



United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

Registration Amendment Other (X)

OPP Identifier Number

295388

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number: Dow AgroSciences/62719-412
2. EPA Product Manager: Mary Waller
3. Proposed Classification: None (X), Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name): Dow AgroSciences/Laredo* EC
5. Name and Address of Applicant: Dow AgroSciences LLC, 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268
6. Expedited Review: In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in Composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No., Product Name

Section - II

Amendment - Explain below. Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated. Notification - Explain below. Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated. 'Me Too' Application. Other - Explain below. NOTIFICATION MAY 08 2003

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.) Labeling notification action for Laredo* EC, EPA Registration Number (62719-412). This notification is to clarify that that the main brand name was changed from Laredo EC Agricultural Fungicide to Laredo EC, with the generic descriptor "fungicide." This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA, and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In: Child-Resistant Packaging, Unit Packaging, Water Soluble Packaging, 2. Type of Container: Metal, Plastic, Glass, Paper, Other (Specify)
3. Location of Net Contents Information: Label, Container
4. Size(s) Retail Container
5. Location of Label Directions: On Label, On Labeling accompanying product
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product: Lithograph, Paper glued, Stenciled, Other

Section - IV

1. Contact Point /Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application: Name: Karen M. Swayze, Title: Regulatory Manager, Telephone No. (317) 337-3579
Certification: I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete.
2. Signature: [Handwritten Signature], 3. Title: Regulatory Manager
4. Typed Name: Karen M. Swayze, 5. Date: April 25, 2003
6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

308/2E
April 25, 2003



Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504C)
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Attention: Mary L. Waller/PM-21 (7505C)

LAREDO EC (A.I. MYCLOBUTANIL)
EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER: 62719-412
NOTIFICATION LABELING OF PRODUCT NAME CHANGE PER PR NOTICE 98-10

Enclosed please find labeling of notification action for Laredo* EC, EPA Registration Number (62719-412). This notification is to clarify that the main brand name was changed from Laredo EC Agricultural Fungicide to Laredo EC, with the generic descriptor "fungicide."


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Contents of Submission

- Transmittal document (this letter)
- Application for Pesticide, EPA Form 8570-1 (OPP No. 295388)
- Label entitled Laredo EC (A7A/ Laredo EC / MSTR Notif /04-14-03) (22 Pages) (5 Copies)

If you require further information, please contact Cindy Loy, Registration Specialist at (317) 337-4655, e-mail at caloy@dow.com, or Kim Williamson, Registration Assistant for this product, at (317) 337-4657, e-mail at kmwilliamson@dow.com.

Sincerely,


Karen M. Swayze
Regulatory Manager
Regulatory Success – Americas
(317) 337-3579
(FAX) 317-337-4736

KMS/kmw
Enclosures

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Base Label:

(Logo) **Dow AgroSciences**

Laredo* EC

Active Ingredient

| | |
|--|------|
| myclobutanil: <i>a</i> -butyl- <i>a</i> -(4-chlorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile | 25% |
| Inert Ingredients | 75% |
| Total | 100% |

Contains to 2 lb active ingredient per gallon
Contains petroleum distillates

NOTIFICATION

MAY 08 2003

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER PELIGRO

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

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible, Eye Damage • Causes Skin Burns • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Do not swallow, get in eyes, on skin or breath 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:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton ≥14mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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.

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 if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.

First Aid

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 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 Swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have the person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Hot Line Number: 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 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate, vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from areas treated.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible: 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. 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. 62719-412

EPA Est. _____

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

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

Fungicide

Net Contents __ gal

1000
 900
 800
 700
 600
 500
 400
 300
 200
 100
 0

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Label Booklet:

(Logo) **Dow AgroSciences**

Laredo* EC

Active Ingredient

| | |
|---|------|
| myclobutanil: <i>a</i> -butyl- <i>a</i> -(4-chlorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile..... | 25% |
| Inert Ingredients | 75% |
| Total | 100% |

Contains to 2 lb active ingredient per gallon
Contains petroleum distillates

Keep Out of Reach of Children **DANGER PELIGRO**

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

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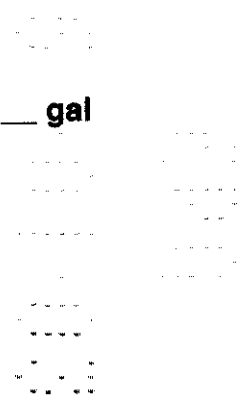
EPA Reg. No. 62719-412

EPA Est. _____

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

Fungicide

Net Contents ___ gal



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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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.

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 if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.

First Aid

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.

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Hot Line Number: 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 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate, vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Environmental Hazards

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For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from areas treated.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible: 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. 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton \geq 14mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Seed treatments and professional applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), municipal and residential lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

- Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Keep from Freezing. Store above 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is 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: Triple rinse (or equivalent), then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Steps to be taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapor. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) for large spills in confined areas. Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g.

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sand, earth). Transfer liquid and solid diking materials to separate containers for recovery or disposal. Keep spills and cleaning runoffs out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

General Information

Laredo* EC fungicide is a systemic, protectant and curative fungicide recommended for the control of specific diseases mentioned on this label. Optimum disease control is achieved when the fungicide is applied in a regularly scheduled preventative spray program.

Use Rate Determination

Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions.

Under low disease conditions, minimum label use rates per application can be used while maximum label rates and shortened spray schedules are recommended for severe or threatening disease conditions.

For proper application, determine the number of acres to be treated, the recommended label use rate and the gallonage to be applied per acre. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. Careful calibration of spray equipment is recommended prior to use.

Application

Ground

Thorough coverage sprays generally result in optimum disease control. To achieve good coverage use proper spray pressure, gallonage per acre, nozzles, nozzle spacing and tractor speed. Consult spray nozzle and accessory catalogues for specific information on proper equipment calibration.

Aerial

Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur.

Hand Pressurized Sprayers

For best control of labeled diseases, achieve thorough coverage of all plant parts on a protectant application schedule.

Chemigation Use Directions

Sprinkler Irrigation

Laredo EC must be applied on a regular protectant fungicide schedule, **not an irrigation schedule**. If irrigation cycles are less frequent than recommended Laredo EC application intervals, ground or aerial applications must supplement chemigation applications to achieve adequate disease control.

- Apply Laredo EC only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center-pivot, lateral move, end row, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Do not inject Laredo 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 Laredo EC. Laredo EC may be 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.
- Lack of fungicidal 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 specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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- 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 system are in place.
- 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.

Before applying Laredo EC through sprinkler irrigation equipment, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- Systems not connected to a public water supply must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Center-pivot, Lateral Move, End Tow, and Traveler Irrigation Equipment (use only with electric or oil hydraulic drive systems, which provide a uniform water distribution):

- Determine size of area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply no more than 1/4 inch water (6,750 gallons water per acre) over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Run system at 80 to 95% of manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using only water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of Laredo EC required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of Laredo EC and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until Laredo-EC solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid-set, Side (wheel) Roll, and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment:

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- Determine acreage covered by sprinkler.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use contents over a 10 to 30 minute interval.
- Determine the amount of Laredo EC required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of Laredo EC into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Operate system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration.
- Inject Laredo EC at the end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar fungicide retention.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until Laredo EC solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Use Directions for Tree Fruits

Best control of labeled diseases is achieved when Laredo EC is applied on a 7 to 10 day application schedule.

Laredo EC is a systemic fungicide and does not redistribute after application. Application equipment spray nozzles should be adjusted to apply a uniform spray throughout the entire tree canopy.

The following use recommendations are to be used as guidance in determining the amount of Laredo EC to be used per 100 gallons spray or per acre. Refer to specific tree fruit use directions to determine actual use rates for the control of labeled diseases.

Determination of Use Rates on an Acre Basis

The amount of Laredo EC required per acre varies with tree size and the volume of fruit and foliage to be treated. The following summary table may be used as additional guidance for the determination of appropriate per acre use rates for Laredo EC:

| Tree Height (ft) | Laredo EC (fl oz/acre) | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Apples | Stonefruit |
| 10 (or less) | 4 to 8 | 4 to 6.4 |
| 15 | 6 to 9.6 | 6.4 to 9.6 |
| 20 (or more) | 8 to 16 | 9.6 |

Concentrate Spray Applications

Laredo EC should be used at the recommended use rate per acre in either dilute or concentrate sprays. The following formula should be used to determine the equivalent amount of product per acre in 2X, 3X, etc. spray solutions:

$$\frac{\text{Fluid Ounces of Laredo EC per acre}}{\text{Gallons of spray applied per acre}} \times 100 = \text{Fluid ounces of Laredo EC per 100 gallons}$$

Example: An apple orchard consisting of apple trees 18 feet in height will require 8 fluid ounces Laredo EC for adequate apple scab control. Application equipment has been calibrated to apply 80 gallons spray per acre, therefore:

$$\frac{8 \text{ Fluid Ounces Laredo EC per acre}}{80 \text{ gallons of spray applied per acre}} \times 100 = 10 \text{ fluid ounces per 100 gallons}$$

Dilute, Thorough Coverage Application

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Dilute thorough coverage applications are based on the amount of spray solution required to thoroughly wet trees until spray run-off. The following specific use directions for apples utilizes a 400 gallon per acre dilute basis and the specific use directions for stone fruits utilize a 250 gallon per acre dilute basis.

Use Directions for Almonds

Best disease control is achieved in thorough coverage sprays applied on a protectant schedule that does not exceed 10 days.

| Disease | Rate of Laredo EC | | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | (fl oz/100 gal) [†] | (fl oz/acre) | | |
| Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | 2 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | 8 to 12.8 (2.0 to 3.2 oz active) | Begin applications at pink bud stage (about 5% bloom). | Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. Do not make more than three applications or apply more than 38.4 fl oz of Laredo EC (0.6 lb active) per acre per season. |
| Shothole (<i>Stigmina</i> spp.) | | | If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and at petal fall. | |
| Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.) | | | Apply 9.6 fl oz (2.4 oz active) per acre. Begin application approximately 8 weeks after flowering if environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. For optimum disease control, do not apply on an application schedule exceeding 21 days. | |
| Anthracoese (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) | | | The application of Laredo EC for control of blossom blight and shothole will suppress anthracnose. | |

[†] Based on a standard of 400 gallons of dilute spray per acre, or the equivalent amount of product per acre.

Use Directions for Apples

| Disease | Rate of Laredo EC (fl oz/100 gal) [†] | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
|---|--|--|--|
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.) | 2 to 4 (0.5 to 1.0 oz active) | Begin application at tight cluster and continue through the second cover spray. Additional sprays beyond second cover may be needed on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure. Use high label rate if powdery mildew was present in previous years. | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than one gallon of Laredo EC (2 lb active) per acre per season. |
| Rusts (<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.) | 2 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | Begin applications at pink stage and continue through the second cover spray. | |
| Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.) Prebloom | 2 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | Begin application at green tip or when environmental conditions become favorable for primary scab development. Apply Laredo EC alone or tank mixed with a protectant fungicide on a 7- to 10-day schedule. | |

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| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Bloom, Postbloom | 2 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | Use Laredo EC in a tank mixture with the recommended rate of a protectant fungicide, registered for use on apples, for improved fruit scab and summer disease control |
| Postinfection | 3.2 (0.8 oz active) | Laredo EC provides 96-hour post-infection control or curative activity. Apply as soon as possible after infection period. Follow with a standard preventative spray schedule. |

† Based on dilute sprays with a 400-gallon per acre basis.

Use Directions for Stone Fruit

| Apricots | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Disease | Rate of Laredo EC | | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
| | (fl oz/100 gal)[†] | (fl oz/acre) | | |
| Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | 2.0 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | 4.0 to 9.6 (1.0 to 2.4 oz active) | Begin application at early red bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | Do not apply more than 2.2 quarts of Laredo EC (1.1 lb active) per acre per season. Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. |
| Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | | | Apply 9.6 fl oz (2.4 oz active) per acre on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Applications should be made whenever environmental conditions favor disease development during the month prior to harvest. | |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.) | | | Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 10- to 14-day intervals until terminal growth ceases. | |
| Shothole (<i>Stigmina</i> sp.) | | | Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 7- to 10-day intervals as long as needed. | |

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| Cherries | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Disease | Rate of Laredo EC | | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
| | (fl oz/100 gal)[†] | (fl oz/acre) | | |
| Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | 2.0 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | 4.0 to 9.6 (1.0 to 2.4 oz active) | Begin application at early popcorn stage, before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | Do not apply more than 2.6 quarts of Laredo EC (1.3 lb active) per acre per season. Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. |
| Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| Leaf Spot (<i>Blumeriella</i> spp.) | | | Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule and continue applications at 7- to 10-day intervals. Make additional applications after harvest. | |

| Nectarines | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Disease | Rate of Laredo EC | | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
| | (fl oz/100 gal)[†] | (fl oz/acre) | | |
| Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | 2.0 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | 4.0 to 9.6 (1.0 to 2.4 oz active) | Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | Do not apply more than 2.6 quarts of Laredo EC (1.3 lb active) per acre per season. Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. |
| Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> sp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| Shothole (<i>Stigmina</i> sp.) | | | Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 7- to 10-day intervals as long as needed. | |

| Peaches | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Disease | Rate of Laredo EC | | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
| | (fl oz/100 gal)[†] | (fl oz/acre) | | |
| Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | 2.0 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | 4.0 to 9.6 (1.0 to 2.4 oz active) | Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | Do not apply more than 2.6 quarts of Laredo EC (1.3 lb active) per acre per season. Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. |
| Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |

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| Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.) | | Apply 9.6 fl oz (2.4 oz active) per acre. Begin application approximately 8 weeks after flowering if environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. For optimum disease control, do not apply on an application schedule exceeding 21 days. | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Plums and Prunes | | | | |
| Disease | Rate of Laredo EC | | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
| | (fl oz/100 gal) [†] | (fl oz/acre) | | |
| Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | 2.0 to 3.2 (0.5 to 0.8 oz active) | 4.0 to 9.6 (1.0 to 2.4 oz active) | Begin application at green tip, before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | Do not apply more than 2.2 qt of Laredo EC (1.1 lb active) per acre per season. Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. |
| Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.) | | | Refer to Peaches | |

[†] 250 gallon dilute spray per acre basis.

Use Directions for Grapes

Thorough spray coverage is essential for good disease control. Laredo EC should be applied in sufficient water to insure adequate coverage.

| Disease | Rate of Laredo EC (fl oz/acre) | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe</i> spp.) | 4 to 8 (1.0 to 2.0 oz active) | Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length and continue on an application schedule that does not exceed 14 days. | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. |
| Black Rot (<i>Guignardia</i> spp.) | | Preventative Schedule: Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length and continue applications on an application schedule which does not exceed 14 days. Use higher rate under heavy disease pressure. Postinfection Schedule: Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of an infection period. | Do not apply more than 38.4 fl oz of Laredo EC (0.6 lb active) per acre per year. |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula</i> spp.) | | Begin application at prebloom (12- to 18-inch shoots) and do not extend applications beyond a 21-day interval. Use higher rate or shorter spray interval on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure. | |

Use Directions for Non-Food Use

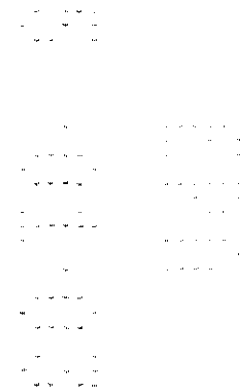
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| Crop | Disease | Laredo EC (fl oz/acre) | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Hybrid Poplar For use in nurseries or forested areas used for wood pulp production | Rust (<i>Melampsora spp.</i>) | 6.4 to 9.6 (1.6 to 2.4 oz active) | Begin applications at the first sign of disease and repeat applications at 10- to 14-day intervals | Do not apply more than 38.4 fl oz of Laredo EC (0.6 lb active) per acre per year. |
| Douglas Fir (Nursery Use Only) | Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora spp.</i>) | 8 to 16 (2 to 4 oz active) | Begin applications in early spring. Continue applications at 2- to 3-week intervals until the threat of infection is past. A spray adjuvant such as Latron [®] CS-7 or Latron [®] B-1956 should be added to obtain good spray coverage and disease control. | |
| Loblolly Pine (Nursery Use Only) | Fusiform Rust (<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>) | 8 to 16 (2 to 4 oz active) | Begin applications in early spring. Continue applications at 2- to 3-week intervals until the threat of infection is past. A spray adjuvant such as Latron CS-7 or Latron B-1956 should be added to obtain good spray coverage and disease control. | |

Use Directions for Turfgrass

Laredo EC should be used in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control. The key to selecting a fungicide is the proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease. Diagnostic kits, extension experts, or other identification methods should be used when developing disease control strategies. Optimum disease control is achieved when Laredo EC is applied in a preventative disease control program at a rate of 1.0 to 2.0 fl oz per 1000 square feet.

Laredo EC should be applied in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. For foliar diseases, use approximately one gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Two to three gallons of spray solution per 1,000 square feet should be used to control diseases causing root and crown rots. Under conditions optimum for high disease development, the spray interval between Laredo EC applications should be reduced. Unless otherwise specified, when disease pressure is high or when used as a curative, use higher rates of Laredo EC and shorter intervals. Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply Laredo EC at the low use rate and/or longer application intervals. See the following table for specific application rates for various diseases.



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| Disease | Laredo EC (fl oz/1000 sq ft) | Application Interval/Timing | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Anthracnose Red Thread Septoria Leaf Spot | 1.0 | 14 to 21 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | Do not apply more than 56 fl oz of Laredo EC per 5,000 sq ft per year (3.5 pints per year). For Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, use is limited to 14.4 fl oz of Laredo EC per 5000 sq ft per year (1.95 lb active ingredient per acre). |
| Brown Patch | 1.0 | 14 days | Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and before disease symptoms are apparent. If disease is present, mix Laredo EC with an EPA registered contact fungicide, such as Fore* T/O fungicide. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use the shorter spray interval. | |
| Copper Spot Zonate Leaf Spot | 1.0 | 14 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | |
| Dollar Spot | 0.8 to 2.0 | 14 to 28 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to a registered fungicide with a different mode of action. | |
| Fusarium Blight | 1.0 to 2.0 | 14 to 21 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | |
| Fusarium Patch (Pink Snow mold) | 1.0 to 2.0 | Fall-Winter | Apply prior to snow cover. | |
| Leaf Spot Melting-Out Crown Rot | 1.0 | 14 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | |
| Leaf Smuts | 1.0 | 14 days | Apply in the fall after grass enters dormancy and/or in the spring prior to the initiation of growth. | |
| Necrotic Ring Spot | 1.0 to 2.0 | Spring: 28 days | Make applications on a preventative basis in early to mid-spring. | |
| Powdery Mildew Rusts | 1.0 | 14 to 28 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | |
| Spring Dead Spot Necrotic Ring Spot | 1.0 to 2.0 | Fall: 28 days | Make 2 applications beginning in August before the turf goes dormant. Apply 2.0 fl oz/1000 sq ft followed by a second application one month later. | |
| Summer Patch | 1.0 to 2.0 | 14 to 28 days | Begin applications in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make 2 to 4 applications depending on recommendations from local turfgrass extension experts. Use at least two to three gallons of water per 1000 square feet to increase spray penetration to crown and root areas of plant. | |

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| Zoysia Large Patch | 2.0 | Fall: 28 days | Make applications in fall before turf goes dormant. |
|--------------------|-----|---------------|---|

Use Directions for Commercial Cotton Seed Treatment

Laredo EC is recommended for use at time of planting as a seed treatment to protect against sore shin (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and black root rot (*Thielaviopsis basicola*) which impairs good cotton seed germination and seedling development. Laredo EC can be tank-mixed with other properly labeled cottonseed protectants such as Apron TL fungicide for Pythium control. Laredo EC is a liquid formulation that can be pumped or poured directly into the cotton seed treater or diluted with water, provided the recommended amount of product is applied.

Label Treated Seed "This Seed is treated with Laredo EC. Do not use for food, feed, oil production or any other purpose except planting." Do not graze cotton plants grown from treated seed. Store away from feed and foodstuffs.

In California, this product must be applied through a closed system such as WECO-RED (Returnable Evacuation Device).

Use 1.25 to 1.75 fl oz Laredo EC per 100 lb cottonseed to reduce seedling damage caused by sore shin (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and black root rot (*Thielaviopsis basicola*).

Always use Laredo EC with an EPA approved dye or colorant that imparts an unnatural color to the seed.

Use Directions for Landscape Ornamentals

Laredo EC is a locally systemic fungicide having protectant and curative properties that will translocate onto new growth.

For best control of labeled diseases, achieve thorough coverage of all plant parts on a protective application schedule. For dilute applications sprays (≥ 100 gallons per acre) on commercial and residential landscapes, Laredo EC should be applied at a rate of 4.8 fl oz of product per 50-100 gallons of water, unless otherwise directed, and applied on a 10 to 14 day application schedule.

Treated plants should be maintained in a vigorous growing condition. Plants under nutritional or water stress will not respond as well as well-maintained plants. Overdosage of Laredo EC turf and ornamental fungicide can result in observable foliar greening, thickened leaves, and/or shortened internodes. If this condition is observed, reduce the fungicide use rate but do not extend the recommended application schedule.

Plant tolerances are acceptable in the specific plants listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate all ornamental plant species or varieties for tolerance to Laredo EC. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses by treating a limited number of plants, at recommended use rates, prior to initiating large scale use.

**NOT FOR USE IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES OR NURSERIES
NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 1 pint (4 ounces active) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 gallon (2 pounds active) per acre per year.
- Do not use treated plant materials for food or feed.

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| Crop | Diseases Controlled | Specific Use Instructions | Restrictions |
|---|---|--|--|
| Abelia | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Acalypha (Copper-Leaf) | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Achillea (Yarrow) | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| African Violet | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Ageratum | Rust Powdery Mildew | | |
| Alder | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Almond, Flowering | Blossom Blight (monilinia spp.) | Apply prebloom, 50% bloom and at petal fall | |
| Amelanchier (Juneberry, Shadbush) | Fabraea Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Amorpha (False Indigo) | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Anemone | Rust | | |
| Angelica | Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust | | |
| Ash | Rust | | |
| Aster | Rust Powdery Mildew | | |
| Azalea | Petal Blight (Ovulinia spp.) Powdery Mildew | Begin applications when flowers start to exhibit color. | |
| Barberry | Powdery Mildew Rust | | May cause temporary damage to crimson, pigmy and other Atropurpurea varieties. |
| Begonia | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Bellflower | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Birch | Rust | | |
| Bittersweet | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Buckeye | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Buttonbush | Cercospora Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Calendula | Cercospora Leaf Spot | | |
| California Poppy | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Carnation | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Catalpa | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Cherry, Flowering | Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Chestnut, Horse | Powdery Mildew | | |
| China Aster | Rust | | |
| Chokeberry | Rust Twig and Fruit blight | | Fruit may not be used for food or feed. |
| Chrysanthemum | Rust White Rust Ascochyta Blight | | |
| Columbine | Rust | | |
| Cornflower | Rust | | |

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|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Cosmos | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Cottonwood | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Crabapple, Flowering | Powdery Mildew Rust Scab | | |
| Crepe-Myrtle | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Dahlia | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Delphinium | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Dogwood | Anthraxnose Powdery Mildew Septoria Leafspot | | |
| Douglas Fir | Needle Rust | Apply 9.6 to 14.4 fl oz per 100 gallons of water starting early spring. Continue applications at 2 to 3 week intervals until the threat of infection has passed. Spray adjuvants must be added to spray solutions to obtain good spray coverage and disease control. | |
| Dianthus | Rust | | |
| Elm | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Euonymus | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Fern | Rhizoctonia Aerial Blight | | |
| Fleabane | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Four O'clock | Rust | | |
| Fuchsia | Rust | | |
| Gaillardia | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Gardenia | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Geranium | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Gerbera Daisy | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Gourd, Ornamental | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Grape Leaf Ivy | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Hackberry | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Hawthorn | Fabraea Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust Scab | | |
| Holly | Powder Mildew | | |
| Hollyhock | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Honeysuckle | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Hydrangea | Cercospora Leaf Spot | | |
| Iris | Didymellina Leaf Spot Rust | Apply 4.8 fl oz per 50 gallons spray solution. | |
| Juniper | Rust | | |
| Leucothoe | Cercospora Leaf Spot | | |
| Lilac | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Loblolly Pine | Fusiform Rust | Refer to Douglas Fir | |
| Locust | Powdery Mildew | | |

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|------------------------|---|---|---|
| Maple | Powdery Mildew | Do not apply to Abutilon (Flowering Maple) | Treated trees may not be used for syrup production. |
| Marigold | Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust | | |
| Mock-Orange | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Moonflower | Rust | | |
| Mountain Laurel | Cercospora Leaf Spot Ovulinia Petal Blight Powdery Mildew | Refer to Azalea | |
| Nephthytis | Cephalosporium Leaf Spot | | |
| Ninebark | Rust | | |
| Oak | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Pansy | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Pear, Flowering | Powdery Mildew Rust Scab | | |
| Petunia | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Phlox | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Photinia | Entomosporium Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Poinsetta | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Poplar | Rust | | |
| Potentilla | Rust | | |
| Privet | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Pyracantha (Firethorn) | Fusicladium Scab | | |
| Quince, Flowering | Blossom and Twig Blight Cercospora Leaf Spot Fabraea Leaf Spot Rust | | |
| Rhododendron | Cercospora Leaf Spot Ovulinia Petal Blight Powdery Mildew | Refer to Azalea | |
| Rose | Black Spot Powdery Mildew Rust | Apply on a 7- to 10-day schedule. In areas where black spot is not a problem, spray intervals may be increased to a maximum of 14 days. | |
| Russian Olive | Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust | | |
| Salvia | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Sedum | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Slash Pine | Fusiform Rust | Refer to Douglas Fir | |
| Smoke-Tree (Cotinus) | Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust | | |

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|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Snapdragon | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Spirea | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Sunflower | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust | | Seeds from treated plants may not be used for food or feed. |
| Sycamore | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Trumpet-Creeper | Cercospora Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew | | |
| Viburnum | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Walnut | Powdery Mildew | | Nuts from treated trees may not be used for food purposes. |
| Willow | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Zinnia | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |

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1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

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