

	<b>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</b> <b>Office of Pesticide Programs</b> <b>Registration Division (7505P)</b> <b>Ariel Rios Building</b> <b>1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW</b> <b>Washington, D.C. 20460</b>	EPA Reg. Number: 72112-6	Date of Issuance: AUG 17 2006
		Term of Issuance: Conditional	
NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Reregistration (under FIFRA, as amended)		Name of Pesticide Product: PROKOZ 007	
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): PROKOZ, Inc c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc. 4110 136 <sup>th</sup> St. N.W. Gig Harbor, WA 98332 <div style="text-align: right;">Attn. Michael Kellogg</div>			
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.			
<p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p>This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7) (A) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 re-registration of your product under FIFRA section 4.</li> <li>2. You must submit one copy of a final printed label within 45 days from the date of this notice which makes the following changes:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. On page 2 under the Personal Protective Equipment section, WPS uses; you must add NIOSH approved dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C) or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter for applicators and handlers in enclosed areas such as a greenhouse.</li> <li>B. On page 3, under the Agricultural Use Requirements box add "Protective eye wear to the PPE section.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			
Signature of Approving Official: Tony Kish Product Manager 22 Fungicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)		Date: AUG 17 2006	

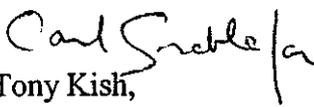
- C. On page 3, under the Agricultural Use Requirements box, Special Eye Irritation Provisions section should read as follows:
- (1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
  - (2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
    - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
    - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes
    - that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eye flush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water **and**
    - how to operate the eye flush container
- D. On page 7, the paragraph regarding posting of treated areas may be deleted. Posting is required only for products in Category I.
- E. On page 17, under the Storage and Disposal section; add the following if the product will be sold in returnable, refillable containers.

Returnable Refillable Containers: If PROKOZ 007 is packaged in a returnable refillable container, then, after use, do not rinse container. The contents of this container cannot be completely removed by cleaning. Return container intact to point of purchase.

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

A copy of the label stamped "Accepted with comments" is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

  
Tony Kish,  
Product Manager Team 22,  
Fungicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

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# PROKōZ 007

Turf and Ornamental Fungicide  
Flowable Fungicide

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) ..... 54.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:**..... 46.0%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

Contains 6.0 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon (720 grams per liter).

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID	
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.	

See inside label booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated**

AUG 17 2006

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

EPA Est. No.

72112-6

EPA Reg. No. 72112-

Manufactured for:  
PROKōZ, Inc.  
100 North Point Center East, Suite 330  
Alpharetta, GA 30022

Net Contents:

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

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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 (PPE)**

**WPS Uses**

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – In general, agricultural plant uses are covered - must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material – Category A (such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks

**Non-WPS Uses**

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered -- must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material – Category A (such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**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 PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

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

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

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

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, or pets, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.

Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:

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

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### NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

For use to control diseases on turf on golf courses, lawns around institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

**NOTE:** Use of this product on home lawns (turf) is prohibited.

For use to control diseases on ornamentals on golf courses and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter into treated areas until sprays have dried.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

PROKōZ 007 is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. PROKōZ 007 is recommended for use in programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems that reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

PROKōZ 007 is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. *Some other fungicides that are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site mode of fungicidal action. PROKōZ 007, with a multi-site mode of action, may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your federal or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of PROKōZ 007 in programs that seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.*

### GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited.

Agricultural Use Sites Only (sod farms, farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses): This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial applications) or 25 feet (for ground applications) of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

Do not combine PROKōZ 007 in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective, and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine PROKōZ 007 with Dipel® or Latron B-1956® as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some species on this label.

The required amount of PROKōZ 007 should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of PROKōZ 007 in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

### Spray Drift Precautions

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

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

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

### **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

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

### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:**

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. *Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.*

**BOOM LENGTH:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**APPLICATION HEIGHT:** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

**WIND:** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

## APPLICATION

### Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation - Chemigation

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, solid set or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not use PROKōZ 007 through sprinkler irrigation equipment on golf courses.

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 apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. "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 per year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject PROKōZ 007 into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power

system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

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 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.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated areas is open to the public.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 ½ inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color that sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

PROKōZ 007 may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

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

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of PROKōZ 007 for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until PROKōZ 007 has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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

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

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of PROKōZ 007 for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of PROKōZ 007 plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration. Agitation is recommended. PROKōZ 007 can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until PROKōZ 007 has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

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#### Turf

**Group A. Golf Course Fairways, Sod Farms, Lawns (around institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings), and Other Turf grasses (parks, recreational areas and athletic fields) and Ornamental Turf grass.**

**NOTE:** Use of this chemical on home lawns is prohibited.

**NOTE:** Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and harvested.

Do not apply more than 34.7 pints PROKōZ 007 (12.7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) per growing season (26 lbs. a.i./acre/growing season). The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre is 7 days. The minimum re-treatment interval after an application of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre is 14 days. Do not apply more than one application of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season. The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (11.3 lbs. a.i./acre). Apply PROKōZ 007 in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

Do not mow or water treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry. PROKōZ 007 should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

**Group B. Golf Course Tees and Greens:**

**Golf Course Tees:** Do not apply more than 69.3 pints/acre (25.4 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (52 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season. The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre is 7 days and the minimum re-treatment interval for application rates greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre is 14 days. Do not apply more than two applications of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season. The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (11.3 lbs. a.i./acre).

**Golf Course Greens:** Do not apply more than 97.3 pints/acre (35.7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROK6Z 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season. The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROK6Z 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre is 7 days and the minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROK6Z 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre is 14 days. Do not apply more than two applications of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROK6Z 007 (7.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season. The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROK6Z 007 (11.3 lbs. a.i./acre).

Apply PROK6Z 007 in an adequate amount of water to provide complete coverage. This amount may vary from 90 to 450 gallons per acre. See below for suggested rates and timing. Under severe disease conditions, use the high rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry; PROK6Z 007 should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Diseases Controlled*	Application Interval (days)	Pre-Disease Rates <sup>a</sup>			Post-Disease Rates <sup>a</sup>		
		Fl. oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	pints product/acre	lbs. ai/acre	Fl. oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	pints product/acre	lbs. ai/acre
Dollar Spot	7 to 10	1.0 <sup>b</sup> to 2.0	2.8 <sup>b</sup> to 5.5	2.1 <sup>b</sup> to 4.1	--	--	--
	7 to 21	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	14	--	--	--	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Leafspot	7 to 10	2.0	5.5	4.1	--	--	--
	7 to 21	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	14	--	--	--	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Melting-out	7 to 10	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	7 to 21	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	14	--	--	--	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Brown blight	7 to 14	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	7 to 14	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	14	--	--	--	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Gray Leafspot	7 to 10	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	7 to 10	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	14	--	--	--	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Red Thread	7 to 10	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	7 to 10	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	--	--	--
	14	3.6 to 5.5	9.9 to 15.1	7.4 to 11.3	5.5	15.1	11.3
Anthracnose	7 to 14	3.0 to 3.6	8.3 to 9.75	6.2 to 7.3	--	--	--
	7 to 14	3.0 to 3.6	8.3 to 9.75	6.2 to 7.3	--	--	--
	14	3.6 to 5.5	9.9 to 15.1	7.4 to 11.3	--	--	--
Copper Spot	14	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3	5.5	15.1	11.3
Stem Rust (Bluegrass)	14	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3	5.5	15.1	11.3
Dichondra: Leafspot (CA only)	14	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3	5.5	15.1	11.3
Gray Snow Mold <sup>c</sup>	30	5.5	15.1	11.3	--	--	--
Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch <sup>c</sup>	21-28	5.5	15.1	11.3	--	--	--
Algae <sup>c</sup>	7 to 14	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3
	14	--	--	--	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3

<sup>a</sup>Group A Turf: Limit one application per season at rates greater than 7.3 lbs ai/acre (9.75 pints/acre or 3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROK6Z 007.

Group B Turf: Limit of two applications per season at rates greater than 7.3 lbs ai/acre (9.75 pints/acre or 3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROK6Z 007.

<sup>b</sup>Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed turf grasses such as golf course tees and greens.

<sup>c</sup>See specific use directions below.

\*Diseases listed are caused by fungi, some of which are named as follows:

- Dollar spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*; *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

- Brown patch: *Rhizoctonia solani*, *R. zeae*, *R. cerealis*
- Leaf spots, Melting-out, Brown blight: *Drechslera* spp. (including *D. poae*, *D. siccans*), *Bipolaris sorokiniana*, *Curvularia* spp.
- Gray leafspot: *Pyricularia grisea*, *P. oryzae*
- Red thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*
- Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum graminicola*
- Copper spot: *Gloeocercospora sorghi*
- Stem rust: *Puccinia graminis*
- Dichondra leafspot: *Alternaria* spp.
- Gray Snow Mold: *Typhula* spp.
- Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch
- Algae

**Gray Snow Mold** caused by *Typhula* spp.: Group A and B – Turf: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 to 10 gallons per 1000 sq. ft.). Apply one application of 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (11.3 lbs. a.i./acre). Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. Group B – Turf: If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, a second application of PROKōZ 007 at 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) may be applied one month after the first application.

**Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch:** Group A and B – Turf: In areas where pink snow mold (Gerlachia or Fusarium patch) is likely to occur, apply PROKōZ 007 at 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) (11.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre in combination with products containing iprodione at 88 ounces active ingredient per acre (2 oz. a.i./1000 sq. ft.) of turf area. Read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients. For control of Fusarium patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 (11.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre of turf area. Make application in late autumn. Group B – Turf: Apply a second application of 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) of PROKōZ 007 21 to 28 days after the first application unless conditions favorable for Fusarium patch no longer prevail.

**Algae:** Group A and B – Turf: For prevention of algae on turfgrasses, apply PROKōZ 007 at the rate of 5.5 to 9.75 pints/acre (2.0 to 3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) (4.1 to 7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Under severe algae conditions, use the 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) rate and apply on a 7 day schedule.

When algae is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with a PROKōZ 007 application at the rate of 11 to 15.1 pints/acre (4.0 to 5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.). Group B – Turf: A second application of PROKōZ 007 at the rate of 15.1 pint/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) rate may be made 14 days after the first application.

Group A and B – Turf: Following applications of the 15.1 pint/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) rate, several applications of PROKōZ 007 at a rate of 5.5 to 9.75 pints/acre (2.0 to 3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) (4.1 to 7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) on a 7 to 14 day interval may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventive spray program with PROKōZ 007 will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable.

### ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Apply PROKōZ 007 at a rate of 1 3/8 pints (1.0 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in the tables below. Do not apply more than 48.5 pints PROKōZ 007 (36.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season to field grown ornamentals. Apply in a spray to run-off, when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable for disease. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply PROKōZ 007 at 7 day

intervals. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply PROKōZ 007 to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry, or nearly dry.

Do not combine PROKōZ 007 in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

PROKōZ 007 may be used in greenhouses. Do not use mistblowers or high-pressure spray equipment when making applications of PROKōZ 007 in greenhouses.

Use of PROKōZ 007 is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parenthesis following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of PROKōZ 007 at the recommended rates. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses, using recommended rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial use. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

Fruits and other structures, which may be borne on treated plants, MUST NOT BE EATEN.

#### ORNAMENTALS RECOMMENDED FOR TREATMENT WITH PROKōZ 007

<b>Broadleaf Shrubs and Trees</b>	
Andromeda ( <i>Pieris</i> ) (4)	Holly (1)
Ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> ) (1)	Lilac (5)
Aspen (1)	Magnolia (1)
Azalea (1,2,4)	Maple (1)
Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1)	Mountain Laurel (1)
Cherry-Laurel (1)	Oak (red group only) (1,7)
Crabapple (1,6,8)	Oregon-Grape ( <i>Mahonia</i> ) (6)
Dogwood (1)	Photinia (1)
Eucalyptus (3)	Poplar (1)
Euonymus (1)	Privet ( <i>Ligustrum</i> ) (1)
Firethorn ( <i>Pyracantha</i> ) (1)	Rhododendron (1,2,4)
Flowering Almond (1,2)	Sand Cherry (1,2)
Flowering Cherry (1,2)	Sequoia (1)
Flowering Peach (1,2)	Spiraea (1)
Flowering Plum (1,2)	Sycamore, Planetree (1)
Flowering Quince (1,2)	Viburnum (5)
Hawthorn (1,6)	Walnut ( <i>Juglans</i> ) (1)

<b>Flowering Plants<sup>a</sup> and Bulbs</b>	
Arabian Violet (2)	Iris (1,2)
Begonia (1)	Lily (1)
Camellia (2)	Marigold (1)
Carnation (1,2)	Narcissus (1)
Chrysanthemum (1,2)	Pansy (1)
Crocus (1)	Petunia (1,4)
Daffodil (1)	Phlox (1)
Daisy (1)	Poinsettia <sup>b</sup> (1)
Geranium (1,6)	Rose <sup>c</sup> (1)
Gladiolus (1,2)	Statice (1)
Hollyhock (6)	Tulip (1)
Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6)	Zinnia (1,5)

<sup>a</sup>Avoid applications during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable.

<sup>b</sup>Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts.  
<sup>c</sup>Use 1 pint of PROKōZ 007 (0.75 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

Foliage Plants	
Aglaonema (1)	Lipstick plant (1)
Areca palm (1)	Ming aralia (1)
Artemesia (1)	Oyster plant ( <i>Rhoeo</i> ) (1)
Boston fern (1)	Pachysandra <sup>d</sup> (1)
Dracaena (1)	Parlor palm ( <i>Chamaedorea</i> ) (1)
Dumbcane ( <i>Dieffenbachia</i> ) (1)	Peperomia (1)
Fatsia ( <i>Aralia</i> ) (1)	Philodendron (1,4)
Ficus (1)	Prayer plant ( <i>Maranta</i> ) (1)
Florida Ruffle Fern (1)	Syngonium (1)
Leatherleaf Fern (1)	Zebra plant ( <i>Aphelandra</i> ) (1)

<sup>d</sup>Use 2 ¾ pints of PROKōZ 007 (2.1 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

### Diseases Controlled with PROKōZ 007

#### 1. Leafspots/Foliar Blights

Actinopelte leafspot	Fabraea (Entomosporium) leafspot
Alternaria leafspot/leaf blight	Fusarium leafspot
Anthracnose leaf blotch, spot	Gloeosporium black leafspot
Anthracnose (Discula) blight	Ink spot (Drechslera)
Ascochyta blight	Marssonina leafspot
Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) leaf spot	Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight
Black spot on roses	Mycosphaerella ray blight
Botrytis leaf spot, leaf blight	Myrothecium leafspot, brown rot
Cephalosporium leafspot	Nematostoma leaf blight
Cercospora leafspot	Phyllosticta leafspot
Cercosporidium leafspot	Ramularia leafspot
Corynespora leafspot	Rhizoctonia web blight
Coryneum blight (shothole)	Septoria leafspot
Curvularia leafspot	Sphaeropsis leafspot
Cylindrosporium leafspot	Stagonospora leaf scorch
Dactylaria leafspot	Tan leafspot (Curvularia)
Didymellina leafspot	Volutella leaf blight
Drechslera leafspot	

#### 2. Flower Spots/Blights

Botrytis flower spot, flower blight	Ovulinia flower blight
Curvularia flower spot	Rhizopus blossom blight
Monilinia blossom blight	Sclerotinia flower blight

#### 3. *Cylindrocladium* stem canker

#### 4. *Phytophthora* leaf blight, dieback

#### 5. Powdery Mildews

<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>	<i>Microsphaera</i> spp.
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#### 6. Rusts

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<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp. <i>Pucciniastrum hydrangeae</i>	<i>Puccinia</i> spp.
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7. **Taphrina blister**8. **Scab** (*Venturina inaequalis*)

The following ornamental plant species that have been tested with PROK6Z 007 at recommended rates did not exhibit phytotoxicity:

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

**NOTE:** Do not apply PROK6Z 007 to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

### TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS

Apply PROK6Z 007 in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because

ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, PROKōZ 007 may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of PROKōZ 007 may be used.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre:

CROP	SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons per Acre)	
Peach Nectarine Apricot Tart Cherry Plum Prune	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)	
Sweet Cherry	20 (concentrate) to 400 (full dilute)	
Conifers	<b>DILUTE</b>	<b>CONCENTRATE</b>
Forest stands	Not used	10 to 20 (aircraft)
Christmas trees	100	10 to 50 (aircraft or ground equipment)
Nursery beds	100	5 to 10 (ground equipment only)

\_\_\_\_\_ inches in length.

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CROP	DISEASES	PROKōZ 007 Rate Pints/acre or 100 gal. (lbs. a.i./acre or 100 gal.)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GAL*	
Peach Nectarine Apricot Cherry Plum Prune	Leaf curl Coryneum blight (shothole)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pts. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pts. (0.75 to 1.0)	For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of PROKōZ 007 for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shothole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Lacy (russet) scab (plum/prune)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pts. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pts. (0.75 to 1.0)	Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.
	Cherry leaf spot Peach, Nectarine, Apricot scab Black knot (cherry, plum)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pts. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pts. (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. DO NOT apply PROKōZ 007 after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10-14 days later.
Do not apply more than 20.5 pints of PROKōZ 007 (15.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.				
Conifers (pine, spruce)	Swiss needlecast	2 3/4 to 5 1/2 pts. (2.1 to 4.125)	2 3/4 to 5 1/2 pts. (2.1 to 4.125)	Single application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length.

		PROK6Z 007 Rate Pints/acre or 100 gal. (lbs. a.i./acre or 100 gal.)		
	Scleroderris canker (pines) Swiss needlecast	1 ½ to 2 ¾ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	1 ½ to 2 ¾ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3-week schedule.
	Sirococcus tip blight	2 to 3 ½ pts. (1.5 to 2.6)	2 to 3 ½ pts. (1.5 to 2.6)	
	Rhizosphaera needlecast (spruces) Scirrhia brown spot (pines)	5 ½ pts. (4.125)	5 ½ pts. (4.125)	
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecast (pines)	2 ¾ to 5 ½ pts. (2.1 to 4.125)	2 ¾ to 5 ½ pts. (2.1 to 4.125)	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
Conifers (pine, spruce) <i>continued</i>	Rhabdocline needlecast (Douglas-fir)	1 ½ to 2 ¾ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	1 ½ to 2 ¾ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3-week schedule.
	Botrytis seedling blight Phoma twig blight	1 ½ to 2 ¾ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	1 ½ to 2 ¾ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions exist.
	Autoecious needle rust (Weir's cushion spruce)	5 ½ pts. (4.125)	5 ½ pts. (4.125)	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7-10 day intervals.

Do not apply more than 22 pints PROK6Z 007 (16.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. The minimum re-treatment interval for established trees is 21 days. The minimum re-treatment interval in nursery beds is 7 days.

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

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a dry place.

**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 incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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