

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGE



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

71156-1

Date of Issuance:

JUN 3 1998

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

BT-1100

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant include ZIP Code :

BRAMCO, INC.
17070 North C.R. 450 East
P.O. Box 565
Eaton, IN 47338

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

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

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

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

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA sec. 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:

- a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 71156-1".
- b. The User Safety Recommendation box should be placed above the Environmental Hazards section (see WPS guidance).
- c. The most severe Statements of Practical Treatment should be listed first, i.e. If In Eyes. Please rearrange these statements.

Signature of Approving Official:

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Date:

JUN 3 1998

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

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

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

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

JUN 3 1998

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

71156-1

BT-1100

(Fungicide/Algaecide/Herbicide)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

Danger

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing mist.

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.)

FIRST AID

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: In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of potable water for at least 15 minutes and CALL A PHYSICIAN.

IF ON SKIN: If skin contact occurs, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucousal 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 BT-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: Bramco, Inc.
17070 N. C.R. 450 E.
P.O. Box 565
Eaton, IN 47338

Establishment No. 71156 - IN - 1
EPA Registration No. 71156 - 1

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BT-1100
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 requirement specific to your State and Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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.

BT-1100 DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 2)

GENERAL ALGAE CONTROL:

For algae control, apply in the spring or early summer when algae first appear. The dosages are variable, and depend upon algae species, water hardness, water temperature, amount of algae 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 concentrations, and for hard water. Applications should be done by pouring BT-1100 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 control than does flowing water. Use higher dosages for chara, waterlily, and filamentous algae (pond scum), and lower doses for planktonic 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.

Treat and sustain 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 BT-1100 throughout the pond. Apply at the rate of one pint BT-1100 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 (1ppm 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 = 326,900 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 BT-1100 directly from the container into the pit or lagoon. Several application points speed up dispersal. Use one gallon of full strength BT-1100 in 60,000 gallons (8,000 cubic feet) of sewage. For easiest results, disperse BT-1100 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 BT-1100 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 BT-1100 directly to these pits. If the pits are outside, add BT-1100 to transfer line to the pit.
Other Organic Sludges: BT-1100 must be thoroughly mixed with sludge. Apply at the rate of one gallon BT-1100 in 30,000 gallons of sludge.

ROOT CONTROL

Use BT-1100 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 treatment 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

PRUNES: Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Shot Hole. Use 6 to 9 quarts of BT-1100 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.

APPLE AND PEAR: Delayed Dormant to control Scab. Use 10 tbsp. BT-1100 to one gallon or 10 pounds (1 gallon) BT-1100 to 50 gallons. Spray.

PRE-BLOSSOM SPRAY: One or two sprays to control Scab. Use 10 tbsp BT-1100 to 1 gallon or 10 pounds (one gallon) BT-1100 to 50 gallons of water.

LATE SUMMER SPRAYS: To control Scab, Blotch, Bitter Rot and Frog Eye. Use 10 pounds (1 gallon) BT-1100 to 50 gallons water or with Summer Oil. It may be advisable to add 4 pounds of Hydrated Lime.

NECTARINES: Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Leaf Curl. Dilute spray. Use 6 to 9 quarts of BT-1100 per 100 gallons. Concentrate Spray: Use 4 to 6 quarts of BT-1100 per acre in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. As a dormant spray for leaf curl, apply November 15 to December 15 before fall rains begin. Bud Sprays for Brown Rot 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.

ALMONDS: Brown Rot and Shot Hole. Use 6 to 9 quarts of BT-1100 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 December 15 to January 15.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 3)

APRICOTS: Brown Rot Blawstem Blight and Short Hair. Conventional dilute spray. Use 6 to 9 quarts 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 4 to 6 gallons BT-1100 per acre and apply as above. NOTE: Use 6 gallons of BT-1100 per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 4 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, Blobch, and Scab. Use 6 quarts of BT-1100 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, Logberries, Raspberries) Anthracnose. Use 6 quarts of BT-1100 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 Cone Spot and Yellow Rust in spring sprays use 6 quarts of BT-1100 per 100 gallons of water and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also make a preventative spray after pruning, but before fall rains begin to fall use 3 gallons BT-1100 per 100 gallons of water.

OLIVARS: Leaf Spot (Peacock Spot). Use 6 quarts of BT-1100 per 100 gallons of water and apply in late October. NOTE: In areas with 10 inches or less rainfall per year, use only 3 quarts per 100 gallons. Concentrate sprays use 4.5 gallons of BT-1100 per acre in not less than 40 gallons of water. Read and follow above note on rainfall limitation.

PRAIRIES AND PLUMS: A dormant spray to control Leaf Curl, San Jose Scale, Red Mite. Use 7.5 tbsp. BT-1100 to 1 gallon or 3 Quarts BT-1100 to 50 gallons of oil spray.

MELONS: To control Anthracnose, Scab, Leaf Spot. Use 7.5 tbsp BT-1100 to 1 gallon or 3 Quarts BT-1100 to 50 gallons of water. Spray as soon as plants appear and repeat at 5 day intervals during vining.

GRAPES: To control Downy Mildew, Black Rot, Anthracnose. Use 3 quarts BT-1100 per 100 gallons water. Make first application when new growth is 1/2 inch long and repeat every 10-14 days. Use 6 to 9 quarts BT-1100 per acre or sufficient water for good coverage and apply as stated above.

CHERRIES (Sour): To control Leaf Spot, Brown Rot Blawstem Blight, Brown Rot of fruit. Use 3-3.5 gallons of BT-1100 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 preharvest applications at 10-14 day intervals and two applications after fruit is harvested at 14 day intervals. For Skin Hole, Use 3-4 gallons BT-1100 per 100 gallons of water and apply as a dormant spray.

CITRUS: To control Brown Rot. Use 3 quarts BT-1100 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 2 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons water by dilute spray. With acetol or concentrate sprays, apply 7.5 to 20 gallons per acre diluted to proper concentration with water as

recommended for the specific type plants used. Do not use less than 50 gallons of spray per acre. Control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at 2-3 week (all) Repeat later if necessary.

STRAWBERRIES: To control Leaf Spot. Use 6 to 9 quarts of BT-1100 per 100 gallons of water. Prebloom and Postbloom.

WALNUTS: Blight. Use 6 to 9 quarts of BT-1100 per 100 gallons of water. Make two treatments in early prebloom (1st pistillate, not catkin, bloomings showing) and the second when 10% and 20% not catkin bloomings are showing. Repeat applications for blight control 3 or 4 times during growing necessary.

VEGETABLES AND FIELD CROPS

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Mix recommended amount of BT-1100 given for one acre in sufficient 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 6 quarts BT-1100 per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days.

BEETS: Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot. Use 6 quarts BT-1100 per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days.

SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora Leaf Spot. Use 3 gallons of BT-1100 per acre. Begin when disease appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days.

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER: Downy Mildew, Leaf Spot. Use 6 quarts of BT-1100 per acre. Begin when plants are above ground in plant bed or before disease normally appears. Repeat at 14 day intervals.

CARROTS: Downy Mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria Leaf Blight. Use 6 quarts BT-1100 per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

CELERY: Bacterial Blight, Early and Late Blight. Use 6 quarts of BT-1100 per acre. Treat 7 days emergence.

CUCURBITS: (Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash). Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Wilt (Downy and Powdery Mildews, Gummy Stem Blight, Leaf Spot). Use 6 quarts of BT-1100 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, 10,000 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.

BT-1100

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 4)

EGGPLANT: Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis. Use 6 quarts of BT-1100 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 6 quarts of BT-1100 per acre. Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

PEPPERS: Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot (Frosty Spot), Downy Mildew. Use 6 to 9 quarts of BT-1100 per acre. Start sprays in seedbed and continue in field at 10 day intervals. Disease control is critical during fruiting.

POTATOES: Early and Late Blight. Use 9 to 12 quarts of BT-1100 per acre. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

TOMATOES: Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker (Southwestern States Only), Early and Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Nultried Rust, Septoria and Streptomyces Leaf Spot. Use 9 quarts of BT-1100 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 Mancozeb used at the labeled rate 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 6 quarts of BT-1100 per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

PEANUTS: Cercospora Leaf Spot. Use 4 to 5 quarts per acre. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

TOBACCO PLANT BEDS: To control wilt/die, first, make a Bordeaux mixture by dissolving 15 pounds (15 gallons) BT-1100 in 4 gallons of water. Then, mix 4 pounds of hydrated lime in another container with 4 gallons of water. Fill a 55 gallon barrel of water three-fourths full with water and add the two solutions, first the lime suspension and then the BT-1100 solution. Stir vigorously and add enough water to make 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. This Bordeaux mixture should be applied at the rate of 25 gallons per 100 square yards of bed. Applications should begin immediately after plants are up. A second application should be made 7 to 10 days later. Usually a third application should be made one week after second application.

ORNAMENTAL, POT, BEDDING & CUT FLOWERS, NURSERY CROPS

GENERAL MIXING DIRECTIONS

1. Use within 48 hours of making.
2. BT-1100 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. BT-1100 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 BT-1100 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. BT-1100.

Chrysanthemum: For Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, Erwinia, use 1.6 to 2.6 fl. oz. BT-1100.

Ceranium: PREVENTATIVE. For Botrytis use 1.6 fl. oz. for Pseudomonas and Xanthomonas use 1.6 to 4.6 fl. oz. of BT-1100. THERAPEUTIC. For Botrytis use 1.6 fl. oz. For Pseudomonas and Xanthomonas use 3 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Gerbera: For Botrytis and Powder Mildew use 1.6 to 2.6 fl. oz. BT-1100.

Holiday Cactus: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 3.6 fl. oz. BT-1100. For Erwinia Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas, use 1.6 to 3 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Iris: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. BT-1100. For Erwinia, use 1.6 to 2.1 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Ivy: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. BT-1100. For Xanthomonas use 1.4 to 5.3 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Kalanchoe: For Botrytis use 1.6 to 2.6 fl. oz. BT-1100. For Powder Mildew use 1.6 to 1.7 fl. oz. BT-1100.

Impatiens: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 1.9 fl. oz. BT-1100. For Powdery Mildew use 1.4 to 2.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Pseudomonas use 1.7 to 3.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Orchid: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.0 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Erwinia, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas, use 1.7 to 4.2 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Pansies: For Botrytis and Phytophthora use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

BT-1100
DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CONTINUED (Page 5)

Poinsettia: PREVENTATIVE: For Botrytis use 1.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Powdery Mildew, Erwinia, Xanthomonas, use 1.7 to 2.1 fl. oz. of BT-1100. THERAPEUTIC: For Botrytis use 1.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Powdery Mildew, Erwinia, Xanthomonas, use 2 to 3.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Rose Bush: PREVENTATIVE: For Black Spot and Powdery Mildew use 1.6 to 1.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Botrytis and Cylindrocladum use 1.6 to 2.1 fl. oz. of BT-1100. THERAPEUTIC: For Black Spot and Powdery Mildew use 3.7 to 5.1 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Botrytis and Cylindrocladum, use 1.7 to 2.0 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Tropicals: (Hibiscus, Palms, Spathiphyllum): For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.5 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Erwinia use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Pseudomonas use 1.4 to 2.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Xanthomonas use 1.6 to 2.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Zinnia: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Powdery Mildew, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

ADDITIONAL POTS AND BEDDING PLANTS, BOTRYTIS

Annual and perennial bedding plants such as *Cassia*, *Coleus*, *Dahlia*, *Dianthus*, *Exacum*, *Gloxinia*, *Margold*, *Petunia*, *Periwinkle*, *Phlox*, *Primrose*, *Vinca*, spray 1.4 to 2.1 fl. oz. of BT-1100 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 BT-1100. For *Cylindrocladum* use 1.6 to 3.5 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Conifer: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For *Diplodia* use 1.1 to 1.4 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Crape Myrtle, Dogwood: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Powdery Mildew use 2.1 to 3.2 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Japanese Maple: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For *Pseudomonas* and *Vestibum*, use 1.6 to 2.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Lilac: For Botrytis and *Pseudomonas* use 1.1 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Oak: For Anthracnose use 3.7 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

Rosaceae (Cotoneaster, Malus, Mountain Ash, Ornamental Crabapple, Ornamental Pear, Pyracantha): For Apple Scab use 2.3 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

For Fireblight use 2.2 to 4.4 fl. oz. of BT-1100.CT-10

Rhododendron: For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For *Cylindrocladum*, use 1.6 to 1.6 fl. oz. of

D.Sycamore: For Anthracnose use 3.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100. For Botrytis use 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. of BT-1100.

ADDITIONAL NURSERY CROPS, BOTRYTIS

Seedlings, Propagation and Finished For Botrytis control. Spray at 1.4 to 2.8 fl. oz. BT-1100 per 10 gallons of water on plants such as:

Shrubs and Vines: *Berberis*, *Bougainvillea*, *Clematis*, *Cornus*, *Euonymus*, *Forsythia*, *Holly*, *Hydrangea*, *Paonia*, *Philadelphus*, *Physocarpus*, *Potentilla*, *Ribes*, *Rosa*, *Spirea*, *Viburnum*, *Weigela*, *Wisteria*.

Deciduous: *Acer*, *Betula*, *Celtis*, *Cercis*, *Crataegus*, *Fraxinus*, *Ficus*, *Ginkgo*, *Gleditsia*, *Magnolia*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Populus*, *Salix*.

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

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

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BT-1100

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 either fiber, fiberglass, PVC'S, polypropylene aluminum or stainless steel. Never use brass or copper around full strength BT-1100.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a safe place away from pets and KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Store away for excessive heat. BT-1100 shall be stored and handled in stainless steel polypropylene, PVC, or plastic equipment. Keep away from galvanized pipes, and any nylon storage handling equipment.

Always rinse equipment free and clean of BT-1100 with plenty of fresh water. Always store BT-1100 above 32 degrees F. Freezing may cause product separation. Seller makes no warranty for the 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 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 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 reasonable fit for the purpose stated on the label for use under normal 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 to the seller. In no case shall the seller be liable for more than the cost of this product to the buyer, and will in no event be liable for any consequent, special or indirect damage, 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.