season. (2) Do not graze livestock in treated areas or feed green vines, hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. (3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

- B. Apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 8 fl oz per acre to the crown and pegging zones of the plant using chemigation or directed ground application. Make 2 applications; the first at pegging (approximately 60 days after planting) or at the first appearance of disease, and the second application 3-4 weeks later.

Important: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per acre per season. (2) Do not graze livestock in treated area. (3) Do not graze livestock in treated areas or feed green vines, hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. (4) Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

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Pineapple (Hawaii Only)

For control of butt rot disease of pineapple (*Ceratocystis paradoxa*), apply Propiconazole EC at the rate of 0.75 fl oz (22 ml) per 100 gallons of water (1:17,000 dilution). Plant treatments can be made using either a cold or hot water dip.

Cold Water Dip: Immerse crowns to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain.

Hot Water Dip: Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak crowns for 20-30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain.

Important: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not use treated crowns for food or feed. (2) Do not graze while plant is growing. (3) Do not graze tops until fruit is harvested. (4) Dispose of used dip solution according to local, state, and Federal regulations.

Sugarcane (Hawaii Only)

For control of pineapple disease of sugarcane (*Ceratocystis paradoxa*), apply Propiconazole EC to cut seed pieces at the rate of 0.75 fl oz (22 ml) per 100 gallons of water (1:17,000 dilution). Treatments can be applied in either a cold or hot water dip. Do not use treated seed pieces for food or feed purposes. Dispose of spent dip solution according to state and Federal Regulations.

Cold water Dip: Immerse seed pieces to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain.

Hot Water Dip: Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak the seed pieces for 20-30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain.

Use Directions for Turf, Ornamentals and Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees

GENERAL INFORMATION

Propiconazole EC is a systemic fungicide for use on turfgrasses for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homeocarpa*), brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), rust (*Puccinia graminis*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*), summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*), necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*), spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*, *Leptosphaeria narmari*, *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*, *Gaeumannomyces graminis*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), leafspot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leafspot (*Pyricularia grisea*), pink snowmold (*Microdochium nivale*), Fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), gray snowmold (*Typhula* spp.), yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*), and zoysia patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Propiconazole EC also controls numerous diseases on ornamentals and other landscape and nursery plantings. It controls powdery mildews, rusts, leafspots, scabs, and blights. Refer to the appropriate section for specified diseases and plants.

Failure to follow the directions for use and precautions on this label may result in plant injury or poor disease control.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this product as a tree injection treatment.

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Mixing Instructions

Fill the tank 1/2 to 3/4 full of water. Add the proper amount of Propiconazole EC and then add the rest of the water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

If this product is mixed with other products, use the following mixing sequence:

1. Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of Propiconazole EC, other chemicals to be used, and the water before mixing in the spray tank.
2. Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended.
3. Fill tank at least 1/2 full of clean water.
4. Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the water before proceeding. This process can be hastened by premixing the product in water before adding to the tank.
5. Add flowables or suspensions next.
6. Add Propiconazole EC next.
7. Add other emulsifiable concentrates last.
8. Do not leave tank mixtures in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply them the same day.

Tank Mixes

For broader spectrum disease control, Propiconazole EC may be mixed with other fungicides. Propiconazole EC is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides. Always check compatibility using a jar test before tank mixing. Add Unite compatibility agent (3 pt/100 gallons) to tank mixes that are incompatible. Follow the directions under Mixing Instructions for tank mixes. Observe all directions, and most stringent precautions, and limitations on the labels of all products used in the tank mixture. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states where referenced products are registered.

DISEASE CONTROL IN TURFGRASSES AND DICHONDRA

1. Use Propiconazole EC in a preventative disease control program.
2. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
3. Apply after mowing OR allow sprayed area to dry completely before irrigation.
4. For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to dry completely before irrigation.
5. For control of soil-borne diseases, Propiconazole EC can be watered-in immediately after application.
6. Under conditions that are optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher recommended rate and shorter interval.
7. For optimum turf quality and disease control, use Propiconazole EC in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
8. Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based on data obtained with no additives.
9. Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.
10. Do not apply more than 5.2 fl oz per 1000 sq ft per year.

Important: Bermudagrass can be sensitive to Propiconazole EC. Do not exceed 1.3 fl oz per 1000 sq ft per 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass. In Florida, do not apply Propiconazole EC to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90°F.

Note: Do not graze animals on treated areas. Do not feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.

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Rate conversion: When treating 1000 sq ft or less, values in rate tables may be difficult to measure accurately in fl oz. In such cases, it is suggested that users measure small quantities in a cylinder graduated in milliliters (1 fl oz = 30 milliliters).

0.16 fl oz	0.33 fl oz	0.65 fl oz	1.3 fl oz
5 ml	10 ml	20 ml	40 ml

Turfgrass: Specific Diseases, Rates and Application Timing

Disease	Application Rate		Application Timing or Interval	Instructions
	(fl oz per 1000 sq ft)	(fl oz per acre)		
Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	0.16	7.15	7 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	0.16	7.15	14 days	Tank mix with low label rate of one of the following contact fungicides: Daconil Ultrex Chipco 26019
	0.33	14.3	21 -28 days	Tank mix with the low labeled rate of a contact fungicide containing chlorothalonil.
	0.33 - 0.65	14.3 - 28.6	14 -28 days	If using the 0.33 - 0.65 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate without tank mixing, make no more than 3 consecutive applications for control of dollar spot before rotating to an alternate EPA-registered fungicide having a different mode of action.
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotricum graminicola</i>)	0.33 - 0.65	14.3 - 28.6	14 - 28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. When disease pressure is high, use a higher application rate and shorten the application interval within ranges given. For broad-spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the labeled rate. If disease is present, mix 0.65 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per 1,000 sq ft with the labeled rate of the above-mentioned contact fungicides.

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Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.33 - 0.65	14.3 - 28.6	14 - 21 days	Begin application in May or June before disease is present. Tank mix with the labeled rate of a contact fungicide registered for control of brown patch. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use a higher application rate and shorten the application interval within ranges given.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>), Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)	0.33 - 0.65	14.3 - 28.6	14 - 28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If disease is present, use 0.65 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per 1000 sq ft.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>) Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	0.65	28.6	14 - 21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Stripe Smut (<i>Ustilago striiformis</i>) (<i>Urocystis agropyri</i>)	0.33 - 0.65	14.3 - 28.6	Fall or Spring	Apply once in the fall after grass becomes dormant or in the early spring before grass starts to grow.
Gray Leafspot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.33 - 0.65	14.3 - 28.6	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If using the 0.33 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the labeled rate.
Melting Out, Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp.) (<i>Drechslera</i> spp.)	0.33 - 0.65	14.3 - 28.6	14 days	For broad spectrum disease control, tank mix the 0.33 - 0.65 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate with a registered contact fungicide at the labeled rate. Under light to moderate pressure and to reduce the severity of leaf spot and melting out caused by <i>Helminthosporium</i> -type pathogens, tank mix the 0.33 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate with a registered contact fungicide at the labeled rate.
Summer Patch Poa Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.65 1.3	28.6 57.1	14 days 28 days	Apply Propiconazole EC beginning in April. Use the 0.65 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate on a 14-day schedule or the 1.3 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate on a 28-day schedule.

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Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	0.65 - 1.3	28.6 - 57.1	Spring and Fall	Apply Propiconazole EC to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make 1 or 2 fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drops below 55°F and 1 or 2 applications in April and May, depending on local recommendations.
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> , <i>Leptosphaeria narmari</i> , <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> , <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	1.3	57.1	30 days	Make 1 to 3 applications. If a single application is made, apply in September or October. For multiple applications, begin sprays in August.
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	1.3	57.1	Fall or Spring	Apply in fall and/or the early spring depending on local recommendations.
Snow Mold Gray (<i>Typhula</i> spp.) Pink (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.65 - 1.3	28.6 - 57.1	Late Fall	Make one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, 0.65 to 1.3 fl oz/1000 sq ft should be tank mixed with either PCNB or chlorothalonil at labeled rates.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Fusarium nivale</i>)	0.65 - 1.3	28.6 - 57.1	Fall - Early Spring	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	1 - 1.3	43.3 - 57.1	Late Fall	Make one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. If using the 1 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the labeled rate.
Zoysia Patch, large patch of zoysia (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	1 - 1.3	43.3 - 57.1	Early Fall	Make one application in the early fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine the optimum application timing for your area.
Dichondra Rust (<i>Puccinia dichondrae</i>)	0.65	28.6	14 - 21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Establishment of Cool Season Turfgrass

Propiconazole EC provides control of many diseases of turf, and its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, Propiconazole EC will improve the rate of establishment when it is applied to cool season grass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 0.33 fl oz/1000 sq ft at the 2 to 3 leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth.

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Sod: Apply 0.33 fl oz/1000 sq ft 2 to 6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

DISEASE CONTROL IN ORNAMENTALS AND NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT TREES IN NURSERIES (FIELD) AND LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS

1. Use Propiconazole EC in a preventative disease control program. To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number(s) in parentheses following the listed plant species refers to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The letter in brackets following the disease refers to the application regime in Table 3.
2. Allow spray to dry before overhead irrigation is applied.
3. Optimum benefit of Propiconazole EC is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

General Recommendations

Propiconazole EC may be used at rates of 0.65 to 7.8 fl oz/100 gallons of water for control of diseases of ornamental plant species (See Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Note: For outdoor uses, up to 1.75 gallons of Propiconazole EC may be applied per acre/crop/year.

For general disease control in landscapes, apply 2.0 - 2.6 fl oz/100 gallons of water every 21 days. For best control, begin applications before disease development.

Note: Plant tolerances to Propiconazole EC have been found acceptable for the specific genus and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use. In addition, crop tolerance to Propiconazole EC has been demonstrated at a rate of 2.0 - 2.6 fl oz/100 gallons of water on the following ornamental plants: ajuga, Bartlett pear, bayberry, camellia, candy tuft, cotoneaster, elm, English ivy, euonymus, German statice, holly, hollyhock, impatiens, linden, liriopse, magnolia, maples, peony, privet, raphiolepis, redbud, sweetgum, sycamore, tulip tree, vinca, and wax myrtle. Other plant species may be injured by application of Propiconazole EC and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled. Before using Propiconazole EC on plants or for diseases that are not listed in the Directions for Use, first test Propiconazole EC on a small-scale basis. Do not apply Propiconazole EC to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, or geraniums. Apply the recommended rates for a particular disease, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to large-scale use.

Table 1. Ornamental Plant Species

Number in parentheses (-) refer to diseases controlled in Table 2.

Herbaceous Ornamental	Woody Ornamental	Non-bearing Fruits and Nuts (Nursery and Landscape Plantings)
Calendula (4a)	Amelanchier (4d)	Apple (3p, 4d, 5a)
Carnation (5f)	Ash (4c)	Cherry (2b, 3d)
Chrysanthemum (2a)	Azalea (2c, 4b)	Citrus (3l)
Delphinium (4a)	Crabapple (3c, 3p, 4c, 5a)	Nectarine (2b)
Gomphrena (3a)	Crape Myrtle (4a)	Peach (2b)
Iris (5d)	Dogwood (3g, 4c)	Pecan (3b, 3c, 3e, 3k, 3m, 4e)
Marigold (3a)	Douglas Fir (5b)	Plum (2b)
Monarda (4c)	Hawthorn (5a)	Walnut (3i)
Phlox (4c)	Juniper (1a)	
Snapdragon (5d)	Lilac (4c)	

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Sweet William (3j) (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>) Zinnia (4c)	Oaks (3o) Pines (1b, 1c) Poplars (5b) Pyracantha (3n) Red Tip Photinia (3h) Rhododendron (2c, 3m) Roses (3f, 4e, 5c) (Outdoor use only) Shasta Fir (5e)	
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Table 2. Plant Diseases

Letters in brackets [-] refer to application regimes in Table 3.

1. Conifer Blights

- a. *Phomopsis juniperovora* (Phomopsis Blight) [B]
- b. *Sirococcus strobolinus* (Tip Blight) [D]
- c. *Sphaeropsis sapinea* (Diplodia Tip Blight) [B]

2. Flower Blight

- a. *Ascochyta chrysanthemi* (Ray Blight) [C]
- b. *Monilinia* spp. [A]
- c. *Ovulinia* spp. [B]

3. Leaf Blights/Spots

- a. *Alternaria* spp. [B]
- b. *Cercospora* spp. (Brown Leaf Spot) [C]
- c. *Cladosporium* spp. (Scab) [C]
- d. *Coccomyces hiemalis* [A]
- e. *Cristulariella* spp. (Zonate leafspot) [C]
- f. *Diplocarpon rosae* (Blackspot) [B]
- g. *Discula* spp. (Anthracnose) [A]
- h. *Fabraea maculata* (syn. *Entomosporium maculata*) [B]
- i. *Gnomonia leptostyla* (Anthracnose) [C]
- j. *Heterosporium echinulatum* [B]
- k. *Mycosphaerella caryigena* (Downy Spot) [C]
- l. *Mycosphaerella fructicola* (Greasy Spot) [E]
- m. *Septoria* spp. (Leaf Scorch) [C]
- n. *Spilocaea pyracanthae* [B]
- o. *Tubakia dryina* [D]
- p. *Venturia inaequalis* (Scab) [A]

4. Powdery Mildew

- a. *Erysiphe* spp. [B]
- b. *Microsphaera* spp. [C]
- c. *Oidium* spp. [B]
- d. *Podosphaera* spp. [B]
- e. *Sphaerotheca pannosa* [B]

5. Rust

- a. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* [A]
- b. *Melampsora occidentalis* [D]

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- c. *Phragmidium* spp. [B]
- d. *Puccinia* spp. [B]
- e. *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* [D]
- f. *Uromyces dianthi* [B]

Table 3. Application Regimes

- [A] Mix 0.65 - 1.3 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Make repeat applications every 14 - 21 days during the period of primary infection. If disease is present, tank mix with an EPA-registered contact fungicide. For flower blight, apply Propiconazole EC when there is 5 - 10% bloom and again at 70 - 100% bloom. For dogwoods, apply the 0.65 - 1.3 fl oz rate every 14 days, or apply 2.6 fl oz of Propiconazole EC every 28 days.
- [B] Mix 1.6 - 2.6 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply as needed, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For blackspot, apply in tank mix with a registered contact fungicide labeled for blackspot. For Calendula, apply every 30 days. For diplodia tip blight, make a total of 3 applications spaced 14-days apart prior to the major period of infection. For juniper phomopsis blight, make an initial application as soon as junipers start to grow, and repeat application every 14 - 21 days during the period of active growth.
- [C] Mix 2.6 - 3.9 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 30 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For pecans, apply the 3.9 fl oz rate. Beginning at bud break, make a total of 3 applications 14 days apart. For walnuts, apply 2.8 fl oz every 14 - 21 days. For ray blight, apply 3.9 fl oz every 7 days or 6.5 fl oz every 14 days.
- [D] Mix 5.2 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14 - 28 days beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For Douglas fir needle rust, apply once in May. For tip blight, make an initial application in mid-late winter, and two additional applications at 2 month intervals.
- [E] Mix 6.5 - 7.8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply within the June to August time period.

Note: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not apply to apple, cherry, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan, plum, or walnut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

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