

66222-154

11/16/2010

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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

NOV 16 2010

Anne Stout
Maia, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

SUBJECT: Label Amendment
Equus 720 SST
EPA Reg. No. 66222-154; Decision Number 439025
Your Submission Dated August 12, 2010

Dear Ms. Stout:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended; adding new use sites and other administrative amendments and to match the uses found on 50534-188 label is acceptable provided that you make the following labeling changes:

1. On page 1, delete the colons after the subheadings in the First Aid section.
2. On page 2, in the Resistance Management section, the chemical name must read "Equus 720 SST".
3. To support the use of flowable concentrates (FIC) on non-bell peppers, by 12/3/2011 if using a chlorothalonil source other than EPA Reg. No. 50534-7, you must conduct one additional side-by-side field trial (860.1500) with non-bell peppers. The trial must reflect side-by-side plots receiving applications of the FIC and WDG formulations at 1x the proposed maximum seasonal rate and the trial must be conducted in Zone 8. If the trial indicates that residues in/on samples treated with the FIC formulation are higher than in/on samples treated with the WDG formulation, two additional field trials will be required, so that a total of three field trials are available reflecting application of the FIC formulation to non-bell peppers.

The following must also be cited or submitted if chlorothalonil source is used other than EPA Reg. No 50534-7:

- Immunotoxicity 870.7800 – due date 11-10-2012

- Acute Neurotoxicity 879.6200 – due date 11-10-2011

Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release your product for shipment. This label supersedes all previously accepted labels.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, contact Rose Kearns of my staff by phone at 703-305-56111 or via email at kearns.rosemary@epa.gov or myself at 703-308-9358 or via email at kish.tony@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



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

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS 30821
In EPA Letter Dated

Nov. 16, 2010

Equus[®] 720 SST

Fungicide

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide Act
as amended, this pesticide
is registered under EPA Reg. No.
66222-154 % BY WT.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	54.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	46.0%
	TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 6.0 Pounds of Active Ingredient Per Gallon (720 Grams Per Liter)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING-AVISO

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

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

EPA Reg. No. 66222-154

EPA Est. No. [REDACTED]

Net Contents: _____ Gallons

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact Prostar at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Persons having temporary irritation may respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

Causes eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get into eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not take internally.

Note to user: This product may produce temporary allergic side effects characterized by redness of the eyes, mild bronchial irritation, and redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reactions should contact a physician.

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 A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

For WPS or non-WPS applications made in enclosed areas, such as greenhouses, applicators and other handlers must wear a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter.

WPS Uses (commercial production on farms, forests, nurseries, sodfarms, and in greenhouses): Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear such as goggles, safety glasses, or face shield

Non-WPS Uses (such as applications to non-residential turf, golf courses, etc.): Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- A dust/mist filtering respirator if the mixer/loader/applicator uses a high-pressure hand-wand sprayer

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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 Part 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface waters for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear such as goggles, safety glasses, or face shield

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days, entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

- (1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS-required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
- (2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
 - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes,

50821

- that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep residues out of their eyes,
- that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and
- how to operate the eyeflush container.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR Part 170.
 The WPS applies when the product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.
 Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Equus® 720 SST is a flowable product containing chlorothalonil to be used as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

To avoid the development of tolerant or resistant strains of fungi, Equus 720SST should always be tank mixed with a fungicide of different chemistry, and/or a fungicide of different chemistry should be alternated with Equus 720SST at each application. If after using Equus 720SST as labeled and the treatment is not effective, a tolerant or resistant strain of fungi may be present. Discontinue the use of Equus 720SST for at least one season.

Equus 720 SST is effective for use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Equus 720 SST has a multi-site mode of action and may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your Federal or State Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Equus 720 SST in programs that seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Equus 720 SST can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

Do not combine Equus 720 SST in a spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective, and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine Equus 720 SST with DiPel 4L, Foil®, Triton AG-98, Triton B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to crops listed on this label.

Note: prior to pouring, slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture.

The required amount of Equus 720 SST should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of Equus 720 SST in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of Equus 720 SST per acre, unless specified otherwise. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE SITES ONLY

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Excluding helicopters, nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable conditions (see **Wind, Temperature**).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE—General Techniques

- **Volume**-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure**-Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE—Aircraft

- **Number of nozzles**-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- **Nozzle orientation**-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type**-Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Application should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the application must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND

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

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind; however, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR-ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air-assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **NOTE:** Air-assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration.

AIR-ASSISTED (AIR-BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air-assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigations system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only on crops specifically designated in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

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

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Always inject Equus 720 SST into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides on the intake line on the suction side of the pump.
8. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.
9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

Equus 720 SST may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as noted in Sections A and B. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

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

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

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix labeled amount of Equus 720 SST for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Equus 720 SST has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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

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

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30 to 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of Equus 720 SST for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Equus 720 SST plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. Equus 720 SST can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Equus 720 SST has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

Do not use on greenhouse grown crops.

CROP DIRECTIONS-FIELD AND ROW CROPS

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment)-Apply Equus 720 SST at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Gallonage will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range between 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1,400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Either ground or aircraft methods of application are permitted unless specific directions are given for a crop. Rates in the table below are expressed in pints per acre unless otherwise noted.

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF EQUUS 720 SST PER APPLICATION PINTS/ACRE	SEASONAL LIMITS (PINTS/ACRE/ YEAR)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
ASPARAGUS	Cercospora Blight Purple Spot Rust	2.0-4.0	12.0	Use in 25 to 50 gallons per acre by ground equipment only. Begin application after harvest of spears when conditions favor disease development on ferns, generally when leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 2- to 4-week intervals until ferns are no longer productive, but do not apply at less than 14-day intervals. Use high rate and shortest application interval when conditions favor disease

				development. Do not apply within 190 days (120 days in CA and AZ) before harvest.
BEANS, DRY (except soybeans) Bean, adzuki Bean, broad Bean, dry Bean, lablab Bean, Navy Bean, kidney Bean, lima Bean, moth Bean, mung Bean, pink Bean, pinto Bean, tepary Bean, urd Bean, yardlong Catjang Chickpea (garbanzo) Cowpea Lupin, grain Lupin Bean, rice Bean, runner Bean, jackbean Pea, blackeyed Pea, southern	Anthrachnose Ascochyta Blight Cercospora Leaf Blotch Downy Mildew Rust	1.37-2.0	8.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications at first onset of disease which may occur as early as 2 to 4 weeks before flowering. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. For use only on beans to be harvested dry with pods removed. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
BEANS, SNAP	Rust	1.37-3.0	12.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat as necessary, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. For resistance management of rust, alternate with another fungicide registered for bean rust control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Botrytis Blight (Gray Mold)	3.0		
BLUEBERRIES	Anthrachnose (Ripe Rot)(suppression) Mummy Berry (suppression)	3.0-4.0	12.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 100 gallons per acre, applying by ground or air. Begin applications at budbreak (green tip). Repeat applications at 10-day intervals until early bloom, but do not apply at less than 10-day intervals. Use the higher rate when under high disease pressure. Do not apply after full bloom; otherwise, phytotoxicity may occur to developing fruit. Do not apply within 42 days before harvest.
	Rust Septoria Leaf Spot	3.0-4.0	12.0	After all berries are harvested, a foliar application may be made to maintain healthy leaves for the following season. Apply in sufficient water, normally 20 to 100 gallons per acre applying by ground or air. Repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 10-day intervals.
BRASSICA, HEAD AND STEM Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese (tight-headed varieties only) Cabbage, Chinese (Napa) Cabbage, Chinese mustard Cauliflower Cavalo, broccolo Kohlrabi	Alternaria Leaf Spot Downy Mildew	1.5	11.7	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications after transplants are set in field or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Ring Spot (California only)	2.0	11.7	For field-seeded Brussels sprouts only, begin application at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
CARROTS	Alternaria Leaf Blight	1.5-2.0	20.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate

	Cercospora Leaf Spot			coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Equus 720 SST may be applied the day of harvest.
CELERY	Basal Stalk Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Cercospora Early Blight Septoria Late Blight	2.0-3.0	24.0	Start applications when transplants are set in the field, and repeat applications as needed at 7-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Pink Rot (suppression): 7-day schedule	3.0		
	Early Blight Late Blight	1.5-2.0 pints per 100 gallons	24.0	For celery seedbeds, apply 125 gallons total spray per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
CORN (Sweet) CORN (Grown for seed)	Helminthosporium Leaf Blights Rust	0.75-2.0	12.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 7-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields.
CRANBERRIES	Fruit Rots Lophodermium Leaf/Twig Blight	4.0-6.5	20.0	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation at early bloom and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 10-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use 6.5 pints per acre on a 10-day schedule. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application. When applying by chemigation, use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only.
	Upright Dieback	4.0-6.5	20.0	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation in sufficient water to uprights and runners making the first application before bloom when shoots begin growth in the spring. Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 10-day intervals. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application. When applying by chemigation, use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only.
CUCURBITS Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Honeydew melon Momordica spp. (bitter melon, balsam apple) Muskmelon Pumpkin Squash Watermelon Zucchini	Anthracnose Downy Mildew Target Spot	1.5-2.0	21.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Equus 720 SST may be applied the day of harvest. Note: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. Do not apply Equus 720 SST to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present: • Intense heat and sunlight
	Alternaria Leaf Blight Alternaria Leaf Spot Cercospora Leaf Spot Gummy Stem Blight/Vine Decline Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> only) Scab	2.0-3.0		

including cultivars and hybrids of these				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought conditions • Poor vine canopy • Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn <p>Do not combine Equus 720 SST with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use.</p>
FRUITING VEGETABLES (except tomato) Eggplant Groundcherry Okra Pepino Pepper (includes bell, chili, cooking, pimento, sweet) Tomatillo	Anthracoze Botrytis Leaf Mold Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew	1.5	12.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications as a foliage, flower, and fruit spray when disease is expected. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
GINSENG	Alternaria Blight Gray Mold	2.0	16.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications when disease first threatens. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED	Bipolaris Leaf Spot Drechslera Leaf Spot Glume Blotch Leaf Rust Septoria Leaf Spot Stem Rust Stripe Rust	1.0-1.5	6.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Re-apply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 14-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze on treated areas or feed hay produced before harvest. Feeding of treated plant parts after harvest of seed is allowed.
	Selenophoma (Eyespot)	1.0-2.0		
HORSERADISH	Ramularia Stem and Leaf Spot	3.0	24.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications when disease first threatens. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
LUPINE, LENTIL	Anthracoze Ascochyta	1.0 to 1.5	8.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications when disease first threatens. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
MANGOS	Anthracoze	2.0 to 3.5	32.0	Use 20 to 300 gallons per acre, applying by ground or air. Begin applications at early bloom and repeat on a 7- to 14-day interval until early fruit development, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Begin the season with the 2 pint rate on a 14-day treatment interval. If disease pressure is severe, use the higher rate and shorter interval. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
MINT (IN, MI, ND, OR, WI only)	Rust Septoria Leaf Spot	1.37	4.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4- to 8-inches high. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day

				intervals, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 80 days of harvest. Do not feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock.												
ONIONS (Dry bulb) GARLIC	Botrytis Leaf Blight Purple Blotch Botrytis Neck Rot (suppression) Downy Mildew (suppression)	1.0-3.0	20.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Repeat applications as necessary (see table below), but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Rate/Acre</u></th> <th><u>Frequency</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Low Disease Hazard, prior to Infection</td> <td>1 pint</td> <td>10 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low Disease Hazard, some disease present</td> <td>1.37 pints</td> <td>7-10 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Disease hazard</td> <td>3 pints</td> <td>7 days</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> For suppression of neck rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) during storage, use a minimum of 3 weekly applications prior to lifting using 1 3/8 to 3 pints of Equus 720 SST per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.		<u>Rate/Acre</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	Low Disease Hazard, prior to Infection	1 pint	10 days	Low Disease Hazard, some disease present	1.37 pints	7-10 days	High Disease hazard	3 pints	7 days
	<u>Rate/Acre</u>	<u>Frequency</u>														
Low Disease Hazard, prior to Infection	1 pint	10 days														
Low Disease Hazard, some disease present	1.37 pints	7-10 days														
High Disease hazard	3 pints	7 days														
ONIONS (Green bunching) LEEKs, SHALLOTS, ONIONS AND GARLIC GROWN FOR SEED	Botrytis Leaf Blight Purple Blotch Downy Mildew (suppression)	1.5-3.0	9.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods, and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Use the high rate and a 7-day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persists. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on garlic. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks, or shallots.												
PAPAYAS	Alternaria Fruit Spot Anthracnose Stem End Rot	1.5-3.0	9.0	Use sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves, applying by ground only. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease, and continue treatments at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not apply at less than a 14-day interval. Equus 720SST may be applied the day of harvest.												
PARSNIP	Alternaria Leaf Spot Anthracnose Botrytis Blight (Gray Mold) Bottom Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>) Downy Mildew	1.5-2.0	8.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage using ground, air, or chemigation. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day schedule, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.												
PASSION FRUIT	Alternaria Fruit and Leaf Spot Anthracnose Cercospora Fruit Spot	2.0	10.0	Apply with ground equipment using sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin applications during late bloom and repeat at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not apply at less than 14-day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.												
PEANUTS	Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i>) Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium</i>) Pepper Spot Rust	1.0-1.5 1.5	12.0	Use in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting, using ground, air, or chemigation. Repeat at 14-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 14-day intervals. When conditions favor late leaf												

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	Web Blotch			spot or when rust or web blotch occur, apply 1.5 pints per acre at 14-day intervals for the remainder of the season. Alternate chemigation applications with ground or aerial applications. Use 1.5 pints if applying by chemigation. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
PERSIMMONS (FL, HI only)	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.25	6.25	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray per acre for aerial applications. Begin application when disease first threatens. Repeat at 14-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 14-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
POTATOES	Black Dot Botrytis Vine Rot Early Blight Late Blight	0.75; then 1.0-1.5	15.0	Begin applications using ground, air, or chemigation at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 5- to-10 day intervals but do not apply at less than 5-day intervals. Begin applying the higher label rates at 5- to 10-day intervals when any one of the following events occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vines close within the rows • Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV) • The crop reaches 300 P-days Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe. Do not exceed a 10-day application interval when using chemigation. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
RHUBARB	Ramularia Leaf Spot Ascochyta	3.0	18.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals, as needed, but do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
SOYBEANS	Anthracnose Cercospora Leaf Blight (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Diaporthe Pod and Stem Rot Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Purple Seed Stain Rust (Suppression) Septoria Brown Spot	See Below	See Below	For the two application and three application spray programs: Use in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation, using at least 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
		1.5-2.25	6.0	Two application program: For determinate varieties, make the first application at early pod set (R3 stage, and the second at beginning of seed formation (R5). For indeterminate varieties, make the first application when largest pods are 1.0 to 1.25 inches in length. Make the second application 14 days later.
		1.0-2.0	6.0	Three application program: For determinate varieties, make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod set (R3), and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5). For indeterminate varieties, make the first application one week after first flowering, and continue applications at 14-day intervals.

	Stem Canker (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> <i>var. caulivora</i>)	1.0	6.0	Use in 10 to 20 gallons of spray per acre as a band treatment directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliolate leaves (V2). If conditions favor stem canker disease, make a second and third application. Make all applications at 14-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 14-day intervals. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
TOMATOES	Foliage: Early Blight Gray Leaf Mold Gray Leaf Spot Late Blight Septoria Leaf Spot Target Spot	1.37-2.0	20.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications when dew or rain occurs and disease threatens. Apply every 7 to 10 days for foliage diseases. For fruit diseases, begin at fruit set and apply every 7 to 14 days. Do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when disease is severe. Equus 720SST may be applied the day of harvest.
	Fruit: Alternaria Fruit Rot (Black Mold) Anthracnose Botrytis Gray Mold Late Blight Fruit Rot Rhizoctonia Fruit Rot	2.0-2.75		
STRAWBERRY (non-bearing nurseries)	Ramularia leaf spot (<i>Ramularia tulasnei</i>)	1.5	20	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin application when conditions favor leaf spot development, usually following rainy weather or sprinkler irrigation. Repeat applications at 10- to 14-day intervals, but do not apply at less than 10-day intervals. Use the shortest interval when disease conditions are severe. Continue applications until runners are dug. Do not use Equus 720 SST on strawberry plants in commercial fruit production.
STRAWBERRY TRANSPLANTS (preplant dip)	Ramularia leaf spot (<i>Ramularia tulasnei</i>)	1.5 per 100 gallons water	20	Mix Equus 720 SST in water and stir the suspension thoroughly. Stir periodically to assure a uniform mixture. Dip strawberry transplants into the suspension for 5 to 10 minutes until plant surfaces are completely wetted. Transplant treated plant stock into nursery beds without rinsing. Wear chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material when mixing and applying Equus 720 SST as a transplant dip treatment and while handling treated stock. Do not use Equus 720 SST on strawberry plants in commercial fruit production.
YAMS	Anthracnose	1.0-1.25	15.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. Begin applications when disease first threatens. Repeat applications as needed at 10- to 14- day intervals, but do not apply at less than 10-day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS—APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Equus 720 SST in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, apply Equus 720 SST with aircraft using the spray volume in the table below. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating nonbearing or immature trees, use the lower rate of Equus 720 SST. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are allowed unless specific directions are given for a crop. See the following instructions for application and calibration. DO NOT allow livestock to graze treated areas. The following spray volumes are shown as gallons of spray per acre:

CROP	SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons per Acre)
Almonds	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)
Filberts (Hazelnuts) (Oregon only)	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Tart Cherry, Plum, Prune	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)
Pistachios [Note to label editor: this crop may not appear on the marketing label]	20 (concentrate) to 200 (full dilute)
Conifers: Forest Stands	Dilute Concentrate Not used 10 to 20 (aircraft)

Christmas Trees Nursery Beds		100 100	10 to 50 (aircraft or ground equipment) 5 to 10 (ground equipment only)		
CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	EQUUS 720 SST RATE PINTS/ACRE	EQUUS 720 SST RATE PINTS/100 GALLONS*	SEASONAL LIMIT PINTS/ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
ALMONDS	Anthracnose Blossom Blight/Brown Rot Scab Shothole	4	1.33	25	For blossom blight, begin application at popcorn (pink bud) and follow with an application at full bloom. If weather is still conducive for disease development, another application may be made at petal fall. For control of shothole, make an application in the autumn at leaf fall. In the spring, make the first application at budbreak, followed by an application at shuck split to control nut infections and to control scab. Apply by ground or air. Do not apply within 150 days of harvest.
FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)	Eastern Filbert Blight	4.0	1.33	12.0	Begin applications at the onset of disease or when weather conditions favor disease development and repeat applications at 2- to 4-week intervals using the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground or air. Do not apply within a week before or after an oil application or a tank mix containing oil-based pesticides. Do not apply with oils, other pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers. Do not apply within 120 days before harvest. Do not apply through chemigation systems.
FRUIT TREES Apricot Cherry (Sweet), Cherry (Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune	Leaf Curl Shothole	3.1-4.1	1.0-1.38	20.5	For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid-to-late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Equus 720 SST for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where shothole occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight Lacy (Russet) Scab (Plum/Prune)	3.1-4.1	1.0-1.38		Make one application at popcorn (pink, red, or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.
	Black Knot (Cherry, Plum) Cherry Leaf Spot Scab	3.1-4.1	1.0-1.38		In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. Do not apply Equus 720 SST after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10 to 14 days later.
	Restrictions for all pests of Apricot, Cherry (Sweet), Cherry (Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equus 720 SST may be applied the day of harvest. • Apply using ground or air equipment. • Make applications at a minimum of 10-day intervals. 				
PISTACHIO <i>[Note to label editor: this crop may not appear on final</i>	Botryosphaeria Blight Alternaria Late Blight	6.0	3.0	30.0	Make the first application at the beginning of the blossom period followed by an application at full bloom. Make additional applications as required on a 28-day

printed marketing label.]	(suppression)			<p>schedule. The minimum re-treatment interval is 28 days. For Septoria and Botrytis, use the higher rate if disease pressure is severe. Note: Use of this product may result in speckling or reddening of the fruit hull (epicarp). This effect is superficial and has not resulted in any changes in nut quality. Apply by ground or air. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.</p>
	Botrytis Blight Septoria Leaf Spot	4.0-6.0	2.0-3.0	

*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	EQUUS 720 SST RATE PINTS/ACRE	SEASONAL LIMIT PINTS/ ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
CONIFERS Pines, Spruces	See Below	See Below	22.0	For all uses: The minimum re-treatment interval for established trees is 21 days. The minimum re-treatment in nursery beds is 7 days. Apply by ground or air.
	Swiss Needlecast	2.75-5.5		Single-application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands, make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length.
	Scleroderris Canker (Pines) Swiss Needlecast	1.5-2.75		Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3- to 4-week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3-week schedule.
	Sirococcus Tip Blight	2.0-3.5		
	Rhizosphaera Needlecast (Spruces) Scirrhia Brown Spot (Pines)	5.5		
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium Needlecasts (Pines)	2.75-5.5		Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6- to 8-week intervals until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended; then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
	Rhabdocline Needlecast (Douglas fir)	1.5-2.75		Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3- to 4-week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud; then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3-week schedule.
	Botrytis Seedling Blight Phoma Twig Blight	1.5-2.75		Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as long as conditions favorable to disease development persist.
Autoecious Needle Rust (Weir's Cushion)(Spruces)	5.5		Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7- to 10-day intervals.	

MUSHROOMS: Verticillium Brown Spot and Dry Bubble – Apply 2.75 to 5.5 fl. oz. of Equus 720 SST per 1,000 sq. ft. of mushroom bed. Apply as a drench to the mushroom bed surface in at least 12.5 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. of mushroom bed. Make two applications. Apply the high rate (5.5 fl. oz.) of Equus 720 SST in the first application and the low rate (2.75 fl. oz.) of Equus 720 SST in the second application. The first application should be made within two days of top-dressing the spawn-colonized mushroom compost with a casing layer. The second application should be made at pinning. Do not apply within 5 days of first harvest. Make no more than two applications per cropping cycle. Do not apply more than 8.25 fl. oz. of Equus 720 SST per cropping cycle.

GRASS: SODFARMS

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle, and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

Apply Equus 720 SST in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre, applying by ground or air. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist using the rates listed in the following table.

Under severe disease conditions, a single application of 15 pints per acre may be made with a 7 day retreatment interval. Subsequent applications must follow the rates and retreatment intervals outlined in the following table for the remainder of the year.

Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on grass is thoroughly dry. Equus 720 SST should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled, and harvested. Follow all provisions outlined in the **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	LOW DISEASE PRESSURE TREATMENT REGIME		EXTREME DISEASE CONDITION		Application Limit Per Year for Sodfarms (Pints/Acre)*
	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (Pints/Acre)	Maximum Single Application Allowed in a Year (Pints/Acre)	Minimum Retreatment Interval for the Maximum Single Application (Days)	
Dollar Spot	7-10 14-21	2.75 ^a -5.5 5.5-9.66	15	7	17
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7-10 14-21	5.5 5.5-9.66			
Brown Patch	7-14	5.5-9.66			
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10	5.5-9.66			
Red Thread	7-10	5.5-9.66			
Anthracnose	7-14	8.12-9.66			

^aLow rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses. Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:
 Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.
 Leaf Spot, Melting Out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.
 Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.
 Anthracnose: *Collectotrichum*

*Do not use for sodfarms at application rates greater than 13 lbs. a.i. (17 pints of Equus 720 SST) per acre per year.

GRASSES: GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS

For low disease pressure, follow the retreatment intervals and the application rates provided below, applying by ground. For an extreme disease condition, a single maximum application of 15 pints per acre with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days can be made each year. After making the 15 pint per acre application, the low disease regime must be followed for the remainder of the year. For Equus 720 SST, no more than 34.6 pints per acre may be applied per year on fairways. For reentry into treated areas, refer to the **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	LOW DISEASE PRESSURE TREATMENT REGIME		EXTREME DISEASE CONDITION		Maximum Application Rate Per Year for Fairways (Pints/Acre)
	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (Pints/Acre)	Maximum Single Application Allowed in a Year (Pints/Acre)	Minimum Retreatment Interval for the Maximum Single Application (Days)	
Dollar Spot	7-10 14-21	2.75 ^a -5.5 5.5-9.7	15	7	34.6
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7-10 14-21	5.5 5.5-9.7			
Brown Patch	7-14	5.5-9.7			
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10	5.5-9.7			
Red Thread	7-10	5.5-9.7			
Anthracnose	7-14	8.33-9.7			

^aLow rate is not effective on intensively mowed turfgrasses such as golf course tees and greens. Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:
 Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.
 Leaf Spot, Melting Out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.
 Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.
 Anthracnose: *Collectotrichum*

GRASSES: GOLF COURSE TEES, GREENS, AND ORNAMENTAL TURF USES

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle, and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

For low disease pressure, follow the retreatment intervals and the application rates provided below, applying by ground. For an extreme disease condition, a single maximum application of 15.0 pints per acre with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days can be made. For Equus 720 SST, maximum yearly application limits exist for fairways, greens, and other nonresidential ornamental turf. For reentry into treated areas, refer to the **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box.

DISEASES CONTROLLED ¹	APPLICATION INTERVAL (DAYS)	APPLICATION RATE (FL. OZ./1000 SQ FT)		MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE PER YEAR FOR ORNAMENTAL TURF, TEES AND GREENS (FL. OZ./1000 SQ FT)
		Low disease pressure regime	High disease pressure regime (single maximum application (fl. oz) and retreatment interval (days))	
Dollar Spot	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	12.7 fl. oz/1000 sq ft (ornamental turf) 25.4 fl. oz/1000 sq ft (tees) 35.7 fl. oz/1000 sq ft (greens)
Brown Patch	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Leaf Spot, Melting Out	7-10	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Red Thread	7-10	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Anthracnose	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Copper Spot	7-10	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Stem Rust (Blue Grass)	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
DICHONDRA: Leaf Spot (CALIFORNIA ONLY)	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	

Diseases listed are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*; *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia solani*, *R. zeae*, *R. cerealis*.

Leaf Spots; Melting Out; Brown Blight; *Drechslera* spp. (including *D. poae*, *D. siccans*, *Bipolaris sorokiniana*, *Curvularia* spp.)

Gray Leaf Spot: *Pyricularia grisea*, *P. oryzae*

Red Thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*

Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum graminicola*

Copper Spot: *Gloeocercospora sorghi*

Stem Rust: *Puccinia graminis*

Dichondra Leaf Spot: *Alternaria* spp.

Gray Snow Mold caused by *Typhula* spp.: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate spray coverage (2-10 gallons per 1000 sq. ft). Apply a single application of 5.5 fl. oz of Equus 720 SST per 1000 sq. ft. of turf area. Subsequent applications of 3 ½ fluid ounces per 1000 sq. ft. must be made at 7 day intervals and before snow cover in autumn. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, reapply at 3.5 fl oz per 1000 sq. ft. at monthly intervals until gray snow mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where pink snow mold (*Gerlachia* or *Fusarium* patch) is likely to occur, apply a single application of Equus 720 SST at 5 ½ fluid ounces in combination with products containing iprodione at 2.0 ounces active ingredient per 1000 sq ft of turf area; subsequent applications of 3 ½ fluid ounces per 1000 square feet must be made at 7 days retreatment intervals. Read and observe all label directions for products containing this active ingredient. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to tees, and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 ounces per 1000 square feet of Equus 720 SST may be applied to greens.

Fusarium (*Gerlachia*) Patch: For control of *Fusarium* patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 5 ½ fluid ounces of Equus 720 SST per 1000 sq feet. Begin applications in autumn and reapply at 3 ½ fluid ounces per 1000 square feet at 21 to 28 day intervals until conditions favorable for *Fusarium* patch no longer prevail. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 sq ft may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to tees, and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 ounces per 1000 square feet of Equus 720 SST may be applied to greens.

Algae: For prevention of algae on turfgrasses, apply Equus 720 SST at the rate of 2 1/8 to 3 ½ fluid ounces per 1000 square feet on a 7 to 14 day re-treatment interval. For severe algae control, a single application of 5 ½ fluid ounces per 1000 square feet may be made, followed by applications of 3 ½ fluid ounces with a 7 days retreatment interval. When algae is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with Equus 720 SST applications. Several applications may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventative spray program with Equus 720 SST will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable for algal growth. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to tees, and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 ounces per 1000 square feet of Equus 720 SST may be applied to greens.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Equus 720 SST may be used on ornamental plants grown in the field, nurseries, or greenhouses, and for spot treatment of ornamental plants growing in landscapes. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, and the widely varying growing conditions, it is impossible to test every variety for sensitivity to Equus 720 SST. Prior to commercial use, apply the labeled rates to a small area of plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days prior to treatment of a commercial crop.

Field Grown Ornamentals: No more than 48 pints per acre of Equus 720 SST may be applied to field-grown ornamentals per year, applying by ground, air, or chemigation. For aerial application to field-planted ornamentals, a minimum rate of 10 gallons of spray per acre should be used during application. Equus 720 SST should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry. For field-grown roses, apply 1.4 pints of Equus 720 SST per acre for a single application. For field-planted pachysandra, apply 4.1 pints of Equus 720 SST per acre for a single application.

Ornamentals grown in nurseries, greenhouses: Do not use mistblowers or high pressure spray equipment when making applications of Equus 720 SST in greenhouses. Apply Equus 720 SST at the rate of 1.37 pints per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in the tables below. Apply in a spray until foliage run-off occurs when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply Equus 720 SST at 7 day intervals. Equus 720 SST should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

Do not combine Equus 720 SST in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective, and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Spot treatment of ornamental plants growing in landscapes: Apply Equus 720 SST at the rate of 1.3 teaspoons per 2 gallons of water. Apply in a spray until foliage run-off occurs when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply Equus 720 SST at 7 day intervals. Equus 720 SST should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

Use of Equus 720 SST is labeled for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of Equus 720 SST at the labeled rates. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses, using labeled rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial treatments and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits. **NOTE:** Fruits and other treated foliage must not be eaten or fed to livestock.

Diseases Controlled by Equus 720 SST:

1. Leaf Spots/Foliar Blights:

Actinopelte Leaf Spot
 Alternaria Leaf Spot/Leaf Blight
 Anthracnose Leaf Blotch, Spot
 Anthracnose (Discula) Blight
 Ascochyta Blight
 Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) Leaf Spot
 Black Spot on Roses
 Botrytis Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight
 Cephalosporium Leaf Spot
 Cercospora Leaf Spot
 Cercosporidium Leaf Spot
 Coryneum Blight (Shothole)
 Corynespora Leaf Spot
 Curvularia Leaf Spot
 Cylindrosporium Leaf Spot
 Dactylaria Leaf Spot
 Didymellina Leaf Spot
 Drechlera Leaf Spot
 Fabraea (Entomosporium) Leaf Spot
 Fusarium Leaf Spot
 Gloeosporium Black Leaf Spot
 Ink spot (Drechslera)
 Marssonina Leaf Spot
 Monilinia Blossom Blight, Twig Blight
 Mycosphaerella Ray Blight
 Mycothecium Leaf Spot, Brown Rot
 Nematostoma Leaf Blight
 Phyllosticta Leaf Spot
 Rhizoctonia Aerial or Web Blight
 Ramularia Leaf Spot
 Septoria Leaf Spot
 Sphaeropsis Leaf Spot
 Stagonospora Leaf Scorch
 Tan Leaf Spot (Curvularia)
 Volutella Leaf Blight

2. Flower Spots/Blights:

Botrytis Flower Spot, Flower Blight
 Curvularia Flower Spot, Flower Blight
 Monilinia Blossom Blight
 Ovulinia Flower Blight
 Rhizopus Blossom Blight
 Sclerotinia Flower Blight

3. Cylindrocladium Stem Canker

4. Phytophthora Leaf Blight/ Dieback

5. Powdery Mildews:

Erysiphe cichoracearum
Microsphaera spp.

6. Rusts:

Gymnosporangium spp.
Puccinia spp.
Pucciniastrum hydrangeae

7. Taphrina Blister

8. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)

Ornamentals for treatment with Equus 720 SST: Avoid applications during bloom periods for those plants where flower injury is unacceptable. For poinsettia, discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on bracts. For roses, use 1.1 pints per 100 gallons of water.

PLANT	DISEASES	COMMENTS
Aglaonema	1	
Andromeda (Pieris)	4	
Arabian Violet	2	
Areca Palm	1	
Artemesia	1	
Ash, Fraxinus	1	
Aspen	1	
Azalea	1,2, 4	
Begonia	1	
Boston Fern	1	
Buckeye, Horsechestnut	1	
Camellia	2	
Camation	1,2	
Cherry-laurel	1	
Chrysanthemum	1,2	
Crabapple	1,6,8	
Crocus	1	
Daffodil	1	
Daisy	1	
Dogwood	1	
Dumbcane, Dieffenbachia	1	
Dracaena	1	
Eucalyptus	3	
Euonymus	1	
Fatsia (Aralia)	1	
Ficus	1	
Firethorn, Pyracantha	1	
Florida Ruffle Fern	1	
Flowering Almond	1,2	
Flowering Cherry	1,2	
Flowering Peach	1,2	
Flowering Plum	1,2	
Flowering Quince	1,2	
Geranium	1,6	
Gladiolus	1,2	
Hawthorn	1,6	
Holly	1	
Hollyhock	6	
Hydrangea (Foliage Only)	1,6	
Iris	1,2	
Leatherleaf Fern	1	
Lilac	5	
Lily	1	
Lipstick Plant	1	
Magnolia	1	
Maple	1	
Marigold	1	
Ming Aralia	1	
Mountain Laurel	1	
Narcissus	1	
Oak (Red Group Only)	1,7	
Oregon Grape (Mahonia)	6	
Oyster Plant (Rhoeoe)	1	
Pachysandra	1	Use 3.0 pints of Equus 720 SST per 100 gallons of water for greenhouse-grown plants
Pansy	1	
Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea)	1	
Peperomia	1	
Petunia	1,4	
Philodendron	1,4	
Phlox	1	

Photinia	1	
Poinsettia	1	Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible
Poplar	1	
Prayer Plant (Maranta)	1	
Privet, Ligustrum	1	
Rhododendron	1,2,4	
Rose	1	Use 1.1 pints per 100 gallons of water for greenhouse-grown plants.
Sand Cherry	1,2	
Sequoia	1	
Spiraea	1	
Statice	1	
Sycamore, Planetree	1	
Syngonium	1	
Tulip	1	
Viburnum	5	
Walnut, Juglans	1	
Zebra Plant (Aphelandra)	1	
Zinnia	1,5	

The following ornamental plant species which have been tested with Equus 720 SST at labeled rates did not exhibit phototoxicity.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Aechmea
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Birdnest Fern
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium
<i>Calathea makoyana</i>	Peacock Plant
<i>Calistephus chinensis</i>	Aster
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal Plum
<i>Clerodendron thomsonae</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Codiaeum</i> spp.	Croton
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti Plant
<i>Crassula argentea</i>	Jade Plant
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Holly Leaf Fern
<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	Venus Fly Trap
<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	False Aralia
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Golden Pothos, Scindapsus
<i>Episcia cupreata</i>	Flame Violet
<i>Fittonia</i> spp.	Silver-Nerve Plant
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerbera Daisy
<i>Gynura sarmentosa</i>	Purple Passion Vine
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Hoya</i> spp.	Wax Plant
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	Impatiens
<i>Pilea cadierei</i>	Aluminum plant
<i>Platynerium</i> spp.	Staghorn Fern
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> "Hahnii"	Birdsnest Sansevieria
<i>Tolmeia menziesii</i>	Piggy-Back Plant
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Spineless Yucca
<i>Zygocactus truncatus</i>	Christmas Cactus

Note: Do not apply Equus 720 SST to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat. Store product in original container only away from water, food, or feed. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lid and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or diluted product into food or drink containers.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used according to the label instructions or chemically reprocessed may be disposed of on site or at a landfill or waste disposal facility approved for pesticide disposal, or in accordance with all applicable Federal, state, or local regulations. For further guidance, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Empty containers retain vapor and product residues.

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or 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.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with chlorothalonil only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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