

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JAN 22 1992

Ms. Carol A. Oddi  
Biologic, Inc.  
11 Lake Avenue Extension  
Danbury, Connecticut 06811

Dear Ms. Oddi:

Subject: Funginex  
EPA Registration No. 64746-1  
Your Labeling Submitted January 14, 1992

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,



Susan T. Lewis  
Product Manager (21)  
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (H7505C)

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL							
SURNAME							
DATE							

STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURER'S TREATMENT

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Net Contents: 1 U.S. Gallon

# FUNGINEX<sup>TM</sup>

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

1,2-Dichloro-4,4'-biphenyl diol	13.0%
(2000 Chlorobenzene diol isomer)	
INERT INGREDIENTS	87.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Do not use in areas where children play, no use  
este producto hasta que la  
etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente

**DANGER** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
See Side Panels For Additional Precautions

**BIOLOGIC** INC.  
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT  
11 LAKE AVENUE EXTENSION  
GARDNER, CONNECTICUT 06031

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER: 64746-1  
EPA ESTABLISHMENT NUMBER: 6967-WG-1

ACCEPTED

JAN 22 1992

FOR COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL USE ONLY

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS  
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER**

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Wear goggles or face shield. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reusing.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long sleeved shirt and long legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs), shoes and socks.

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time field must be vacated and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure. An example of such information is given under written warnings. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

**DANGER**

Area treated with FUNGINEX on (insert date). Do not enter without appropriate clothing until sprays have dried (insert State Department of Agriculture's re-entry interval, if more restrictive).

In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray or dust, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If inhaled, go to an area where the pesticide has not been applied. Get medical attention if needed.

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#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.  
For use as a fungicide for the control of certain important plant diseases.

**APPLES:** Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), Powdery Mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*), and Rust (*Gymnosporangium* spp.)  
For full coverage spray only, mix 10 fl. oz. of Funginex per 100 gallons and apply to run-off. For low volume sprayers, apply 36-40 fl. oz. of undiluted Funginex per acre per application in sufficient water (50-200 gallons of water per acre). For aerial application, apply 36-40 fl. oz. of Funginex in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Complete coverage is essential to insure adequate control. Make first application at 1/2 inch green tip and repeat every 7 days for a preventive control program. Do not apply after petal fall. Do not exceed a total of 5 applications. Consult agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Service specialist for use of Funginex in an apple scab monitoring control program.

**APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS AND PRUNES:**  
Brown Rot Blossom Blight (*Monilinia* spp.)  
For full coverage spray only, mix 12-16 fl. oz. of Funginex per 100 gallons and apply to run-off. For low volume sprayers apply 36-48 fl. oz. of undiluted Funginex per acre per application in sufficient water (50-200 gallons of water per acre). For aerial application, apply 36-48 fl. oz. of Funginex in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Complete coverage is essential to insure adequate control. Make first application at early bloom (peaches, nectarines: pink bud; apricots: red bud; cherries, plums, prunes: white bud or popcorn). Repeat after 50% bloom. If necessary, depending upon the length of the bloom period and conditions favoring brown rot blossom blight development, make a third application at early petal fall. Alternately, if warm, wet weather prevails, apply the two or three applications at 2-4 day intervals beginning at early bloom, since blossom period will be shortened. Do not exceed three sprays of Funginex during the blossom period. The higher rate of Funginex is only necessary under conditions of severe disease pressure.

**California Only:**  
For full coverage spray only, mix 12 fl. oz. of Funginex per 100 gallons and apply to run-off. For low volume sprayers, apply 36-48 fl. oz. of undiluted Funginex per acre per application in sufficient water (50-200 gallons of water per acre). For aerial application, apply 36-48 fl. oz. of Funginex in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Complete coverage is essential to insure adequate control. Make first application on peaches and nectarines at pink bud to 5% bloom; on apricots at red bud; on cherries, plums and prunes at popcorn or white bud; followed by a second application at 50-100% bloom. Do not exceed two sprays of Funginex during the blossom period.

**ALMONDS:** Brown Rot Blossom Blight (California Only)  
Apply a mixed solution of 12 fl. oz. of Funginex per 100 gallons of water; spray to run-off. Or, for low volume application, apply a mixed solution of 36-48 fl. oz. of Funginex in 50-200 gallons of water per acre. Make the first application at pink bud and the second at 50-100% bloom. Do not exceed two applications. Do not apply after petal fall.

**APRICOTS, NECTARINES, PEACHES:** Brown Rot, Fruit Rot (*Monilinia* spp.)  
For full coverage spray only, mix 12-16 fl. oz. of Funginex per 100 gallons and apply to run-off. For low volume sprayers, apply 36-48 fl. oz. of undiluted Funginex per acre per application in sufficient water (50-200 gallons of water per acre). For aerial application, apply 36-48 fl. oz. of Funginex in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Complete coverage is essential to insure adequate control. Make the first application 2-3 weeks before harvest and repeat in 5-10 days. Make a third application just prior to harvest. Do not exceed three sprays of Funginex during the pre-harvest period. The higher rate of Funginex is only necessary under conditions of severe disease pressure.

**California Only:**  
For full coverage spray only, mix 12 fl. oz. of Funginex per 100 gallons and apply to run-off. For low volume sprayers, apply 36-48 fl. oz. of undiluted Funginex per acre per application in sufficient water (50-200 gallons of water per acre). For aerial application, apply 36-48 fl. oz. of Funginex in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Complete coverage is essential to insure adequate control. Make first application 2-3 weeks before harvest and repeat in 5-10 days. Do not exceed two sprays of Funginex during the pre-harvest period.

**HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRIES:** Mummyberry Disease (*Monilinia vaccinicorymbosi*)  
Pacific and Mid Western States  
Apply 24 fl. oz. of Funginex per acre in 20-50 gallons of water for ground application or in 5 gallons of water for aerial application. Make the first application at leaf bud break and repeat in 7-10 days. Make the third application at pink bud stage and repeat in 7-10 days at early bloom. For the last application, apply 16 fl. oz. of Funginex per acre in 20-50 gallons of water for aerial application. Make the last application between full bloom and early petal fall. Do not make more than five applications from leaf bud break to early petal fall.

**Eastern Seaboard States (For primary infection only)**  
Apply 24 fl. oz. of Funginex per acre in 20-50 gallons of water for ground application or in 5 gallons of water for aerial application. Make the first application at leaf bud break and repeat in 7-10 days. Make the last application at pink bud stage. Do not make more than three applications from leaf bud break to pink bud stage. Application of Funginex during or beyond early bloom may result in fruit russetting.

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asparagus ferns only. Do not make more than seven applications. Do not harvest spears within 24 weeks of the last fern application.

## ORNAMENTALS

### DIRECTIONS

ASTERS: Aster Rust; OXALIS, POTENTILLA; Rust; AZALEA, BEGONIA, DELPHINIUM, KALANCHOE, PLANETREE, CALENDULA, Crape Myrtle, DAHLIA, EUONYMUS, JERUSALEM THORN, LILAC, PHLOX, PHOTINIA, SNAPDRAGONS, ZINNIAS: Powdery Mildew; CARNATIONS: Carnation Rust; Photinia: Entomosporium Leaf Spot; POPLARS: Poplar Leaf Spot; Roses (Greenhouse and Outdoor); Blackspot, Powdery Mildew, Rust - Apply 12 to 18 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water when disease first appears. Repeat every 7 to 10 days as necessary to maintain control. Use the higher protective activity, initiate spray program prior to disease development. Spray to cover all plant surfaces.

## CHEMIGATION

Refer to supplemental labeling entitled sprinkler irrigation for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling or chemigation is followed.

Apply this product only through the following type of system: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move. 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 nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

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.

When mixing with other pesticides or fluid fertilizers agitation is recommended for mixing.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

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All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

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.

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 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.

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.

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## SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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.

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