

ACCEPTED

AUG 26 1997

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, it is amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 70246-1

CT-100

(Fungicide/Bactericide/Algaecide/Herbicide)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (& Domestic Animals)

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. May cause allergic skin response. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.
- Overhead Exposure: wear chemical-resistant headgear.
- Mixers/Loaders: add a chemical resistant apron.
- For Cleaning Equipment: add a chemical-resistant apron.

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.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Copper Expressed as Metallic*.....5.1%
 INERT INGREDIENTS:.....94.9%
 TOTAL:.....100%

* From Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER- PELIGRO

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

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. CALL A PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of potable water for at least 15 minutes and CALL A PHYSICIAN.

IF ON SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contra-indicate use of gastric lavage.

SEE SIDE AND BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

NET WEIGHT: 9.85 Pounds
 NET CONTENTS: 1 Gallon
 CONTAINS: 0.5 Pounds/Gallon

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Direct application of CT-100 to water may cause a significant reduction in populations of aquatic invertebrates, plants, and fish. Do not treat more than one-half of a lake or pond at one time in order to avoid depletion of oxygen for decaying vegetation. Allow 1 to 2 weeks between treatments for oxygen levels to recover. Trout and other species of fish may be killed at the application rates recommended of this label, especially in soft or acidic waters. Do not contaminate water when disposing of excess product. (See Disposal Instructions). Consult you local State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters. Permits may be required before treating such waters. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters.

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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

MFG BY: CHEMTECH, Inc.
 3700 S. Hoyt Ave.
 Muncie, IN 47302

Establishment No. 70246 - IN - 1
 EPA Registration No. 70246 - R

PM-22

Reg # 70246-1

8/26/97

197

CT-100
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not use 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 requirement specific to your State and Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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. 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, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. For any requirements specific to your State, consult the agency in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- * Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- * Waterproof gloves
- * Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- * Protective eyewear
- * Overhead exposure: wear chemical-resistant headgear
- * Mixers/Loaders: add a chemical-resistant apron
- * For Cleaning Equipment: add a chemical-resistant apron.

297

CT-100 DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 2)

GENERAL ALGAE/BACTERIA CONTROL:

For algae/bacteria control, apply in the spring or early summer when algae/bacteria first appear. The dosages are variable, and depend upon algae/bacterial species, water hardness, water temperature, amount of algae/bacteria present as well as whether water is clear, turbid, flowing or static. Preferably, the water should be clear with temperatures above 60 degrees F (15.6 degrees C). Higher dosages are required at lower water temperatures, higher algae/bacteria concentrations, and for hard water. Applications should be done by pouring CT-100 directly from the container into the irrigation canals, lakes, ponds, watercourses, decorative pools or fountains. Several application points speed up dispersal. Static water requires less chemical for algae/bacteria control than does flowing water. Use higher dosages for chlorella, natelli, and filamentous algae (pond scum), and lower doses for platonic algae. If there is uncertainty about the dosage, begin with a lower dose and increase until control is achieved, or until the maximum allowable level has been reached.

Treatment of algae can result in oxygen loss from the decomposition of dead algae. This loss can cause fish suffocation. If the algae covers more than one-third of the total water area, treat in sections. Treat one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait for 10-14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow the fish to move into untreated areas. In regions where ponds freeze in winter, treatment should be done 6 to 8 weeks before expected freeze time to prevent masses of decaying algae under an ice cover.

Trout and certain other species of fish may be harmed at recommended application rates, especially in soft or acidic waters. Before treating bodies of water, consult proper state authorities, such as fisheries commission or conservation department to obtain any necessary permits.

In lakes, ponds, and reservoirs: For fastest results, disperse CT-100 throughout the pond. Apply at the rate of one pint CT-100 in 7,500-300,000 gallons of water. For potable water systems, do not exceed the total dosage of one gallon in 60,000 gallons of water (1 ppm metallic copper).

Useful information for calculating water volume and flow rates:
To obtain gallons, multiply water volume in cubic feet times 7.5
Note 1 C.F.S./Hr. = 27,000 gallons
1 acre foot = 326,000 gallons

GENERAL BACTERIAL ODOR CONTROL

Application rates may vary depending on amounts of organic matter (sewage) in lagoons and pits. Application should be done by pouring CT-100 directly from the container into the pit or lagoon. Several application points speed up dispersal. Use one gallon of full strength CT-100 in 60,000 gallons (8,000 cubic feet) of sewage. For easiest results, disperse CT-100 evenly throughout sewage. Bacterial odors should be noticeably reduced in 1-2 weeks. Repeat application when odors reoccur.

Feedlot Run-off Lagoons: Add a portion of the required dosage of CT-100 at several locations around the lagoon to speed dispersal of the product. A minimum of two applications per year (spring and fall) is recommended. Additional applications may be required as needed or when the lagoon is pumped.
Animal Confinement Pits: If pits are located under the confinement buildings, add CT-100 directly to these pits. If the pits are outside, add CT-100 to transfer line to the pit.
Other Organic Sludges: CT-100 must be thoroughly mixed with sludge. Apply at the rate of one gallon CT-100 in 30,000 gallons of sludge

ROOT CONTROL

Use CT-100 twice yearly at the rate of one quart to each 75 to 100 feet of sewer. Apply in toilet nearest sewer line at night or during periods of low flow. Flush toilet after each quart of application. If sewer is completely blocked, use mechanical or chemical methods to obtain flow. Follow with repeat treatments until free flow is restored. Then resume semi-annual preventive treatments.

FRUIT CROPS

DO NOT USE ON TENDER FOLIAGE, PARTICULARLY THAT OF PEACH, ALMOND, AND JAPANESE PLUM.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Shot Hole: Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallons of CT-100 per 100 gallons of water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant spray in November and December before the heavy fall rains begin. For Brown Rot control, apply at early green bud and full popcorn stages. Concentrate spray--Use 1 gallon in 20 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre. For aircraft spray to control Shot Hole and Brown Rot Blossom Blight, apply 1 1/3 to 1 2/3 gallons in 20 gallon of water and apply to one acre during the dormant season.

PEAR: For Fire Blight, Use 5 1/3 fluid ounces per 100 gallons of water. Apply 400 gallons per acre to give 1/2 lb metallic copper per acre. Concentrate spray--Use 1/6 gallon per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on D'Anjou, Cornice, or Beak of varieties.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Peach Blight (Shot Hole), and Leaf Curl: Dilute spray: Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallons of CT-100 per 100 gallons. Concentrate Spray: Use 1 to 1 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. As a dormant spray for leaf curl and peach blight (Shot Hole), apply November 15 to December 15 before rain falls. Bud Sprays for Brown Rot and peach blight should be applied before bud swell and in full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. NOTE: To control Leaf Curl, application must be made before foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station. California only: For Blight and Leaf Curl control, 1 1/3 to 1 2/3 in 20 gallons water may be applied by aircraft to one acre during the dormant season. For Peach Bacterial diseases, apply 1/3 gallon per 100 gallons water and apply during dormant season.

ALMONDS: Brown Rot and Shot Hole: Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallons of CT-100 in 100 gallons water and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. As a dormant spray for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole, apply

397

CT-100
DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 3)

December 15 to January 15. Concentrate Sprayers—Use 5/6 to 1 gallon and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons water per acre. NOTE: Use 1 gallon per acre through swelling buds and 5/6 gallons per acre in popcorn stage. With aerial spray during the dormant season for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole, apply 1 1/3 to 2 gallons per acre in 20 gallons of water.

APRICOTS: Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Shot Hole: Conventional dilute spray: Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallons per 100 gallons of water. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole disease, apply November 15 to January 15. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be applied through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate Spray: Use 5/6 to 1 gallon CT-100 and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. NOTE: Use 1 gallon of CT-100 per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 5/6 gallons in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem, apply the maximum rate shown above after most of the leaves have fallen in the fall, usually November and December, but ahead of the rains.

AVOCADOS: Anthracnose, Blotch, and Scab: Use 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per 100 gallons of water. Begin treatment when buds open. Repeat at 4 week intervals for a total of 5 applications. Do not apply later than 140 days after bloom.

BERRIES: (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries): Anthracnose: Use 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per 100 gallons of water. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals. Leaf and Cane Spot and Yellow Rust: in spring sprays use: 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per 100 gallons of water and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also make a post-harvest spray after pruning, but before fall rains begin to fall, use 2/3 gallons CT-100 per 100 gallons of water.

OLIVES: Leaf Spot (Peacock Spot): Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallons of CT-100 per 100 gallons of water and apply in late October. NOTE: In areas with 10 inches or less rainfall per year, use only 1/6 gallon per 100 gallons. Concentrate sprays: use 1 gallon of CT-100 per acre in not less than 40 gallons of water. Read and follow above note on rainfall limitation.

GRAPES: To control Downy Mildew, Black Rot, Anthracnose, : Use 1/6 gallons CT-100 per 100 gallons water. Make first application when new growth is 1/2 inch long and repeat every 10-14 days. Concentrate Spray: Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallons CT-100 per acre in sufficient water for good coverage and apply as stated above.

CHERRIES (Sour): To control Leaf Spot, Brown rot Blossom Blight, Brown Rot of fruit: Use 2/3 to 5/6 gallons of CT-100 per 100 gallons of water. On Sweet Cherries, it is advisable to add 4 pounds of hydrated lime. Spray as soon as the petals fall and again one week later, plus two additional pre-harvest applications at 10-14 day intervals and two applications after fruit is harvested at 14 day intervals. For Shot Hole, Use 2/3 to 5/6 gallons CT-100 per 100 gallons of water and apply as a dormant spray.

CITRUS: To control Brown Rot: Use 1 1/3 pint CT-100 per 100 gallons water. Apply at first indication of rain or appearance of Brown Rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting of Grapefruit, Use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons water by dilute spray. With aerial or concentrate sprayers, apply 1 2/3 to 4 1/3 gallons per acre diluted to proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less 10 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications,

one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at 2/3 petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting, make a summer spray about July 15. Sulfur can be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. CAUTION: Do not apply in areas where copper injury is known to occur.

STRAWBERRIES: To control Leaf Spot: Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallons of CT-100 per 100 gallons of water. Apply Pre-bloom and Post-bloom.

WALNUTS: Blight: Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallons of CT-100 per 100 gallons of water. Make two treatments, the first in early pre-bloom (1% pistillate, not catkin, blooms showing) and the second when 10% and 20 % pistillate, not catkin, blooms are showing. Repeat applications for blight control 3 or 4 times during growing season if necessary.

VEGETABLES AND FIELD CROPS

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Mix recommended amount of CT-100 given for one acre in sufficient water for good coverage. With dilute ground sprayer, generally apply 100-150 gallons spray per acre. With concentrate sprayer, generally apply 20 to 50 gallons spray per acre.

BEANS (Green and Dry): Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew: Use 1/6 to 1/2 gallon CT-100 per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days.

BEETS: Downy Mildew, Leaf Blights, Leaf Spot: Use 1/3 gallon CT-100 per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days.

SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora Leaf Spot: Use 2/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days.

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER: Downy Mildew, Leaf Spot: Use 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Begin when plants are above ground in plant bed or before disease normally appears. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

CARROTS: Downy Mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria Leaf Blights: Use 1/3 gallon CT-100 per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

CELERY: Bacterial Blight, Early and Late Blight: Use 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Treat 7 days after emergence.

CUCURBITS: (Cantaloupe, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash): Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Wilt, Downy and Powdery Mildews, Gummy Stem Blight, Leaf Spot, Scab: Use 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Begin treatment when plants begin to vine and repeat every 10 to 14 days. Since the disease is likely to be more serious in high plant populations, (40,000 or more plants per acre) spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development. NOTE: A ground application after planting, but before emergence, may help decrease infections of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, and Alternaria Leaf Spot. Then follow above schedule after emergence.

497
L6H

CT-100
DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 4)

EGGPLANT: *Antennaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis:* Use 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Begin in plant bed or in field before disease appears. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

ONION: *Purple Blotch (California Only) and Downy Mildew:* Use 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

PEANUTS: *Cercospora Leaf Spot:* Use 1/4 to 1/2 gallon per acre. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

POTATOES: *Early and Late Blight:* Use 1/2 to 2/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

TOMATOES: *Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker (Southeastern States Only), Early and Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Nailhead Rust, Septoria and Stemphylium Leaf Spot:* Use 1/3 to 1/2 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Begin in seedbed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. NOTE: While the labeled rate is particularly effective against Bacterial Spot, a tank mix with Maneb used at the Labeled rates, controls a broad range of tomato diseases. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixture.

SPINACH: *Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, White Rust:* Use 1/3 gallon of CT-100 per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

ORNAMENTAL, POT, BEDDING, & CUT FLOWERS NURSERY CROPS
GENERAL MIXING DIRECTIONS

1. Use within 48 hours of making.
2. CT-100 can be applied with any type of applications equipment that gives a uniform coverage to foliage, including ground, aerial, and low volume sprayers.
3. Low volume applications require conversion of ounces/volume to ounces/area.
4. CT-100 can be used up to the time of harvest.
5. Piping used for the application should be stainless steel, PVC., not brass or copper.
6. Liquid equivalents: one fluid ounce = 29.5 milliliters = 6 teaspoons

Spray for thorough coverage. Re-spray rates and intervals vary with severity of disease and adversity of environmental conditions. Lower rates may be as effective as higher rates and should be tried first. Routine prevention programs may be maintained at the lower rates. Use of low volume equipment is effective against Botrytis and not effective against established Powdery Mildew infections. Applications on actively growing tissue may be more effective than applications on dormant tissues. NOTE: Dosages are in fluid ounces of CT-100 per 10 gallons of water, spray.

SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: ORNAMENTAL POT, BEDDING, & CUT FLOWER CROPS
(Greenhouse, Field, & Interior)

African Violet: For Botrytis and Powder Mildew control, Use 1.4 to 1.6 fl. oz. per 10 gallon spray.

Begonia: For Botrytis use 1.4 - 2.1 fl. oz., For Powdery Mildew and Xanthomonas use 1.6 - 3.1 fl. oz. per 10 gallon spray.

Calla Lily: For Botrytis and Erwinia use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. CT-100.

Chrysanthemum: For Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, Erwinia, use 1.6 to 2.6 fl. oz. CT-100.

Geranium: PREVENTATIVE: For Botrytis use 1.6 fl. oz., For Pseudomonas and Xanthomonas, use 1.6 to 4.6 fl. oz. of CT-100. THERAPEUTIC: For Botrytis use 1.6 fl. oz., For Pseudomonas and Xanthomonas use 5.3 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Gerbera: For Botrytis and Powder Milder use 1.6 to 2.6 fl. oz. CT-100.

Holiday Cactus: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.6 fl. oz. CT-100. For Erwinia, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas, use 1.6 to 5.3 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Iris: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. CT-100. For Erwinia, use 1.6 to 2.1 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Ivy: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. CT-100, For Xanthomonas use 1.7 to 5.3 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Kalanchoe: For Botrytis use 1.6 to 2.6 fl. oz. CT-100. For Powder Mildew use 1.6 to 3.7 fl. oz. CT-100.

Impatiens: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 1.9 fl. oz. CT-100. For Powdery Mildew use 1.4 to 2.7 fl. oz. of CT-100, For Pseudomonas use 1.7 to 3.8 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Orchid: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.0 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Erwinia, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas, use 1.7 to 4.2 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Panacea: For Botrytis and Phytophthora use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Poinsettia: PREVENTATIVE: For Botrytis use 1.7 fl. oz. of CT-100, For Powdery Mildew, Erwinia, Xanthomonas, use 1.7 to 2.1 fl. oz. of CT-100. THERAPEUTIC: For Botrytis use 1.7 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Powdery Mildew, Erwinia, Xanthomonas, use 2 to 3.7 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Rose Bush: PREVENTATIVE: For Black Spot and Powdery Mildew use 1.6 to 3.2 fl. oz. of CT-100, For Botrytis and Cylindrocadium, use 1.6 to 2.1 fl. oz. of CT-100. THERAPEUTIC: For Black Spot and Powdery Mildew use 3.7 to 5.4 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Botrytis and Cylindrocadium, use 2.7 to 3.0 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Tropicals: (Hibiscus, Palms, Spatuliphyllum): For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.5 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Erwinia use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Pseudomonas use 1.4 to 2.7 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Xanthomonas use 1.6 to 2.7 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Zinnia: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Powdery Mildew, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100.

ADDITIONAL POTS AND BEDDING PLANTS

Annual and perennial bedding plants such as Carnation, Coleus, Dahlia, Dianthus, Eucalyptus, Gloxinia Marigold, Petunia, Periwinkle, Phlox, Primrose, Vinca, spray 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. of CT-100 in 10 gallons of water.

SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: NURSERY CROPS

(Greenhouse, Field, and Interior)

Azalea: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Cylindrocadium use 1.6 to 3.5 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Conifer: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Diplodia use 1.1 to 1.4 fl. oz. of CT-100.

597

CT-100
DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 5)

Crape Myrtle, Dogwood: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100, For Powdery Mildew use 2.1 to 3.2 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Japanese Maple: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Pseudomonas and Verticillium, use 1.6 to 2.7 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Lilac: For Botrytis and Pseudomonas use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Oak: For Anthracnose use 3.7 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Rosaceae (Cotoneaster, Malus, Mountain Ash, Ornamental Crabapple, Ornamental Pear, Pyracantha):
For Apple Scab use 4.3 fl. oz. of CT-100, For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Fireblight use 2.2 to 4.4 fl. oz. of CT-100.

Rhododendron: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Cylindrocadium, use 1.6 to 3.6 fl. oz. of CT-100

Sycamore: For Anthracnose use 3.8 fl. oz. of CT-100. For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of CT-100.

ADDITIONAL NURSERY CROPS, BOTRYTIS

Seedlings, Propagation and Finished For Botrytis control, Spray at 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. CT-100 per 10 gallons of water on plants such as:

Shrubs and Vines: Barberry, Bougainvillea, Clematis, Cornus, Euonymus, Forsythia, Holly, Hydrangea, Peonia, Philadelphus, Physocarpus, Potentilla, Ribes, Rose, Spirea, Viburnum, Weigela, Wistaria.

Deciduous: Acer, Betula, Celtis, Cercis, Crataegus, Fraxinus, Ficus, Ginkgo, Olea, Magnolia, Malus, Prunus, Pyrus, Populus, Tilia.

Conifers: Abies, Juniper, Picea, Pinus, Pittosporum, Pseudotsuga, Taxus, Thuja, Tsuga.

697

CT-100
DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 6)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Application, handling, or storage equipment **MUST** consist of fiber, fiberglass, PVC'S, polypropylenes, viton, most plastic, aluminum or stainless steel. Never use brass or copper around full strength CT-100.

STORAGE: Store in a safe place away from pets and **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**. Store away from excessive heat. CT-100 shall be stored and handled in stainless steel, fiberglass, polypropylene, PVC, or plastic equipment. Keep away from galvanized pipe, and any nylon storage handling equipment.

Always rinse equipment free and clean of CT-100 with plenty of fresh water. Always store CT-100 above 32 degrees F. Freezing may cause product separation. Seller makes no warranty for the performance of product which has been frozen.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

In the event of a spill, neutralize with limestone or baking soda before disposal. May deteriorate unsealed concrete surfaces.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by Seller warrants burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

Seller warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label for use under normal conditions, but makes no other warranties or **FITNESS OF MERCHANTABILITY** expressed or implied, or any other warranty if the product is used contrary to the label instructions, or under normal conditions not foreseeable to the seller. In no case shall the seller be liable for more than the cost of this product to the buyer, and in no event will be liable for any consequent, special, or indirect damages connected with the use or handling of this product. This product if offered and the buyer or user accepts it subject to the foregoing terms which may not be varied.

797