



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number: 67690-36

Date of Issuance: AUG 2 2005

Terms of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: Camelot

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- XX Registration
Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

SePRO Corporation
11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600
Carmel, IN 46032-4565

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.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, this product is conditionally registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency.

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

- 1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA Section 3(c)(5) when the agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA Section 4.
2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read "EPA Reg. No. 67690-36"
b. Add a footnote 7 to the following crops: beech, oak, date palm, peach, pear, and plum. Add the following footnote: "7 fruit and nuts may not be used as human or animal food"
c. The "Limitation of Remedies" statement must make it clear that the disclaimer statements are the registrant's and do not come from EPA. This can be done by using statements such as "To the fullest extent permitted by law, the manufacturer shall not be liable...." or "It is the manufacturer's intention that...."
3. Submit one copy of the final printed label before releasing the product for shipment.

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 copy of your label stamped "Accepted with comments" is included for your records.

Signature of Approving Official:

Tony Kish (handwritten signature)

Date:

Tony Kish, Acting Product Manager (22)
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division

2/16

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

AUG 2 2005

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

67690-36

Camelot 67690-m2

Logo (SePRO Corporation)

Camelot*
FUNGICIDE/BACTERICIDE
EMULSIFIABLE LIQUID

Active Ingredient
Copper salts of fatty and rosin acids* 58.0%
Inert Ingredients 42.0%
Total 100.0%
Contains petroleum distillates, xylene or xylene range aromatic solvent
* Metallic Copper equivalent 5.14%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

First Aid	
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.
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 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 further treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call 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. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

See Label for Additional Precautions and Directions for use.

For additional information on our products, please visit www.sepro.com.

EPA REG. NO. 67690-m2
FPL 012605

EPA EST. NO. xx-xxxx
SPC xxx-xxx

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SePRO Corporation
Carmel, IN 46032, USA

Net Contents: _____

Camelot 67690-m2

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)
CAUTION**

Contains petroleum distillates. Causes skin irritation and moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyvinyl chloride
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

4/16

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 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyvinyl chloride
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear
- 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.

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

5/16

Camelot 67690-m2

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry, secure place away from fire or open flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product is not damaged by freezing, but preferably store at temperatures above 32° F. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved landfill.

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: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities, or plastic containers by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Camelot may be applied up to day of harvest.

Camelot may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

The per acre use rate of Camelot is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to Minimum Recommended Spray Volume Table. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from Camelot. When treating by aerial application or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

Consult the Camelot label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 4 to 6 pints and 7 to 10 days), higher rates and shorter intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

- Camelot **should not be applied** in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank mix Camelot with Aliette® fungicide for use on any ornamentals unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution because severe phytotoxicity may result. Do not tank mix with products containing diazinon or thiophanate-methyl or with chelated or liquid fertilizers.
- Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of Camelot resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.

6/16

Camelot 67690-m2

- Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and potential crop injury prior to commercial use of a new tank mix; otherwise, tank mixing should not be undertaken.
- It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.
- Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.
- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibration have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by State and local regulatory authorities.
- When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Spreaders, stickers, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank or contact your chemical supplier. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures.

ORNAMENTALS: Species as listed.

**Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons Per Acre)
When Applying Camelot**

	Aerial	Ground	
		Dilute	Concentrate
Ornamentals	10	100	50

* Pesticide application equipment such as Curtec® or other similar sprayers which are capable of obtaining thorough coverage at low volumes may be used at as low as 20 gallons per acre of spray volume.

ORNAMENTALS

Use Camelot for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems on ornamentals in greenhouses, shadehouses, outdoor nurseries and outdoor landscape plantings.

For ornamental plants, apply as a thorough cover spray using 3 pints of Camelot in 100 gallons of water. Spray foliage and stems to run-off. For application to small areas, use one tablespoon of Camelot per gallon of water. **One tablespoon of Camelot per gallon is equivalent to 3 pints per 100 gallons of**

Camelot 67690-m2

water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Camelot may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides registered for use on ornamentals as a maintenance spray. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to Camelot have been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species listed on this label under the conditions tested. However, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, and the wide range of growing conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Camelot. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Camelot can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Camelot can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

NOTE: This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Disease</u>
Aglaonema	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Andromeda, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Leaf Spots, Twig Blight
Aralia	<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	Alternaria, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.	Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots
Azalea ¹	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Begonia	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp., <i>Erwinia</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.), Powdery Mildew
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i> ,	Anthracnose,

Camelot 67690-m2

	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback
Camphor Tree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Canna	<i>Canna</i> spp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation ¹	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Alternaria Blight, Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Cedar	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	Tip Blight
Chinese Tallow Tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.)
Chrysanthemum ¹	<i>Dendranthemax grandiflorum</i>	Bacterial Blight, Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Twig Blight
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Delphinium	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Bacterial Soft Rot, Bacterial Spot
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Anthracnose
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Dracaena	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dumb Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i>)
Easter Lily ²	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i>	Botrytis Blight
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i>)

9/16

Camelot 67690-m2

Elm, Chinese	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Fern, Holly	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Fig, Weeping	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Filbert (Ornamental)	<i>Corylus</i> spp.	Filbert Blight
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiola	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Blight, Botrytis Gray Mold
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Grape Ivy	<i>Cissus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Hibiscus ⁴	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Bacterial Blight, Leaf Spots
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Honeysuckle, Tatarian	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens sallerana</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Indian Hawthorn ⁵	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Iris ⁶	<i>Iris</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) ¹	<i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>H. canariensis</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot

Camelot 67690-m2

Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Leaf Spots
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Anthrachnose, Cedar Apple Rust, Cercospora Needle Blight, Twig Blight
Lantana	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Cercospera Needle Blight
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot
Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Anthrachnose, Leaf Blight
Loblolly Bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	Anthrachnose
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Entomosporium maculata</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthrachnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla</i> spp.	Anthrachnose
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.	Anthrachnose, Leaf Spots, Pseudomonas Leaf Blight
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Flower Rot
Mountain-Ash	<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Mulberry (Ornamental)	<i>Morus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Narcissus	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Leaf Blight
Nepthytis	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Anthrachnose, Leaf Spots
Oak, Laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot

Camelot 67690-m2		
Oregon Grapeholly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Leaf Spots
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	Volutella Leaf Blight
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, Parlor	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Palm, Queen	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Palm, Washingtonia	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Peach (Flowering) ³	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pear (Flowering)	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Fire Blight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	<i>Pentas</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)
Peony	<i>Paeonia</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> , <i>Vinca</i> spp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	Bacterial Blight, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip)	<i>Photinia x fraserii</i> , <i>P. glabra</i>	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Diplodia Tip Blight, Dothistroma Needle Blight
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anthracnose
Plantain Lily ⁶	<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Plum (Flowering) ³	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Botrytis Blight, Powdery Mildew
Pothos	<i>Scindapsus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	<i>Calliandra</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot

Camelot 67690-m2

Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Fire Blight, Scab
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose ¹	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Black Spot, Powdery Mildew
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Anthrachnose, Dieback, Downy Mildew
Spathe Flower	<i>Spathiphyllum</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Needle Casts
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Anthrachnose, Leaf Spots
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Anthrachnose, Botrytis Blight
Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> , <i>V. plicatum</i> , <i>V. suspensum</i>	Anthrachnose
Viola (Pansy, Violet)	<i>Viola</i> spp.	Downy Mildew
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Anthrachnose
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Needle Blight
Yucca (Adam's Needle)	<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Leaf Spots

¹ Discoloration of blooms may occur on certain varieties or colors of these plants. To avoid this problem, do not spray just before or during flower period.

² Apply Camelot at 5 to 6 pints per 100 gallons of water.

³ Apply dormant through bloom only.

⁴ Hibiscus - Do not apply to plants in flower.

⁵ For Indian Hawthorn use 4 to 5 pints per 100 gallons of water.

⁶ Some cultivars may be sensitive to Camelot.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. If unfamiliar with the use of Camelot, apply the recommended rate to a few plants and observe after 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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

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

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 the 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.

14/16

Camelot 67690-m2

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

NOTE: It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment such as aluminum, rubber and synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Stickers, spreaders, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

Camelot should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Camelot has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

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 also 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.

NOTE: It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment such as aluminum, rubber and synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders

12/16

should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Stickers, spreaders, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

Camelot should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Camelot has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPRINKLER APPLICATION OF CAMELOT

To apply Camelot and/or tank mixes with it through a sprinkler irrigation system, apply the recommended rate to each sprinkled acre. Any sprinkler irrigation system must give thorough, complete and uniform coverage for best disease control. Use irrigation and injection equipment that complies with label instructions above.

Depending on the type of injection equipment, Camelot may be injected into the irrigation line either undiluted or diluted with water for easier metering. The preferred method is to dilute the required volume of Camelot with an equal or greater volume of water in the supply tank. When mixing, add water to the supply tank first. Then slowly add Camelot to the tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating. Use sufficient initial agitation to effect mixing, and continue agitation during application. If tank mixed with other compatible products, add them to the water with agitation by first adding wettable powders, flowables and then emulsifiable pesticides, including Camelot. When Camelot is used undiluted, the supply tank must be free of any water residue and no water should enter the tank until Camelot has been completely emptied, as gelling may occur. If gelling occurs, add additional water so that the water volume at least equals the amount of Camelot remaining and mix until gel returns to solution. If this dilution step is necessary, recalibrate injection device to compensate for the dilution.

Camelot may be applied with up to 1½ inches of irrigation water per acre. To avoid runoff, do not exceed irrigation rates for your soil.

10/10

Camelot 67690-m2

Warranty Disclaimer

SePRO Corporation warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. SEPRO CORPORATION MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks Of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of SePRO Corporation as the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at SePRO Corporation's election, one of the following:

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

SePRO Corporation shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless SePRO Corporation is promptly notified of such losses or damages in writing. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

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