PM 90 65626-8 1 of 13

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division
(7501W)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number: 65626-8

Date of Issuance: MAR 10 1997

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: Mycotrol® ES

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_x_ Registration
_____ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Ms. Mary McMahon
Mycotech Corporation
529 E. Front St.
P.O. Box 4109
Butte, MT 59702

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Change the label by revising the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 65626-8 ".

2. Submit five copies of the revised final printed label for the record.

3. A honeybee study must be conducted as a condition of registration and submitted within one year of the conditional registration date if your intention is to remove the current Environmental Hazard (EH) statement regarding pathogenicity of the product to the honeybee from the label. A protocol of your study design is required prior to submitting the data. If you do not wish to remove the current EH statement from the label, this condition does not apply.

4. Further non-target testing may be required depending on the review of the studies submitted in response to the condition of registration imposed for your other end-use products. This testing should be preceded by consultation with appropriate scientific staff of the Agency. In order to keep the monitoring fairly simple while optimally providing some relevant nontarget insect risk assessment information, it may be useful to collect specified species from a treatment area, confine them with water *ad libitum* until they die and then place them in a petri dish with a moisture source to determine if *B. bassiana* Strain GHA emerges. This would be the minimal effort needed to determine the relevance of pathogenicity in laboratory studies to pathogenicity under field conditions. This condition must be satisfied within one year of the conditional registration date.
SB:7501W:7033088097:030797:656268:128924

Signature of Approving Official: JZH see next page

Date: MAR 10 1997

EPA Form 8570-6

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	7501W	7501W						
SURNAME	Bacchus	Hutton						
DATE	3/7/97	3/7/97						

EPA Form 1320-1A (1/90) *Printed on Recycled Paper* OFFICIAL FILE COPY

If EPA determines, at any time, that additional data are required to maintain in effect an existing conditional registration, the Agency will require submission of such data under Section 3(c)2(B) of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

Janet L. Andersen, Ph.D.
Director
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division

cc: Encl.

3043

MYCOTROL® ES

Emulsifiable Suspension Mycoinsecticide

For use in controlling Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts, Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leaf Hoppers, Plant Bugs, Weevils and Beetles in Rangeland, Improved Pastures, Agronomic and Vegetable Crops, Ornamentals, Turf and Forestry; for Field, Indoor/Outdoor Nursery, Greenhouse and Landscape Use.

Active Ingredient: *Beauveria bassiana* Strain GHA.....11.3%**
Inert Ingredients.....88.7%

** Based on the weight estimate of 4.78×10^{-12} grams per spore.

Mycotrol ES contains 2×10^{13} viable *Beauveria bassiana* spores per quart.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Minimize breathing mists or vapors. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

ACCEPTED
MAR 10 1997
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 65626-3

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting; call a physician immediately.
If Inhaled: If irritation persists, contact physician.
If On Skin: Wash with soap and water.
If In Eyes: Flush with water.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Shoes plus socks. 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.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Product contains petroleum distillates. Do not induce vomiting due to aspiration hazards.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is potentially pathogenic to honey bees. Avoid applying to areas where honey bees are actively foraging or around bee hives. This product may be 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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters.

Net Contents: _____

Lot Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

MYCOTECH CORPORATION

Mycotech Corporation
117 South Parkmont
P.O. Box 4109 - Butte, MT 59702-4109

EPA Registration Number 65626-
EPA Establishment Number 65626-MT-02
Edition - 97 0305

GENERAL INFORMATION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT The active ingredient in Mycotrol ES is the living spores of the naturally occurring fungus, Beauveria bassiana. Spores are alive and may be adversely affected by extreme temperatures or prolonged contact with water (more than 24 hours). See storage instructions on this label.

MODE OF ACTION This product acts by contact. Spores must attach to the cuticle of the target insect to be effective. Spores may attach to insects by either direct contact from spray or from contact with sprayed foliage or soil. Spores germinate, penetrate through the insect cuticle and grow rapidly within the insect, causing mortality.

TANK MIX COMPATABILITY Mycotrol ES is physically and biologically compatible with a wide range of insecticides and spray adjuvants. It is not compatible with fungicides in tank mixtures. Fungicides will kill the spores.

PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL Pre-harvest interval for Mycotrol ES is zero (0) days. Mycotrol ES can be applied up to the day of harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker 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.. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Goggles, face shield or safety glasses
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

For use in controlling Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts, Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leaf Hoppers, plant bugs, weevils and beetles in rangeland, improved pastures, agronomic and vegetable crops, ornamentals, turf and forestry; for field, indoor/outdoor nursery, greenhouse and landscape use. May be aerially applied. Suitable for use with ultra low-volume application equipment.

INSECTS FOR WHICH MYCOTROL ES MAY BE USED

ORTHOPTERA, SUCH AS

Grasshoppers
Mormon Crickets
Locusts
Mole Crickets

WHITEFLY, SUCH AS

Banded-winged Whitefly
Citrus Blackfly
Citrus Whitefly
Greenhouse Whitefly
Silverleaf Whitefly
Sweet Potato Whitefly (aka Tobacco Whitefly)

APHIDS, SUCH AS

Bean Aphid
Cabbage Aphid
Cowpea Aphid
Green Peach Aphid
Greenbug
Hop Aphid
Melon/Cotton Aphid
Pea Aphid
Potato Aphid
Rose Aphid
Russian Wheat Aphid
Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

THRIPS, SUCH AS

Greenhouse Thrips
Pear Thrips
Potato/Onion Thrips
Thrips palmi
Western Flower Thrips

PSYLLIDS, SUCH AS

Pear Psylla
Tomato/Potato Psylla

MEALYBUGS, SUCH AS

Citrus Mealybug
Grape Mealybug
Buffalo Grass Mealybug

LEAFHOPPERS, SUCH AS

Grape Leafhopper
Variegated Grape Leafhopper
Potato Leafhopper

STEM-BORING LEPIDOPTERA, SUCH AS

European Corn Borer
Southwestern Corn Borer
Sugar Cane Borer
Rice Stem Borer

LEAF-FEEDING BEETLES, SUCH AS

Colorado Potato Beetle
Cucumber Beetles
Elm Leaf Beetle
Corn Rootworm Adults
Flea Beetles
Bean Leaf Beetle
Cereal Leaf Beetle

PLANT BUGS (HETEROPTERA), SUCH AS

Chinch Bugs
Tarnished Plant Bug
Lygus Bug
Seed Bugs
Plant Bugs
Fleahoppers

WEEVILS, SUCH AS

Alfalfa Weevil
Cotton Boll Weevil
Vegetable Weevil
Black Vine Weevil
Pecan Weevil
Strawberry Root Weevil
Fuller Rose Weevil
Plum Curculio
Apple Curculio
Rose Curculio
Sweet Potato Weevil
Billbugs

CROPS ON WHICH MYCOTROL ES MAY BE USED

VEGETABLES, SUCH AS

artichoke
asparagus
beans
beet
broccoli
Brussels sprouts
cantaloupe
carrots
cauliflower
celeriac
celery
chickpeas
Chinese broccoli
Chinese cabbage
collards
crenshaw melon
cucumber
eggplant
endive
fennel
garlic
gherkin
golden pershaw melon
gourds (edible)
honey balls
honeydew melon
horseradish
kale
kohlrabi
leek
lentils
lettuce
mango melon
muskmelon hybrids/varieties
mustard greens
New Zealand spinach
okra
onion
parsley
peas
pepper
Persian melon
pineapple melon
potato
pumpkin
radish
rhubarb
rutabaga
shallot
snake melon
soybeans
spinach
squash (winter)
sugar beet
sweet potato
Swiss chard
tomatillo
tomatoes
turnip
watermelon
yam

FRUITS AND BERRIES, SUCH AS

apple	grapefruit	pear
apricot	kumquat	pineapple
bananas	lemon	plum
blackberry	limes	prune
blueberry	mandarin	raspberry
citrus hybrids	nectarine	sour cherry
coffee	orange	strawberry
cranberry	oriental pear	sweet cherry
grape	peach	tangelo

TREE NUTS, SUCH AS

almond	pistachios
pecan	walnut

AGRONOMIC CROPS, SUCH AS

alfalfa	oats	sugarbeets
barley	oil seed rape (canola)	sugarcane
clover	peanuts	sunflower
corn (field, sweet, pop)	potato	sweet corn
cotton	safflower	sweet potato
hay	sorghum	wheat
hops	soybeans	

HERBS AND SPICES, SUCH AS

basil	cilantro	marjoram
chives	dill	oregano

ORNAMENTALS, TURF & FORESTRY, SUCH AS

African violet	cinararia	freesia
alyssum	coleus	fuchsia
anthurium	cordyline	gardenia
arbor vitea	corylusavellana	geranium
asparagus sprengeri	cotoneaster	gerbera
aster	cottonwood	gerber daisy
atlas cedar	crepe myrtle	gladiolus
azalea	crossandra	gloxinia
bald cypress	croton	hedera
balsam fir	cyclamen	hemlock
begonia	cypress	hibiscus
Bermuda grass	dahlia	holly
blue grass	daisy	honey suckle
Boston fern	deodar cedar	impaticns
bougainvilla	dicondra	India hawthorn
bridal veil	dogwood	Japanese barbarry
caladium	Douglas fir	Japanese boxwood
calendula	dracaena	Japanese spindle tree
calla lily	dumb cane	Japanese yew
carnation	Dusty Miller	juniper
celosia	fescue	kalanchoe
chenille plant	fig	lantana
Christmas cactus	firethorn	leasianthus
chrysanthemum	floss flower	leatherleaf fern

lily	pansy	rose
lithodora	parasol pine	salvia
lobelia	pelegonium	schefflera
loquat	petunia	shrub verbena
mandevilla	phlox	shrubby cinquefoil
maple	photina	smoke tree
marigold	piggyback plant	snapdragon
Mediterranean fan palm	pine	spruce
mesembryanthemum	pink	St. Augustine grass
monstera	pittosporum	sweet gum
mother-in-law plant	podocarpus	sweet pea
mountain laurel	poinsettia	sweet William
nandina	pothos ivy	Texas sage
narcissus	prayer plant	verbena
oak	primrose	viburnum
oleander	privet	vinca
olive	pteris fern	wandering Jew
ornamental kale	rhododendron	zoysia grass

PLANT SAFETY

Mycotrol ES has shown excellent plant safety but has not been tested on all plant varieties or in all tank mixes. Test Mycotrol ES on a small number of plants to check for potential damage before applying to larger number of plants.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING. Mycotrol ES contains its own emulsifiers and mixes readily in water. Add water to the spray tank in an amount to provide optimal agitation. Shake Mycotrol ES well and then slowly add the desired quantity of Mycotrol ES to the spray tank, continuing the agitation. Finally, add the balance of water. Provide sufficient agitation during spraying to maintain a uniform emulsion. Do not mix more Mycotrol ES than needed for that day. Do not prepare Mycotrol ES the day before the application; the *Beauveria* spores will die if left overnight or longer in the spray tank.

Follow specific label instructions for use in chemigation systems.

APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Apply at 7-10 day intervals while target insects are present. Intense insect pressure may require more frequent applications. Repeat applications of Mycotrol ES as many times as necessary while pest pressure persists. There is no limit on the number of applications of Mycotrol ES which may be made in a season.

APPLICATION TIMING

Begin treatment of crops at the first appearance of the insect pest. Typically, it takes 7-10 days after the first spray to see control. Application rates, frequency, spray coverage and insect numbers impact the speed at which acceptable control is achieved. Mycotrol is most effective when used early, before high insect populations develop. Reapply as necessary under a pest management program that includes close scouting. Intense pest outbreaks may require combination of Mycotrol with a compatible insecticide.

FIELD CROP DOSAGE RATE

Apply at a rate of one-half (1/2) quart to three (3) quarts concentrate per acre depending on insect complex and degree of insect infestation. Tank mix at the rate of up to three (3) quart ES concentrate with water to a final spray volume of up to 400 gallons per acre. Mix well by external mixing, in-tank mixing, or pump circulation to form emulsion.

Typical Vegetable Application Rates:

Whiteflies, Mealybugs, Leafhoppers.....1/2 quart to 1 quart/acre
Thrips, Aphids.....1 to 3 quarts/acre
Colorado Potato Beetle.....1/2 quart to 1 quart/acre

Use quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plant parts. Ground application spray equipment with directed drop nozzles will require 30-100 gallons of water per acre, depending upon the extent and density of the plant canopy Crop size, spray equipment, and local practice will determine the final volume of water needed per acre. DO NOT SPRAY TO RUN OFF. Excessive spray volumes will wash active ingredient (spores) off foliage, reducing effectiveness.

Contact your dealer or Mycotech Corporation for specific recommendations.

GREENHOUSE DOSAGE RATE

Apply at a rate of up to three (3) quarts per 100 gallons spray volume. Mix well by external mixing, in-tank mixing, or pump circulation to form emulsion.

Typical Greenhouse Application Rates

Whiteflies. Mealybugs, Aphids..... 1/2 quart to 1 quart
Thrips .....1 to 2 quarts

Use quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plant parts. Crop size, spray equipment, and local practice will determine the final volume of water needed per 1000 square feet of crop treated.100 gallons spray volume will typically treat 5,000 to 20,000 square feet of greenhouse or nursery area. SPRAY TO WET BUT NOT COMPLETE RUN OFF.

Contact your dealer or Mycotech Corporation for specific recommendations.

ADJUVANTS

Mycotrol ES is designed for application without additional wetting agents and spreaders. If adjuvants are needed for some other reason, contact your dealer of Mycotech Corporation for specific recommendations. Some wetting agents and spreaders kill the spores, the active ingredient in Mycotrol ES, or contribute to poor mixing and spray problems.

COMPATIBILITY WITH CHEMICAL INSECTICIDES

Mycotrol ES is compatible with most chemical insecticides. However some insecticide formulations can kill the fungal spores, the active ingredient in Mycotrol ES. If you are going to use Mycotrol ES in combination with other pesticides, contact your dealer of Mycotech Corporation for specific information. In all cases, pesticides should be used in accordance with their labels.

COMPATIBILITY WITH FUNGICIDES

Mycotrol ES is not compatible in tank mix with fungicides. Contact Mycotech or your dealer for specific recommendations on using Mycotrol ES with fungicides.

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; or drip (trickle) 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 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.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

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.

Supply tank agitation is necessary if Mycotrol ES is diluted in water before injection into irrigation system. Spray tank agitation is not necessary if Mycotrol ES is used without dilution provided the product is resuspended before adding to the other spray tank and that contents of spray tank are used the same day.

For best results in foliar applications, time Mycotrol ES chemigation with the end of irrigation water application. Time injection duration to apply Mycotrol ES in the minimum irrigation volume necessary to achieve uniform coverage immediately prior to shutting off irrigation water. Excessive overhead irrigation during and after chemigation will wash active ingredient (spores) off foliage, reducing effectiveness.
For best results in soil applications, apply sufficient volume of water to carry Mycotrol ES into proximity of the target pests. Mycotrol ES may be diluted with water in the supply tank to achieve a volume suitable for the injection head rate. Supply tank must be agitated to obtain a uniform emulsion. Add water to supply tank, start agitation, then add Mycotrol ES

Mycotrol ES is not compatible in tank mix with certain fungicides and insecticides. Consult your dealer or Mycotech Corporation for information on compounds which are not compatible with Mycotrol ES.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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.

Supply tank agitation is necessary if Mycotrol ES is diluted in water before injection into irrigation system. Spray tank agitation is not necessary if Mycotrol ES is used without dilution provided the product is resuspended before adding the other spray tank and that contents of spray tank are used in 24 hours or less.

For best results, time Mycotrol ES chemigation with the end of irrigation water application. Time injection duration to apply Mycotrol ES in the minimum irrigation volume necessary to achieve uniform coverage immediately prior to shutting off irrigation water. Excessive irrigation during and after chemigation will wash active ingredient (spores) off foliage, reducing effectiveness.

Mycotrol ES may be diluted with water in the supply tank to achieve a volume suitable for the injection head rate. Supply tank must be agitated to obtain a uniform emulsion. Add water to supply tank, start agitation, then add Mycotrol ES.

Mycotrol ES is not compatible in tank mix with certain fungicides and insecticides. Consult your dealer or Mycotech Corporation for information on compounds which are not compatible with Mycotrol ES.

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

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.

A pesticide supply tank with agitation is recommended for flood furrow or border chemigation.

Apply Mycotrol continuously for the duration of irrigation water application to achieve uniform distribution and penetration of active ingredient (spores) in the soil.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE

- Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
- Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid storage below freezing temperatures or above 85°F. Mycotrol ES stability decreases with time at elevated temperatures above 85°F. Tightly reclose the container of unused product. Do not contaminate unused product with water.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

- Do not reuse as a container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary land fill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Mycotrol ES conforms to the description set forth on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes described herein when used according to the label directions and specified conditions. The manufacturer disclaims any and all other express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for particular purpose. Buyers and users shall assume all risk and responsibility for potential loss or damage if this product is used, stored, handled or applied in a manner inconsistent with this labeling. To the extent permitted by law, manufacturer shall not be liable for more than the purchase price for the quantity involved including incidental, consequential or special damages.