



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 13, 2020

Nicole O'Loughlin
Agent
Atticus, LLC.
c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting Inc.
4110 136th St. Ct. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Subject: PRIA Label and CSF Amendment – Revised Basic CSF to change to a formulation from 100% repack with necessary label updates; combined with CSF Notification adding alternate registered source of the active ingredient; combined with CRP Certification review
Product Name: A265.02
EPA Registration Number: 91234-112
Application Date: April 29, 2019; October 11, 2019
Decision Number: 550492; 556513

Dear Ms. O'Loughlin:

The amended label and CSFs referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Please note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 10/11/2019
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 04/23/2019

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.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Kathryn Meyer by phone at 703-347-8277, or via email at meyer.kathryn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lindsay Roe", written in a cursive style.

Lindsay Roe,
Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language
[Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear
{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

CHLOROTHALONIL	GROUP	M5	FUNGICIDE
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A265.02 [™]

[Alternate Brand Name: Dornic 720 F]

[For control of turf and ornamental diseases]

[For control of diseases of apricot, cherry (sweet and tart), nectarine, peach, plum and
prune trees]

Contains chlorothalonil, the active ingredient used in [Daconil® 720 Flowable Fungicide][Daconil Weather Stik®].

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile).....	54.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	46.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

A265.02 is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC) and contains 6.0 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

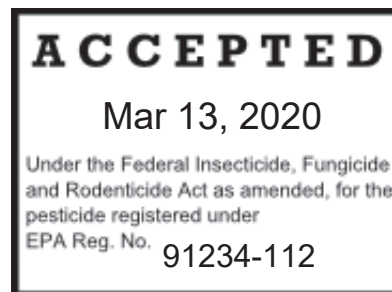
See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-112

EPA Est. No.:

Net Contents:

[EPA Approval Date/Code]



Manufactured for:

Atticus, LLC

5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100

Cary, NC 27513

A265.02™ is not manufactured, or distributed by Syngenta, seller of [Daconil® 720 Flowable Fungicide] [Daconil Weather Stik®].

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20minutes. 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 swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
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 SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants

- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material to include: Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mil; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- shoes plus socks

In addition, Applicators and Handlers in enclosed areas such as a greenhouse must wear:

a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR, a NIOSH approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, O, or P filter; OR, a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with a HE filter.

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 Control Statements

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 product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

This chemical 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 over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Attention: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow to come in 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 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 Sites: Sod farms; ornamental nurseries and greenhouses; conifers (nursery beds, Christmas tree and bough production plantations, and tree seed orchards); and apricot, cherry (sweet and tart), nectarine, peach, plum and prune trees.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, 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 (REI). 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 workers to enter treated areas during the 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, protective eyewear.

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:

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 eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and
 - how to operate the eyeflush container

Non-Agricultural Uses

For use to control turf diseases on golf courses, on lawns around commercial (nonresidential) and industrial buildings, and on professional and collegiate athletic fields.

For use to control diseases of 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, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Resistance Management

For resistance management, **A265.02** contains a Group M5 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **A265.02** and other Group M5 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **A265.02** or other Group M5 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides 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 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 applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Atticus, LLC at (984) 465-4754. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Agricultural Use Sites: Sod farms; ornamental nurseries and greenhouses; conifer nursery beds, Christmas tree and bough production plantations, and tree seed orchards; and apricot, cherry (sweet and tart), nectarine, peach, plum and prune trees

Non-Agricultural Uses: For use to control turf diseases on golf courses, on lawns around commercial (nonresidential) and industrial buildings, and on professional and collegiate athletic fields.

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

USE RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (ie., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

DO NOT apply to forests.

DO NOT apply this product 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.

TANK MIX PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT combine **A265.02** in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. DO NOT combine **A265.02** with *Bacillus thuringiensis*-containing products (e.g. Dipel®), Latron B-1956® or Latron AG-98®, horticultural oil, and products containing xylene as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some species on this label.

A tank mix of **A265.02** with Chipco® Signature® (EPA Reg# 432-890) can result in physical antagonism if not mixed properly. Always fill the spray tank with water to near capacity first. Then, with the agitator running, slowly add the desired amount of **A265.02** followed by the desired amount of Chipco Signature and/or other tank mix partners.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area.

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when the wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions.

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 public health uses or applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost 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.

NOTE: Where states have more stringent regulations, they must 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 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 the nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream 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 potential.

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 ft. 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 upwind 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 **A265.02** 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 A265.02 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.

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.

A265.02 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 **A265.02** for acreage to be covered into the 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 **A265.02** 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 **A265.02** for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of **A265.02** 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. **A265.02** 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 **A265.02** has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

TURF

DO NOT use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (ie., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

Group A. Golf Course Fairways and Roughs, Lawns around Commercial and Industrial Buildings, and Professional and Collegiate Athletic Fields

DO NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry; **A265.02** should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Spray Volume:

Apply **A265.02** in an adequate amount of water to provide complete coverage. This amount may vary from 30 to 450 gallons per acre. See table below for rates and timing.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 34.7 pints/acre (12.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** per year (26 lb. a.i./acre/year).
- The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates **up to** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) per year.
- The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (11.3 lb. a.i./acre).

Group B. Golf Course Tees and Greens

DO NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry; **A265.02** should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Spray Volume: Apply **A265.02** in an adequate amount of water to provide complete coverage. This amount may vary from 90 to 450 gallons per acre. See table below for rates and timing. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

Restrictions:

Golf Course Tees:

- DO NOT apply more than 69.3 pints/acre (25.4 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (52 lb. a.i./acre) per year.
- The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates **up to** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./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./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) is 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) per year.
- The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (11.3 lb. a.i./acre).

Golf Course Greens:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 97.3 pints/acre (35.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (73 lb. a.i./acre) per year.
- The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates **up to** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) is 7 days and the minimum re-treatment interval after an application of a rate **greater than** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) is 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) per year.
- The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (11.3 lb. a.i./acre).

Sod Farms:

DO NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry; **A265.02** should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Spray Volume: Apply **A265.02** in 30 to 450 gallons of water per acre.

Restrictions:

- Sod farm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest **must** be mechanically cut, rolled, and harvested.

- **DO NOT** use for sod farms at application rates greater than 13 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 17 pints/acre (6.4 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (13 lb. a.i./acre) per year.
- The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates **up to** 9.7 pints/acre (3.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of a rate greater than 9.7 pints/acre (3.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) per year.
- The maximum single application rate is 15 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (11.3 lb. a.i./acre).

Application Timing (All Turf):

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.

Diseases Controlled*	Application Interval (Days)	Pre-Disease Rates ^a			Post-Disease Rates ^a		
		fl. oz. product/ 1,000 sq ft	pints product/ acre	lb. a.i./acre	fl. oz. product/ 1,000 sq. ft.	pints product/ acre	lb. a.i./acre
Dollar Spot	7 to 10	1.0 ^b to 2.0	2.8 ^b to 5.0	2.1 ^b 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
Leaf Spot	7 to 10	2.0	5.5	4.1	-	-	-
Melting-Out	7 to 21	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	-	-	-
Brown Blight	14	-	-	-	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Brown Patch	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 Leaf Spot	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	-	-	-
	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	-	-	-
	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 Leaf Spot (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 ^c	30	5.5	15.1	11.3	-	-	-
Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch ^c	21 to 28	5.5	15.1	11.3	-	-	-
Algae ^c	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

^a**Group A Turf:** Limit of one application per season at rates greater than 7.3 lb. a.i./acre (9.75 pints/acre or 3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq ft of **A265.02**.

Group B Turf: Limit of two applications per season at rates greater than 7.3 lb. a.i./acre (9.75 pints/acre or 3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **A265.02**.

^bLow rate is not effective on intensively mowed turfgrasses such as golf course tees and greens.

^cSee 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.
- Leaf Spots, Melting-Out, Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp. (including *D. poae*, *D. siccans*), *Bipolaris sorokiniana*, *Curvularia* spp.
- Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia solani*, *R. zea*, *R. cerealis*
- Gray Leaf Spot: *Pyricularia grisea*, *P. oryzae*
- Red Thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*
- Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum graminicola*
- Copper Spot: *Gloeocercospora sorghi*
- Stem Rust: *Puccinia graminis*
- Dichondra Leaf Spot: *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 1,000 sq. ft.). Apply one application of 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (11.3 lb. 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 **A265.02** at 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 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 **A265.02** at 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) (11.3 lb. a.i./acre) in combination with products containing iprodione at 88 oz. a.i./acre (2 oz. a.i./1,000 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./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** (11.3 lb. a.i./acre). Make application in late autumn.

Group B Turf: Apply a second application of 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **A265.02** 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 **A265.02** at the rate of 5.5 to 9.75 pints/acre (2.0 to 3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) (4.1 to 7.3 lb. a.i./acre) on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Under severe algae conditions, use the 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1,000 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 **A265.02** application at the rate of 11 to 15.1 pints/acre (4.0 to 5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.).

Group B Turf: A second application of **A265.02** at the 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) rate may be made 14 days after the first application.

Group A and B Turf: Following application of the 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) rate, several applications of **A265.02** at a rate of 5.5 to 9.75 pints/acre (2.0 to 3.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) (4.1 to 7.3 lb. a.i./acre) on a 7- to 14-day interval may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventive spray program with **A265.02** will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Apply **A265.02** 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 **A265.02** (36.4 lb. a.i./acre) per year to field-grown ornamentals.

A265.02 should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry, or nearly dry.

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. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply **A265.02** at 7-day intervals. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

DO NOT combine **A265.02** in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use.

A265.02 may be used in greenhouses. DO NOT use mist blowers or high-pressure spray equipment when making applications of **A265.02** in greenhouses.

Knock Out® and Double Delight roses can be sensitive to **A265.02** applications resulting in damage to foliage under certain growing conditions.

Use of **A265.02** is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of **A265.02** at the labeled rates. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses, using labeled rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial use. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

DO NOT eat fruits and other structures which may be borne on treated plants.

ORNAMENTALS RECOMMENDED FOR TREATMENT WITH A265.02

Broadleaf Shrubs And Trees

Andromeda (Pieris) (4)	Holly (1)
Ash (Fraxinus) (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 (Mahonia) (6)
Dogwood (1)	Photinia (1)
Eucalyptus (3)	Poplar (1)
Euonymus (1)	Privet (Ligustrum) (1)
Firethorn (Pyracantha) (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 (Juglans) (1)

Flowering Plants^a and Bulbs

Arabian Violet (2)	Iris, Bulbous (1)
Begonia (1)	Lily (1)
Camellia (2)	Lily, Asiatic (1)
Carnation (1,2)	Marigold (1)
Chrysanthemum (1,2)	Narcissus (1)
Crocus (1)	Pansy (1)
Daffodil (1)	Petunia (1,4)
Daisy (1)	Phlox (1)
Geranium (1,6)	Poinsettia ^b (1)
Gladiolus (1,2)	Rose ^c (1)
Hollyhock (6)	Statice (1)
Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6)	Tulip (1)
Iris (1,2)	Zinnia (1,5)

^aAvoid applications during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable.

^bDiscontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts.

^cUse 1 pint **A265.02** (0.75 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

Foliage Plants

Aglaonema (1)
Areca Palm (1)
Artemesia (1)
Dumbcane (Diffenbachia) (1)
Dracaena (1)
Fatsia (Aralia) (1)
Ficus (1)
Lipstick Plant (1)
Ming Aralia (1)
Oyster Plant (Rhoeo) (1)
Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea) (1)
Peperomia (1)
Philodendron (1,4)
Prayer Plant (Maranta) (1)
Syngonium (1)
Zebra Plant (Aphelandra) (1)

Diseases Controlled with A265.02

1. Leaf Spots/Foliar Blights:

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

2. Flower spots/blights:

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

3. Cylindrocladium stem canker

4. Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback

5. Powdery mildews:

Erysiphe cichoracearum
Microsphaera spp

6. Rusts:

Gymnosporangium spp.
Pucciniastrum hydrangeae
Puccinia spp.

7. *Taphrina blister*

8. *Scab* (*Venturia inaequalis*)

The following ornamental plant species which have been tested with **A265.02** at recommended rates did not exhibit phytotoxicity:

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Aechmea
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<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>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>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> "Hahnii"	Birdsnest Sansevieria
<i>Tolmeia menziesii</i>	Piggy-Back Plant
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Spineless Yucca
<i>Zygocactus truncatus</i>	Christmas Cactus

IMPORTANT: DO NOT apply **A265.02** to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

Bulb and Corm Dip

A265.02 may be used to control bulb and corm diseases of ornamental flowering plants.

CROP	DISEASES	A265.02 Rate Pints / 100 Gallon	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Caladium Crocus Daffodils Iris Lily (bulb) Tulips	Basal Rot Neck Rot Other bulb rot diseases caused by: <i>Mucor</i> spp. <i>Zygorrhynchus</i> spp. <i>Rhizopus</i> spp. <i>Curvularia</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	2.75 to 5.5	Dip bulbs from 15 minutes up to 4 hours prior to planting. Add the diluted mixture of A265.02 to the dip tanks to maintain dip solution at levels needed to achieve complete bulb coverage.
Gladiolus	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. <i>Curvularia</i> spp.	2.75	Recharge dip tanks with 0.3 lb. product per 20,000 corms. Treat corms once before storage and once before planting. Allow to drain and dry before handling corms.

Application of Dip Tank Treatment Water: Spent dip tank treatment water may be applied using ground equipment to bulb fields for basal, neck or other bulb rots.

DO NOT apply more than 36.4 lb. chlorothalonil per acre per year.

FRUIT TREES (Apricot, Cherry (Sweet and Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune Trees)

DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Application:

Apply **A265.02** in sufficient water (minimum of 10 gallons per acre) 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.

When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of **A265.02** listed may be used.

Crop	Diseases	A265.02 Rate Pints/Acre or 100 Gallon (lb. a.i./acre or 100 gal)		Application Directions
		Acre	100 Gal	
Apricot Cherry Nectarine Peach Plum Prune	Leaf curl Coryneum blight (shothole)	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ pt. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. (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 A265.02 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ pt. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. (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 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ pt. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. RESTRICTION: DO NOT apply A265.02 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 **A265.02** (15.4 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.

CONIFERS

Use on conifers is limited to the uses and sites listed in the conifer disease and rate table below.

DO NOT apply to forests.

Apply **A265.02** in sufficient water (minimum of 10 gallons per acre) 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.

Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.

When concentrate sprays are used, or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of **A265.02** listed may be used.

DO NOT apply more than 22 pints **A265.02** (16.5 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.

DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

DO NOT apply to blue spruce.

Crop	Diseases	A265.02 Rate Pints/Acre (lb. a.i./acre)	Application Directions
		Acre	
Conifers	Swiss needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii</i>)	2¾ to 5½ pt. (2.1 to 4.125)	<p>Minimal Application Plan: Make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Under high disease pressure, a second application may be made 10-14 days after the first application.</p> <p>When using aerial applications, use the highest rate. Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and</p>
Nursery beds	Interior needle blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. and <i>Phaeocryptopus nudus</i>)		
Christmas tree and bough production			

<p>plantations</p> <p>Tree seed orchards</p> <p>Conifers in landscapes of golf courses and around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields</p>			bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.
	<p>Scleroderris canker (<i>Gremmeniella abietina</i>)</p> <p>Swiss needlecast (<i>P. gaeumannii</i>)</p> <p>Interior needle blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. and <i>Phaeocryptopus nudus</i>)</p>	<p>1½ to 2¾ pt. (1.125 to 2.1)</p>	<p>Multiple Applications: 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.</p> <p>When using aerial applications, use the highest rate. Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.</p>
	<p>Sirococcus tip blight</p>	<p>2 to 3½ pt. (1.5 to 2.6)</p>	
	<p>Rhizosphaera needlecast (<i>Rhizosphaera</i> spp.)</p> <p>Scirrhia brown spot (<i>Mycosphaerella deamessii</i>)</p>	<p>5½ pt. (4.125)</p>	
	<p>Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecasts</p>	<p>2¾ to 5½ pt. (2.1 to 4.125)</p>	<p>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.</p>

		Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.
Rhabdocline needlecast	1½ to 2¾ pt. (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. Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.
Botrytis seedling blight Phoma twig blight	1½ to 2¾ pt. (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 persist. Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.
Weir's cushion rust (<i>Chrysomyxa weirii</i>)	5½ pt. (4.125)	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7- to 10-day intervals. Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, 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 HANDLING:

For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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.

For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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Knock Out® is a registered trademark of the Conrad-Pyle Company.

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{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

CHLOROTHALONIL	GROUP	M5	FUNGICIDE
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A265.02™

[Alternate Brand Name: Dornic 720 F]

[For control of turf and ornamental diseases]

[For control of diseases of apricot, cherry (sweet and tart), nectarine, peach, plum and prune trees]

Contains chlorothalonil, the active ingredient used in [Daconil® 720 Flowable Fungicide] [Daconil Weather Stik®].

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: (% by weight)

Chlorothalonil
(tetrachloroisophthalonitrile).....54.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:46.0%
TOTAL 100.0%

A265.02 is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC) and contains 6.0 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
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 SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:

Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, 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 HANDLING:

[For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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.]

[For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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.]

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

A265.02™ is not manufactured, or distributed by Syngenta, seller of [Daconil® 720 Flowable Fungicide] [Daconil Weather Stik®].

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
Cary, NC 27513

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NET CONTENTS: _____

[EPA Approval Date/Code]