U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
88819-1	6/6/18

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
NutriBP017

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

NutriAg Ltd
39 Gail Grove
Toronto, ON M9M 1M5

c/o Matthew Brooks
Agent for NutriAg Ltd.
Ag-Chem Consulting
12208 Quinque Lane
Clifton, VA 20124

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 above named pesticide is hereby registered 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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

Signature of Approving Official:	**Date:**
Heather A. Garvie Acting Product Manager 22 Fungicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)	6/6/18

EPA Form 8570-6

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 88819-1."

4. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 5/16/2017

If you have any questions, please contact Lindsay Roe by phone at 703-347-0506, or via email at roe.lindsay@epa.gov.

Enclosure

Copper	Group	M1	Fungicide

ACCEPTED
06/06/2018
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 88819-1

NutriBP017

[ABN: BluLogic, Kronos]

Fungicide/Bactericide+

FOR AGRICULTURAL USE FOR CONTROL AND/OR SUPRESSION OF FUNGUS AND BACTERIA+ ON VARIOUS CROPS

Active Ingredients:
Copper carbonate* (CAS No. 12069-69-1)……...1.74%
Mono-and dipotassium salts of Phosphorous acid**….....20.40%
Other Ingredients…….....77.86%
Total: 100.00%
*Copper (Cu) as metallic 1%
This product contains 0.11 pounds of elemental copper per gallon
**contains 2.12 lbs/gallon of the active ingredients, mono-and di-potassium salts of phosphorous acid. Equivalent to 2.40 lbs phosphorous acid/gallon, 23.0% w/w phosphorous acid.
+Use of this product does not protect users or consumers against pathogenic bacteria or viruses.
[See booklet for additional Precautionary Statement, [First Aid], and Directions for Use]

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTES: • Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. • In the event of a medical emergency, you may also contact the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.	

Net Contents: Lot No:
EPA Reg. No. EPA Est No.

Product of Canada

See booklet for additional precautionary statements, complete directions for use, warranty disclaimer and limitation of liability.

FOR EMERGENCY SUCH AS A CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE

CALL Canutec, 613-996-6666, 24 hours

Manufactured by: NutriAg Ltd., 39 Gail Grove, Toronto ON, M9M 1M5

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear the following:

- long-sleeved shirt,
- long pants,
- shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE 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.
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.
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 when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labelling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal 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 protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours without required PPE.

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, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear such as safety glasses, goggles, or face shield

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 until sprays have dried.

INSTRUCTIONS

NutriAg Ltd's NutriBP017 may be applied as an aerial, drip chemigation or foliar spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop the spray volume applied per acre may differ. Use sufficient water to ensure adequate uniform spray coverage. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water/acre for aerial application and 20 gallons of water/acre for ground application.

Use of an approved adjuvant (such as BB5™ products) is recommended. Follow the most restrictive of the labelling limitations and precautions of all products used in the mixtures.

Consult the NutriBP017 label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. When rates and intervals are provided in a range, it is recommended to use the lower rate on young crops and the higher rates and shorter spray intervals when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops. Pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area.

For resistance management, NutriBP017 contains a Group M1 fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal/bacterial population may contain individuals naturally resistant to NutriBP017 and other Group M1 fungicides/bactericides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

Rotate the use of NutriBP017 with other fungicides/bactericides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.

Use tank mixtures with fungicide/bactericides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.

Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide/bactericide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.

Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.

Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or Integrated Pest Management recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

For further information or to report suspected resistance contact NutriAg Ltd. at 416-636-1555 or www.nutriag.com. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

PRECAUTIONS

- The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for NutriPB017 is 0-days.
- This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- Environmental conditions that may alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of NutriBP017. Conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc.
- This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Agricultural chemicals may perform differently and unpredictably when tank mixed. It is advisable to test for compatibility prior to commercial use of a new tank mix. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.

COMPATIBILITY

NutriBP017 is believed to be compatible with most commonly used pesticides and fertilizers. Do not use with any copper fertilizers or other copper-based pesticides.

Mixing NutriBP017 with certain adjuvants, foliar fertilizers or other pesticides may cause crop injury. Consult specific product labels for additional information.

To determine the compatibility of NutriBP017 with other products, use a jar compatibility test. Add the correct proportions of each product and the appropriate quantity of water to a clean container, thoroughly mix, then let stand for 3-5 minutes. If the mixture remains in solution or can be remixed readily, the products are considered compatible.

SPRINKLER AND DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product through microjet, drip (trickle), solid set and center pivot sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

PREPARATION OF INJECTION EQUIPMENT: Remove scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 of desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of NutriBP017, then the remaining volume of water. Set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the solution of NutriBP017 into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. Inject the NutriBP017 solution with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. NOTE: For Microjet and Drip Irrigation Systems: Avoid further irrigation of the treated area for 24 to 48 hours after treatment with NutriBP017 has been completed. For Solid Set and Center Pivot Irrigation Systems: Avoid further irrigation of the NutriBP017 treated area until after the foliage has completely dried. This will help to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

NutriBP017 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until NutriBP017 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER AND DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEMS: A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make the necessary adjustments should the need arise. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure uniformity of solution. Do not apply when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution, or when lines containing the product must be dismantled or drained. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation shall shut down and adjust the system as needed. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse system) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

i. 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 regular serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

ii. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional,reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

iii. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

iv. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

v. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

vi. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT: A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

• Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
• Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
• Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

• Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers.

Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Additional Requirements for Ground Boom Application:

Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.

· For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

· Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

· Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Additional requirements for aerial applications: -

Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

· The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.

· Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

· Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
· Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
· Do not apply during temperature inversions.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CITRUS CROPS

Crop	Target Disease	Application Rate qt/acre	Remarks
Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Tangerine, Pummelo)	Algal Spot, Melanose Scab	1 – 2	Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
	Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting		Apply in summer on expanded new flush. Repeat on subsequent flushes where disease pressure is severe. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
	Alternaria Brown Spot		On susceptible varieties apply when the first spring flush appears and each flush thereafter. Application to fruit should start after two thirds of the petals have fallen and be repeated on a 7- to 21-day schedule if needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
	Black Spot		Begin treatment prior to or when disease first appears and repeat every 7- to 21-days if needed. Use the higher rate and shorter spray intervals when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

	Phytophthora Brown Rot, Septoria Spot		Begin application in fall before or just after the first rain and continue if needed. For Brown Rot only, apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. For control of Septoria Spot or where fruit have already been infected with Brown Rot, apply to entire tree. Apply also to bare ground 12 inches beyond skirt. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

FIELD CROPS

Crop	Target Disease	Application Rate qt/acre	Remarks
Alfalfa	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spot, Rust, Downy mildew, Anthracnose	1 – 2	Apply 10- to 14-days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. Repeat every 30 days if needed. NOTE: Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan.
Beans and Peas (Including Lupines types, Phaseolus types, Pisum types, Vigna types)	Cottony Leak (*Pythium spp)*	1 – 2	Apply by air or ground in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Make the first application at full bloom and another 10- to 14-days later. Use the high rate and subsequent application for heavy disease pressure and when conditions favor disease development. The product may be used at a reduced rate in combination with another class of chemistry that is labeled for *Pythium* spp. control.
	Downy Mildew (*Phytophthora spp*), Anthrancnose, Bacterial Blights (halo, common and brown), Powdery Mildew, White Mold (*Sclerotinia*)		Apply at 7-day intervals. The number of applications depends on how long favorable conditions for infection persist and/or if downy mildew is present in the area. NOTE: This product must be applied before disease symptoms appear for control of downy mildew in beans.
Corn (Field Corn, Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Corn Grown for Seed)	Anthracnose, Bacterial Blights (halo, common and brown spot), Downy Mildew, Leaf Blights	1 – 2	Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7- to 10-days if needed. Use the higher rate and shorter spray interval when conditions favor disease.
Peanut	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1 – 2	Begin spraying at 35- to 40-days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at

			7- to 14- day intervals if needed. Reduce sprays to 7-day intervals during humid weather. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Flowable sulfur or another registered fungicide may be added.
Soybean	Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew	1 – 2	For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6 inches high; repeat on a 7- to 14-day schedule if needed depending on environmental conditions. Use the higher rate for more severe disease.
	White Mold		Begin applications at the R1 (early bloom) to R2 (full bloom) stage of development and, if needed, again 10- to 14-days later at early pod formation (R3). As a preventative spray or with conditions favoring low disease pressure use the low rate. For conditions favoring moderate to high disease development use the high rate.
Sugar Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1 – 2	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10- to 14- day intervals if needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Wheat, Barley, Oats	Fusarium Head Blight Supression, Helminthosporium Spot Blotch, Powdery Mildew Suppression, Stagonospora Leaf and Glume Blotch, Stem Rust	1 – 2	Make applications for early season disease control through heading. Minimum retreatment interval is 10-days. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Apply no more than 1.06 lb copper per year.

SMALL FRUITS

Crop	Target Disease	Application Rate qt/acre	Remarks
Blackberry (Aurora, Boysen, Cascade, Chehalem, Logan, Marion, Santiam, Thornless Evergreen)	Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight, Purple Blotch, Root Rot (*Phytophthora spp.*) Yellow Rust	1 – 2	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after pruning/training in the spring. Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Repeat on a 7-day interval if needed. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.

Blueberry	Bacterial Canker, Fruit Rot, Phomopsis Twig Blight, Phytophthora Root Rot (*Phytophthora spp.*)	1 – 2	Make first application before fall rains and a second application 4-weeks later. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Dormant Application: Begin applications when bloom buds begin to swell. Make additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed before blooms open.
Cranberry	Fruit Rot, Rose Bloom	1 – 2	Make first application in late bloom. Apply one or two additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.
	Leaf Blight, Red Leaf Spot, Stem Blight, Tip Blight (*Monilinia*)		Apply post harvest and again in spring at bud swell. Apply one or two additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.
Currant, Gooseberry	Anthracnose, Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew	1 – 2	Make initial application after first leaves have expanded. Continue on a 10- to 14-day schedule if needed during wet conditions in the spring. Make an additional application after harvest.
Raspberry	Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	1 – 2	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Repeat on a 7-day interval if needed. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.
Strawberry	Angular Leaf Spot (*Xanthomonas*), Anthracnose, Leaf Blight, Leaf Scorch, Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew	1 – 2	Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout the season. Apply in at least 20 gallons of water. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

TREE CROPS

Crop	Target Disease	Application Rate qt/acre	Remarks
Almond	Bacterial Blast	1 – 2	Use the high rate for bacterial blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe. Apply at post-bloom and continue at 14 day intervals if needed or just before sprinkling.
	Alternaria leaf spot, Bacterial Blast (*Pseudomonas*),	1 – 2	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. Use the high rate when conditions favor disease.

	Bacterial Canker, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)		Minimum retreatment interval is 7-days. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be considered. **NOTE:** Foliar injury may occur from post-bloom sprays on almonds, especially on Ne Plus varieties. Apply during early bloom. Do not apply after full bloom or injury may occur. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
Stone Fruit (Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune)	Alternaria leaf spot, Bacterial Blast (*Pseudomonas*), Bacterial Canker, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	**1 – 2**	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. Use the high rate when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7-days. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be considered. **For Cherries: Where disease is severe, an additional application shortly after harvest may be required.** A minimum retreatment interval of 5 days is required before this second application.
Apple	Anthracnose, Blossom Blast, European Canker (*Nectria*), Shoot Blast (*Pseudomonas*)	**1-2**	Apply post harvest to early leaf drop. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.
	Apple Scab, Fire Blight	**1-3**	**Dormancy**: Make one application up until green-tip of up to 3 quarts/acre (up to 0.083 lb copper)
		1-2	**Growing Season:** When fruit finish is not a concern an extended spray schedule can be applied. Continued applications may be made at 5- to 7-day intervals if needed between 1/2-inch green-tip and first cover spray. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Moderate to severe crop injury may occur from late applications or from this extended spray schedule. It is not intended for fresh market apples or for apples where fruit finish is a concern as it is likely to cause fruit rusetting.
Avocado	Anthracnose, Blotch, Scab, Downy Mildew	**1 – 2**	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at 14- to 30-day intervals for five to six applications. Use the higher

			rate when conditions favor disease.
Filbert (hazelnut) (For use in WA and OR only)	Bacterial Blight	**1 – 2**	Apply as a post harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply a second spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
	Eastern Filbert Blight		Apply as a dilute spray in adequate water for thorough coverage. Make applications starting at bud swell to bud break and continue at 14-day intervals if needed until early May. Thorough coverage is essential. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil or sticking agent may be added.
Mango	Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Apply at 7-day intervals after fruit set until harvest. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
Peach, Nectarine	Bacterial Blast (*Pseudomonas*), Bacterial Canker, Bacterial Spot (*Xanthomonas*), Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl	**1 – 2**	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. For peach leaf curl, late dormant application must be made before leaf buds swell. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
	Blossom Brown Rot		Full cover spray at pink bud. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 5 day from pink bud through the growing season.
Pears	Fire Blight	**1 – 2**	Apply at 5-day intervals if needed throughout the bloom period. NOTE: Russeting may occur in copper-sensitive varieties. Only apply at 1 qt/acre once fruitlet is present. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russeting on any variety.
	Blossom Blast, Scab (*Pseudomonas*)		Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high or when conditions favor disease development.
Pecan	Kernel Rot, Shuck Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*), Pecan	**1 – 2**	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 14 to 28 day intervals if needed,

	Scab (*Fusicladosporium effusum*), Zonate Leaf Spot (*Cristulariella pyramidalis*)		starting at kernel growth and continue until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter spray interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
Pistachio	Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight, Botrytis Blight, Late Blight (*Alternaria alternata*), Septoria Leaf Blight	**1 – 2**	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14- to 28-day schedule if needed. If disease conditions are severe, use the higher rate and shorter spray interval.
Quince	Fire Blight	**1 - 2**	Apply at 5-day intervals if needed throughout the bloom period. NOTE: Russeting may occur in copper-sensitive varieties. Only apply at 1 qt/acre once fruitlet is present. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russeting on any variety.
Walnut	Walnut Blight	**1 – 2**	Apply first spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage on a 7-day interval if needed when frequent rainfall or extended periods of moisture occur. Thorough coverage of catkins, leaves and nutlets is essential for effective control. NOTE: Adequate control may not be obtained when copper-tolerant species of *Xanthomonas* bacteria are present.
Banana, Plantain	Sigatoka (Black and Yellow), Black Pitting	**1 – 2**	Apply at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed. Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply to the fruit stem and the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
Cacao	Black Pod	**1 – 2**	Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Apply at 14- to 21-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. For drier areas, make two to four applications according to disease incidence and planting density.
Coffee	Coffee Berry Disease (*Colletotrichum coffeanum*)	**1 – 2**	Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 14- to 28-day intervals if needed until picking. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
	Bacterial Blight (*Pseudomonas syringae*)		Begin spray program before the onset of long rainy periods and continue throughout the rainy season at 14- to 21-day intervals if

			needed. The critical time for spraying to control this disease is just before, during and after flowering(s), especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Leaf Rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*)		Apply before the onset of rain and then at 14- to 21-day intervals if needed while the rains continue. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Iron Spot (Cercospora coffeicola), Pink Disease (*Corticium salmonicolor*)		Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.

VEGETABLES

Crop	Target Disease	Application Rate qt/acre	Remarks
Beet (Table Beet, Beet Greens)	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, White Rust	1 – 2	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals if needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Carrot	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Bacterial Leaf blight	1 – 2	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.
Celery, Celeriac	Bacterial Blight, Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight, Downey Mildew	1 – 2	Begin applications as soon as plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
Crucifers (Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collard Greens, Mustard Greens, Kale, Kohlrabi)	Black Leaf Spot (*Alternaria*), Black Rot (*Xanthomonas*), Downy Mildew	1 – 2	Begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. Apply at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Reddening of older leaves may occur on broccoli and a flecking of wrapper leaves may occur on cabbage. Apply no more than 2.65 pounds per acre copper

			per year.
Cucurbits (Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon, Zucchini)	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch, Bacterial Spot	1 – 2	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue while conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 5- to 7-day intervals if needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	1 – 2	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.
Lettuce including Endive, Escarole	Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew	1 – 2	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 5- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. NOTE: Determine if there is varietal sensitivity prior to use. Injury may occur to sensitive lettuce varieties and under adverse weather conditions. Discontinue use if injury occurs.
Okra	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Leaf Spots, Pod Spot, Powdery Mildew	1 – 2	Begin treatment when disease first threatens and repeat every 5- to 10-days if needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals when conditions favor disease.
Onion, Garlic, Leek	Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew, Purple Blotch	1 – 2	Begin when plants are 4- to 6-inches high and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Can cause phytotoxicity to leaves. NOTE: DO NOT exceed 7 applications per crop season.
Pepper	Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot	1 – 2	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 3- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Spinach	Anthracnose, Blue Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, White Rust Disease, Powdery Mildew	1 – 2	Begin application when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Flecking may occur on spinach leaves.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf	1 – 2	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 5- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rate when conditions

	Spot, Early Blight, Late Blight		favor disease.
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1 – 2	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Do not exceed four applications per crop. Apply using ground spray equipment at no less than 50 gallons of spray solution per acre. Production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to each application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following each application. Copper must not be applied to watercress during the aquatic production phase.

TUBEROUS VEGETABLES

Crop	Target Disease	Application Rate qt/acre	Remarks
Potato	Early Blight, Late Blight	1 – 2	Apply at 1 qt per acre at 5- to 10-day intervals if needed starting when plants are 2 to 6 inches high in locations where disease is light. Apply up to 2 qt per acre when disease is more severe. Under conditions of severe disease, control with NutriBP017 will be improved by tank mixing with other compatible fungicides registered for use on potatoes. Read and follow all label instructions of tank mix partners.
	NOTE: Potatoes Intended for seed: NutriBP017 has not been tested with all varieties and all storage conditions for potato. Foliar and postharvest application of phosphite to seed potatoes in some studies resulted in delayed sprouting when seed pieces from treated fields were planted the following year. Therefore, treatment with NutriBP017 to potatoes grown for seed may present a risk of causing delayed sprouting when treated seed pieces are planted the following season. **NOTE:** Do not exceed more than 7 applications per season.		

VINES

Crop	Target Disease	Application Rate qt/acre	Remarks
Grape	Black Rot, Downy Mildew, Phomopsis, Powdery Mildew	1 – 2	Begin applications at bud break with subsequent applications throughout the season depending on disease severity. Repeat at 5-day intervals if

			needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Due to varietal sensitivity, test for sensitivity prior to use. Do not make more than 5 applications during the growing season.
Hop	Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew	**1 – 2**	Make crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, apply at 10-day intervals if needed. NOTE: Discontinue use two weeks before harvest.
Kiwi	*Erwinia herbicola, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Pseudomonas syringae*	**1 – 2**	Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications at 30 day intervals. A maximum of three applications per crop may be made.

OTHER CROPS

Asparagus	Asparagus Spear Slime Crown Rot (*Phytophthora spp.*)	**1 – 2**	Apply this product to fully expanded asparagus ferns. DO NOT apply to ferns that are beginning to senesce. Thorough coverage is required. Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.
Atemoya	Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rate for severe disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
Carambola	Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat every 7 days until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rate for severe disease.
Chive	Downy Mildew	**1 – 2**	Begin applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7- to 10-days if needed depending on disease conditions. Do not apply more than 2.65 pounds per acre of copper per year.
Dill	Phoma Leaf Spot, Rhizoctonia	**1 – 2**	Begin applications when

	Foliage Blight		plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Ginseng	Alternaria Leaf Blight, Foliar and Root Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*), Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew	**1 – 2**	Apply in 100 gallons of water per acre starting when conditions first become conducive to disease development and continue on a 7-day interval as long as conditions remain favorable for disease development. NOTE: DO NOT exceed 9 applications per season. Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of 2- to 4-year old Ginseng. It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicide; therefore, use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy.
Guava	Anthracnose, Red Algae	**1 – 2**	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat every 7 days until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rate for severe disease.
Litchi	Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a 7-day schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rate for severe disease
Macadamia	Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a 7-day schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rate for severe disease.
	Phytophthora Blight (*P. capsica*), Raceme Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)		Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough

			coverage. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
Mamey Sapote	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14- to 30-day schedule if needed as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Papaya	Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Apply before disease appears. Apply at 7-day intervals if needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Parsley	Bacterial Blight (*Pseudomonas sp.*)	**1 – 2**	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
Passion Fruit	Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a 7-day schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Sycamore	Anthracnose	**1 – 2**	Apply as a full cover spray in 100 gallons of water per acre or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7 to 10 days later at 10% leaf expansion. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Tobacco	Black Shank (*Phytophthora parasitica* var. *Nicotiana*), Blue Mold (Downy Mildew)	**1 – 2**	Apply beginning when conditions favor disease development. Repeat as needed at 7- to 10-day intervals. In times of moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 10°F, (-12°C). Do not use or store near heat, open flame or hot surfaces.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides or fertilizers by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spill by: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter, commercial clay or gel absorbents. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

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 of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

For Containers equal to or less than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Containers greater than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refill this container with NUTRIBP017 only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full of water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure 2 more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of NutriAg Ltd. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

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