

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

November 7, 2022

Dr. Matthew Brooks Authorized Agent to Plant Health Intermediate Inc. d/b/a DPH Biologicals 1550 East Old 210 Highway Liberty MO 64068

 Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment – Add Alfalfa and its Pests to the Crop List, Add an Alternate Brand Name, and Other Minor Revisions
 Product Name: Companion Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder
 EPA Registration Number: 94485-5
 EPA Receipt Date: 09/20/2022
 Action Case Number: 00394445

Dear Dr. Brooks:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

The Alternate Brand Name BellaTrove Companion Maxx ST has been added to the product files. A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this 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.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA

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section 3 registration, the website will be referred to EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact please contact Daniel Schoeff via email at schoeff.daniel@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Daniel Schoeff, Risk Manager Microbial Pesticides Branch Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M) Office of Pesticide Programs

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

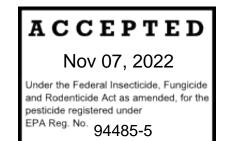
COMPANION® MAXX BIOLOGICAL FUNGICIDE WETTABLE POWDER

[ABN: BellaTrove Companion Maxx WP, BellaTrove Companion Maxx ST]

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain Grou	BM02 Fungicide
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Active Ingredient

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain ENV503*	0.149%
Other Ingredients	<u>99.851%</u>
Total:	100.000%
*Not less than 5.9 x 10 ⁹ Colony Forming Units (CFU) per gram of	f product



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information. For information on this product, call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM Pacific time.

(See [back panel][side panel][interior/inside panel/page] for additional precautionary statements)

Another quality product for:[Plant Health Intermediate Inc.]**D/B/A** DPH Biologicals1550 East Old 210 HighwayLiberty, MO 64068[phone number/www.dphbio.com]

EPA Registration No. 94485-5

EPA Establishment No. (as applicable)

[Lot Code/Batch No._____] Not for sale or use after: (Date stamped/placed on labeling will be 6 months after the date of manufacture.)

[Barcode as applicable]

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A; or a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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

Engineering Controls: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) and (e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

User Safety Recommendations

User should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Environmental Hazards: For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or 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.

DIRECTIONS OF USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protect 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.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of four (4) hours.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protections Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until spray has dried.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

PRODUCT INFORMATION AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Product Description:

Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder is a broad-spectrum biological fungicide [and bactericide] for the prevention, control or suppression of many soilborne and foliar diseases on the labeled agricultural crops. Apply as a foliar spray or as a soil drench alone or in alternating spray program with other EPA-registered products. Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder contains the active ingredient *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503, a plant growth-promoting rhizobacterium that quickly establishes beneficial colonies on the plant's root and leaves. It protects the roots from invading pathogens, stimulates healthier roots and improves nutrient uptake. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503 is also known to trigger the plant's immune system [(Induced Systemic Resistance (ISR)].

Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder can be used on all plant material and is most effective when applied prior to the onset of disease. Use Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides [and bactericides] to enhance disease control and reduce the occurrence of resistance.

For use on the labeled field-grown agricultural crops including: vegetables, herbs, small fruits, berries, fruit and nut trees, and other species listed on this label. For use in greenhouse production and hydroponics.

Follow the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixture.

PRODUCT INFORMATION TURF AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Product Description:

Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder is a broad-spectrum biological fungicide [and bactericide] for prevention, control or suppression of many soilborne and foliar diseases on the turf grasses and ornamentals. Apply as a foliar spray or as a soil drench alone or in alternating spray program with other EPA-registered products. Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder contains the active ingredient *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503, a plant growth-promoting rhizobacterium that quickly establishes beneficial colonies on the plant's root and leaves. It protects the roots from invading pathogens, stimulates healthier roots and improves nutrient uptake. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503 is also known to trigger the plant's immune system [(Induced Systemic Resistance (ISR)].

Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder can be used on all plant material and is most effective when applied prior to the onset of disease. Use Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides [and bactericides] to enhance disease control and reduce the occurrence of resistance.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

For use on all ornamentals, landscape plants, trees, sod, turf, forestry seedlings, and shrubs, lawns, golf courses, cemeteries, parks, right of ways, athletic fields, playgrounds, ornamental gardens, deciduous and conifer seedling production, potted plants, bedding plants, tropical foliage (greenhouses, shade houses, nurseries, indoors, outdoors, containers or field).

Turf Applications: Use on all cool and warm season turf grass varieties including: Bentgrass, Bluegrass, Bermudagrass, Fescue, Ryegrass, St. Augustine, Zoysia, Paspalum and Poa Annua and all ornamental grasses and cultivars and varieties of these.

Follow the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixture.

Modes of Action:

Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder has multiple modes of action in preventing, controlling or suppressing plant diseases. Its active ingredient, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503, produces broad-spectrum antibiotic lipopeptides (iturin) that disrupt pathogen cell-wall formation and is competitive, fast-colonizing rhizosphere bacterium that occupies the plant's root hairs and leaves. It also prevents the growth and antagonistic effects of soilborne and foliar pathogens. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503 is known to stimulate phytohormones, which trigger the plant's systemic resistance to disease (Induced Systemic Resistance – ISR), the defense mechanisms of the plant for prolonged periods of time.

PGPR (Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria):

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain ENV503 is within the Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) classification. PGPR are free-living bacteria that has beneficial effects on plants as they increase plant productivity, enhance crop fertility, growth and root development.

DISEASE LIST		
Acidovorax avenae citrulli	<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.	
- Bacterial Fruit Blotch	- Black Sigatoka	
Actinidia delicioso	Mycosphaerella citri	
- Blight	- Greasy Spot	
Aecidium cantensis	Mycosphaerella fijiensis	
- Deforming Rust	- Sigatoka	
Agrobacterium rubi	Mycosphaerella musicola	
- Cane Gall	- Yellow Sigatoka	
Agrobacterium tumefaciens	Mycosphaerella pomi	
- Crown Gall, Walnut Gall	- Brook's Spot	
Agrobacterium vitis	Odium spp.	
- Crown Gall	- Powdery Mildew	
Albugo candida	Oidiopsis spp.	
- White Blister, Rust	- Powdery Mildew	
Albugo occidentalis	Ophiosphaerella korrae	
- White Rust	- Necrotic Ring Spot	

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

Albugo spp.	Phakospora pachyrhizi
- Blight (Pod & Stem)	- Rust
Alternaria alternata	Pantoea stewartia
- Brown Spot, Leaf Spot, Stem-End Rot, Late Blight	- Stewart's Wilt
Alternaria citri	Pectobacterium spp.
- Brown Spot, Leaf Spot, Stem-End Rot	- Brown Rot
Alternaria spp.	Penicillium spp.
 Black Root Rot, Early Blight, Leaf Spot/Target Spot, Black Point, Onion Purple Blotch 	- Fruit Rot
Alternaria tenuissima	Peronospora manshurica
- Rot	- Downey Mildew
Angiosorus solani	Peronospora sparse
- Thecaphora Smut	- Downey Mildew
Aphanomyces spp.	Peronospora spp.
- Black Root Rot, Early Blight	- Downy Mildew
Armillaria spp.	Phaeosphaeria nodorum
- Root Rot	- Leaf and Glume Blotch
<i>Arthuriomyces peckianus</i>	<i>Phizactonia</i> spp.
- Orange Rust	- Root Rot
- Orange Rust Ascochyta spp.	Phoma andigena
	e e
- Ascochyta Leaf Scorch (Spot), Spring Black Stem	- Leaf Spot
Aspergillus niger	Phoma lingum
- Black Mold Rot	- Blackleg
Aspergillus spp.	Phoma spp.
- Black Mold Rot, Hull Rot	- Pink Root, Web Blotch
Basidiomycete spp.	Phomopsis spp.
- White Patch	- Leaf Blight, Pod and Stem Blight,
	Gangrene, Scab
<i>Bipolaris</i> spp.	Phomopsis viticola
- Helminthosporium Leaf Spot/Melting Out	- Phomopsis
<i>Blumeria</i> spp.	Phomopsis tuberivora
- Powdery Mildew	- Red Crown Root
Blumeriella jaapii	Phullactinia guttata
- Cherry Leaf Spot	- Powdery Mildew
Botryosphaeria spp.	Phymatotrichopsis omnivore
- Bot Canker, Dieback	(Cotton-Texas) Root Rot
Botrytis cinerea	Phytophora spp.
- Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus,	- Damping-off Fungus
Gray Mold, Leaf Blight, Bud Rot,	Dumping on Lungus
Blight	
Botrytis dothidea	Phytophthora aerial blight
- Botryosphaeria Rot	- Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot, Brown Rot,
- Dou yospitacita Kot	
	Foot Rot, Crown and Root Rot

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

Botrytis squamosa	Phytophthora citricola
- Neck Rot	- Crown and Root Rot
Botrytis spp.	<i>Phytophthora megasperma</i> - Crown and Root Rot
 Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight, Botrytis Bunch Rot, Flower Blight 	- Crown and Root Rot
Bremia lactucae	Phytophthora spp.
- Blue Mold	- Late Blight, Blackeye/Buckeye Rot, Brown Rot, Foot Rot, Crown and Root Rot, Leaf Spot and Rot, Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight
Candidatus liberibacter spp.	Plasmodiophora brassicae
- Citrus Greening (<i>Huanglongbing</i> (HLB))	- Corky Root, Clubroot
Ceratobasidium spp.	Plasmopara viticola
- Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut	- Downey Mildew
Cercosporin brassicicola	Podosphaera leucotricha
- Leaf spot	- Rusty Spot
Cercospora spp.	Podosphaera spp.
 Cercosppora Leaf Spot, Gray Leaf Spot, Berry Blotch 	- Powdery Mildew
Cercosporidium spp.	Podosphaera xanthii (formerly called
- Leaf Spot	<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea)</i> - Powdery Mildew
Ceratocystis fimbriata	Polyscytalum pustulans
- Ceratocystis Canker	- Skin Spot
Cladosporium carpophilum	Pseudocercosporella capsellae
- Scab	- White Leafspot
Cladosporium caryigenum	Pseudoperonospora cubensis
- Pecan Scab	- Downy Mildew
<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.	Pseudoperonospora spp.
- Black Point, Black Mold	- Downy Mildew
Clavibacter michiganensis	Pseudomonas syringae
- Goss's Wilt, Ring Rot	- Halo Blight, Angular Leaf Spot
Cochliobolus spp.	Pseudomonas syringae van Hall pv. Panici
- Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut	- Rice Bacterial Brown Spot
Colletotrichum acutatum	Pseudomonas spp.
- Post-Bloom Fruit Drop	- Canker, Blight. Leaf Streak
Colletotrichum coccodes	Puccinia asparagi
- Black Dot	- Rust
Colletotrichum graminicola	Puccinia graminus
- Anthracnose	- Stem Rust, Black rust, Cereal Rust
Colletotrichum orbiculare	Puccinia pittleriana
- Anthracnose, Stem Blight	- Common Rust
Colletotrichum spp.	Puccinia porri
- Anthracnose, Bitter Rot, Stem End	- Rust
Rot, Stem Blight	

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

<i>Curvularia</i> spp.	Puccinia spp.	
- Fading Out	- Rust, Black Stem Rust, Red Rust, Leaf	
	Rust	
Cylindrocladium parasiticum	Puccinia triticata	
- Cylindrocladium Black Rot	- Leaf Rust, Brown Rust	
Diaporthe ampelina (Phomopsis viticola)	Pucciniastrum Americanum	
- Cane and Leafspot	- Late Leaf Rust	
Diaporthe citri	Pyrenocheata spp.	
- Melanose	- Corky Root	
Diaporthe spp.	Pyrenocheata lycopersi	
- Blights (Pod & Stem)	- Corky Root	
Dickeya solani	Pyricularia grisea	
- Brown Rot	- Fading Out	
Didymella bryoniae	Pyricularia oryzae	
- Gummy Stem Blight	- Rice Blast	
Diplodia natalensi	Ralstonia solanacearum	
- Diplodia Stem-end Rot	- Wilt	
Diplodia seriata	Pythium spp.	
- Grapevine Trunk Disease	- Root Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Pythium, Black Rot	
Dreschslera erythrospila	Ralstonia solanacearum	
- Red Leaf Spot	- Brown Rot	
Drechslera spp.	Ramularia spp.	
- Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut	- Areolate Leafspot, Ramularia	
Elsinoe fawcettii	Ramularia gossypii	
- Scab	- Aerolate Mildew	
<i>Entyloma</i> spp.	Rhizoctonia spp.	
- Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut	- Brown Patch, Yellow Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Head Wilt, Wilt	
Erwinia amylovora	Rhizoctonia solani	
- Fire Blight	- Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot, Areolate Leaf Spot, Target Spot	
Erwinia chrysanthemi	Rhizopus spp.	
- Crown Rot	- Hull Rot	
Erwinia tracheiphilia	Schizothyrium pomi	
- Bacterial Wilt	- Flyspeck	
<i>Erwinia</i> spp.	Scleophthora spp.	
- Cucurbit Wilting, Soft Rot, Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot	- Yellow Turf	
Erysiphe chichoracearum	Sclerotinia minor	
- Powdery Mildew	- Lettuce Drop, Leaf and Stem Blight	
Erysiphe cruciferaru	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	
- Powdery Mildew	- White Mold	
Erysiphe spp.	Sclerotinia spp.	
- Powdery Mildew	«PP	

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

	- Dollar Spot, Blight, Twig Blight, Fruit Rot, Root Rot, White Mold, Dollar	
	Spot, Head and Leaf Drop, Pink Rot	
Eutypa lata	Sclerotium cepivorum	
- Eutypa	- White Rot	
Fusarium nivale	Sclerotium rolfsii	
- Fusarium Patch	- Southern Blight, Stem Rot	
Fusarium oxysporum	Sclerotium spp.	
- Fusarium Wilt	- Crown Rot, Stem Rot	
Fusarium solani	Septoria glycines	
- Fuarium Root Rot, Stem Rot, Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS)	- Brown Spot	
Fusarium spp.	Septoria lycopersici	
 Crown Rot, Root Rot, Fusarium Wilt, Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS), Foot Rot, Seedling Blight, Head Blight, Bacterial Blight, Basal Rot, Damping- off Fungus, Pink Root, Stem Canker, Fusarium Wilt, Cone Tip Blight 	- Septoria Leaf Spot	
Gaeumannomyces graminis	Septoria spp.	
- Take All Root Rot/Patch	- Septoria Leaf Blotch	
Gibberella fuji-Kuro	Sphaerotheca macularis	
- Baknae Disease	- Powdery Mildew	
Gibberella spp.	Sphaceloma spp.	
- Head Blight, Head Scab	- Scab	
Gloeodes pomigena	Spongospora subterranean	
- Sooty Blotch	- Powdery Scab	
Golovinomyces cichoracearum (formerly	Stagonospora nodorum (formerly called	
called Erysiphe cichoracearum)	Septoria nodorum)	
- Powdery Mildew	- Leaf and Glume Botch	
Golovinomyces spp.	Streptomyces spp.	
- Powdery Mildew	- Common Scab	
Guignardia bidwellii	Synchytrium endobioticum	
- Black Rot	- Wart	
Gymnoconia nitens	Taphrina deformans	
- Orange Rust	- Leaf Curl	
Gymnosporangium juniperi	Thanatephorus spp.	
- Cedar Apple Rust	- Sheath Spot/Blight	
Hyaloperonospora parasitica	Thielaviopsis basicola	
- Downy Mildew	- Black Root Rot	
Helminthosporium spp.	<i>Tilletia barclayana</i> - Smut	
- Leaf Rot, Crown Rot, Root Rot, Northern Corn Leaf Blight Silver	- Sillut	
Northern Corn Leaf Blight, Silver Scurf		
Hemileia vastatrix	Tilletia tritici	
- Coffee Rust	- Bunt, Stinking Smut	
Lactisaria fuciformis	Tranzschelia discolor	

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

- Red Thread	- Almond Leaf Rot	
Leveillula Taurica	Ulocladium atrum	
- Powdery Mildew	- Ulocladium Blight	
<i>Leveillula</i> spp.	Uncinula necator	
- Powdery Mildew	- Powdery Mildew	
Leptosphaeria maculans	Uncinula spp.	
- Blackleg	- Powdery Mildew	
Macrophomina spp.	Uromyces appendiculatus	
- Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot	- Rust	
Magnaporthe poae	Uromyces betae	
- Summer Patch	- Rust	
Magnaporthe spp.	Uromyces spp.	
- Stem Rot	- Rust	
Microsphaera alni	Ustilago spp.	
- Powdery Mildew	- Smut	
Monomilinia fructicola	Verticillium spp.	
- Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit	- Wilt	
Blight		
Monomilinia laxa	Waitea circinanta	
- Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit	- Brown Ring Patch	
Blight		
Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi	Wilsonomyces carpophilus	
- Mummy berry	- Shot Hole	
Monilinia spp.	Xanthomonas campestris	
- Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Hull Rot	- Bacterial Blight/Leaf Spot, Black Rot	
Monosporascus cannonballus	Xanthomonas axonopodis pv citri	
- Root Rot	- Citrus Canker	
<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.	Xanthamonas oryzae	
- Black Sigatoka	- Rice Bacterial Blight	
	Xanthomonas campestris	
	- Leaf Spot	
	Xanthomonas spp.	
	- Bacterial Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight,	
	Canker, Gumming Disease	
	Zygophiala jamaicensis	
	- Flyspeck	

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT (IPM)

Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder is an important tool in sound disease management whenever fungicide use is necessary. Apply Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides. This will result in reduced susceptibility to disease and overall reduction in the use of chemical fungicides. Consult local agricultural authorities for specific IPM strategies developed for your crop(s) and location.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder contains a Group BM02 fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal/bacterial population[s] may contain individuals naturally resistant to Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder and other Group BM02 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/[and bactericide] resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder or other Group BM02 fungicides/[and bactericides] within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide/bactericide of 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 and bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistancemanagement and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL – AGRICULTURAL USE

Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder with spray equipment, including hand-held sprayers; boom sprayers; aerial application systems; specified irrigation systems; and fertigation systems. Fit sprayers applying Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder with a strainer size of 50-mesh. For proper application, determine the number of acres to be treated, the label use rate and select appropriate volume to give good canopy penetration and coverage of plant parts to be protected. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. See equipment manufactures instructions for proper use and calibration of equipment, prior to application of Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder.

Tank Mixing:

Special care must be taken when tank mixing.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

- 1) Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation, by determining the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
- 2) Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues, can cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 3) Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder must be diluted with water prior to use. The manufacturer recommends that the user makes a slurry in water prior to adding to the spray tank.
- 4) Partially fill the spray tank with clean water to the ³/₄ level and then add the specific amount of Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder to the tank as required. Add the remaining water. Mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation continuously while spraying.
- 5) Avoid allowing the spray mixture to stand for prolonged periods of time prior to use to avoid settling. Vigorously agitate the mixture to redisperse the product prior to application if the mixture has settled. DO NOT allow spray mixture to stand overnight.

Compatibility:

Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder is compatible with many fertilizers, micronutrients, organic materials, wetting agents, adjuvant, surfactants, most fungicides, herbicides and insecticides, however do not combine with other materials if there is no pervious experience, or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible and non-injurious under your conditions. Check for compatibility with other products. Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations is not feasible. Therefore, prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity. Consult your Plant Health Intermediate representative for more information on Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder compatibility with pesticides, surfactants and fertilizers.

Restriction:

DO NOT mix with copper-based fungicides, concentrated acids such as sulfuric acid, solvents, oxidizing agents or bactericides. Consult specific product labels for additional information or restrictions concerning tank mixing. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

APPLICATIONS AS A FOLIAR OR SOIL SPRAY FOR FIELD CROPS		
Cron	Disease	Product Application Rate,
Crop	Disease	Timing & Frequency
Berries including: Blackberry	Black Root Rot	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre
(includes Bingleberry, Black Satin	- Alternaria spp.	
Berry, Boysenberry, Cherokee	- Thielaviopsis basicola	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Blackberry, Chesterberry, Cheyenne	Crown Gall	per Hectare
Blackberry, Coryberry,	- Agrobacterium tumefaciens	
Darrowberry, Dewberry, Dirksen	Cane Gall	For suppression, begin
Thornless Berry, Himalayaberry,	- Agrobacterium rubi	applications when
Hullberry, Lavacaberry, Loganberry,	Canker	environmental conditions are

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Lowberry, Lucretiaberry, Mammoth	- Pseudomonas spp.	conducive to disease
Blackberry, Marionberry,	Crown Rot	development.
Nectarberry, Olallieberry, Oregon	- <i>Botrytis</i> spp.	
Evergreen Berry, Phenomenalberry,	- Fusarium spp.	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
Rangeberry, Ravenberry, Rossberry,	- Sclerotium spp.	11 5 5 5
Shawneed Blackberry and	Damping-off Fungus	Apply through standard
Youngberry, Blueberry, Cranberry,	- Phytophora spp.	spray equipment ranging
	- Pythium spp.	
Currant, Elderberry, Strawberry,	2 11	from $3-50$ gal. water per
Gooseberry, Huckleberry,	Downy Mildew	Acre. When more diluted or
Raspeberry (Black and Red) and	- Peronospora sparse	concentrated spray solutions
Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids	Early Blight	are needed for the type of
of these. Except for Grapes (Wine,	- Alternaria spp.	equipment being used,
Table and Raisin), Kiwifruit.	Fruit Rot	follow the "Mixing and
	- Alternaria tenuissima	Application Instructions"
	Fusarium Wilt	section on this label.
	- Fusarium spp.	
	- Fusarium oxysporum	
	Gray Mold	
	- Botrytis cinerea	
	Late Leaf Rust	
	- Pucciniastrum Americanum	
	Leaf Blight	
	- Botrytis cinerea	
	Leaf Spot and Rot	
	- <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight	
	Mummy Berry	
	- Monilinia vaccinii-corymbois	
	Orange Rust	
	- Arthuriomyces peckianus	
	- Gymnoconia nitens	
	Powdery Mildew	
	- Sphaerotheca macularis	
	- Microsphaera alni	
	Root Rot	
	- Pythium spp.	
	Wilt	
	- Verticillium spp.	
Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables	Anthracnose	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre
including: Broccoli, Chinese	- Colletotrichum spp.	72(0.02) = 1.7210 per Acre
Broccoli, Broccoli Raab, Brussels		0.56 kg (560 g) = 1.69 kg
	Blackleg	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage	- Phoma lingum	per Hectare
(Bok Choy and Napa), Chinese	- Leptosphaeria maculans	
Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy),	Black Root Rot, Early Blight,	For suppression, begin
Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo,	Leafspot/Target Spot	applications soon after
Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna,	- Alternaria spp.	emergence or transplant and
Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach	- Psedudomonas spp.	when environmental
and Rape Greens, and Cultivars,	- Xanthomonas campestris	conditions are conducive to
Varieties, and Hybrids of these.	- Xanthomonas spp.	disease development.
	Black Rot	_
	- Xanthamonas campestris	Apply every $7 - 14$ days.
	Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot	
L		

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	 Phytophthora aerial blight Corky Root, Clubroot Plasmodiophora brassicae Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight Botrytis cinerea Fusarium spp. Pythium spp. Pythium spp. Pythium spp. Pythium spp. Downy Mildew Hyaloperonospora parasitica Peronospora spp. Fusarium Wilt Fusarium Oxysporum Powdery Mildew Erysiphe cruciferaru Rot, Root Rot, Black Rot Pythium spp. Erwinia spp. Xanthomonas campestris White Blister Albugo candida White Leafspot Pseudocercosporella capsellae White Mold, Southern Blight Sclerotinia spp. 	Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.
Cucurbit Vegetables including: Chayote, Chinese Waxgourd, Citron	Angular Leaf Spot - Pseudomonas syringae	¹ / ₂ (8 oz) – 1 ¹ / ₂ lb per Acre
Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds (includes Chinese Okra,	Anthracnose, Leaf and Stem Blight - Colletotrichum spp.	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Cucuzza, hechima and Hyotan), Momordica spp. (includes Balsam	- Colletotrichum orbiculare Bacterial Fruit Blotch	per Hectare
Apple, Balsam Pea, Bitter Melon and Chinese Cucumber),	- Acidovorax avenae (subsp. Citrulli) Bacterial Wilt	For suppression, begin applications soon after
Muskmelon (includes True	- Erwinia tracheiphilia	emergence or transplant and
Cantaloupe, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw	- Verticillium spp. Black Root Rot, Early Blight	when environmental conditions are conducive to
Melon, Honeydew Melon, Mango	- Alternaria spp.	disease development.
Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple	Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot	-
Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon and Hybrids and/or Cultivars	- Macrophomina spp. Late Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
of Cucumis melo), Pumpkin,	- Phytophthora spp.	Apply through standard
Summer Squash (includes	Crown Rot, Damping-Off Fungus, Gray	spray equipment ranging
Crooknexk Squash, Scallop Squash,	Mold, Leaf Blight	from $3-50$ gal. water per
Straightneck Squash, Vegetable	- Botrytis cinerea	Acre. When more diluted or
Marrow and Zucchini), Winter Squash (includes Acorn Squash,	Downy Mildew - Pseudoperonospora cubensis	concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of
Butternut Squash, Calabaza,	Fusarium Wilt	equipment being used,

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Hubbard Squash and Spaghetti Squash) and Watermelon includes Cultivars, Hybrids and/or Varieties of these.	 Fusarium oxysporum Gummy Stem Blight Didymella bryoniae Cucurbit Wilting, Soft Rot, Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot Erwinia spp. Powdery Mildew 	follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.
	 Pythium spp. Erwinia spp. Brown Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off fungus, Head Wilt, Wilt, Rhizoctonia spp. Verticillium spp. Vine Blight Monosporascus cannonballus 	
Citrus Fruits including: Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin, Orange, Pummelo, satsuma Mandarin, Tangelo, Tangerine and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of these.	Angular Leaf Spot, Soft Rot-Erwinia spp.Brown Spot, Leaf Spot, Stem-End Rot-Alternaria alternata-Alternaria citriBlack Mold Rot-Aspergillus sppPenicillium spp.Citrus Greening (Huanglongbing (HLB))-Candidatus Liberibacter spp.Post-Bloom Fruit Drop-Colletotrichum acutatumRoot Rot, Fusarium Wilt-Fusarium sppPhymatotrichopsis omnivore-Amarillaria spp.Brown Rot, Foot RotPhytophthora sppPhytophthora spp.Damping-off Fungus, Root RotSclerotinia solaniBlight, Twig Blight, Fruit Rot, Root RotSclerotinia spp.Bacterial Leaf Spot, CankerXanthomonas campestris-Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. CitriGreasy SpotMycosphaerella citri	 ½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre 0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare For suppression, begin applications at the onset of first new foliar flush on all citrus varieties and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.

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	Diplodia Stem-end Rot	
	- Diplodia natalensi	
	Melanose	
	- Diaporthe citri	
	Scab	
	- Elsinoe fawcettii	
	Cotton (Texas) Root Rot	
	- Phymatotrichopsis omnivore	
	Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot	
	- Macrophomina spp.	
	Wilt	
	- Verticillium spp.	
	Brown Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off	
	Fungus, Wilt	
	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	
	- 1011200101111 Spp.	
Tree (edible and inedible nut	Almond Leaf Rust	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre
bearing) including: Almond,	- Tranzschelia discolor	72(002) - 17210 per Acre
		$0.56 \ln (560 \text{ s}) = 1.69 \ln 3$
Beechnut, Brazilian Pine, Bur Oak,	Almond Scab	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut,	- Cladosporium carpophilum	per Hectare
Chinquapin, Coconut, Hazelnut,	Anthracnose	E
Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pequi, Pine	- Colletotrichum spp.	For suppression, begin
nut, Pistachio, Sapucaia nut,	Blight	applications after foliage
Tropical Almond, Walnut (black and	- Xanthomonas campestris	establishment and when
English), and Cultivars, Varieties,	Bot Canker, Dieback, Canker	environmental conditions are
and/or Hybrids of these.	- Botryosphaeria spp.	conducive to disease
	- Pseudomonas syringae	development.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight	
	- Monolinia laxa	Apply every $7 - 14$ days.
	Bud Rot	
	- Fusarium spp.	Apply through standard
	Ceratocystis Canker	spray equipment ranging
	- Ceratocystist fimbriata	from $3 - 50$ gal. water per
	Damping-off Fungus, Root Rot	Acre. When more diluted or
	- Pyhium spp.	concentrated spray solutions
	- Fusarium spp.	are needed for the type of
	- Phytopthora spp.	equipment being used,
	- Rhizoctonia spp.	follow the "Mixing and
	Hull Rot	Application Instructions"
	- Monilinia spp.	section on this label.
	- Phomopsis spp.	
	- Rhizopus spp.	
	- Aspergillus spp.	
	Leaf Spot	
	- Cercospora spp.	
	- Alternaria spp.	
	- Macrophoma spp.	
	- Phomopsis spp.	
	- Ramularia spp.	
	Oakroot Fungus	
	- Armillaria mellea	

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	Pecan Scab	
	- Cladosporium caryigenum	
	Powdery Mildew	
	- Phyllactinia guttata	
	Root Rot	
	- Armillaria spp.	
	- Fusarium spp.	
	- Phytophthora spp.	
	- Pythium spp.	
	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	
	Wilt	
	- Verticillium dahlia	
Grape (Wine, Table and Raisin),	Alternaria Cone Disorder	$\frac{1}{2}(8 \text{ oz}) - 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb per Acre}$
Hops, Kiwifruit, Passionfruit.	- Alternaria alternata	
	Black Rot	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
	- Guignardia bidwellii	per Hectare
	Blight	· ·
	- Actinidia deliciosa	For suppression, begin
	- Pseudomonas spp.	applications after foliage
	Black Mold	establishment and when
	- Cladosporium spp.	environmental conditions are
	Botrytis Bunch Rot	conducive to disease
	- Botrytis spp.	development and repeat.
	Canker	
	- Pseudomonas syringae	Apply every $7 - 14$ days.
	Cone Tip Blight	
	- Fusarium spp.	Apply through standard
	Crown Gall	spray equipment ranging
	- Agrobacterium tumefaciens	from $3 - 50$ gal. water per
	- Agrobacterium vitis	Acre. When more diluted or
	Crown, Root Rot	concentrated spray solutions
	- Phytophthora spp.	are needed for the type of
	- Phytophthora citricola,	equipment being used,
	- Phytophthora megasperma	follow the "Mixing and
	Damping-off, Root Rot	Application Instructions"
	- Pythium spp.	section on this label.
	Downey Mildew	
	- Peronospora spp.	
	- Plasmopara viticola	
	- Pseudoperonospora spp.	
	Grapevine Trunk Disease	
	- Diplodia seriata	
	-	
	Eutypa	
	- Eutypa lata	
	Grape Cane and Leafspot	
	- Diaporthe ampelina (Phomopsis	
	viticola) Gray Mald	
	Gray Mold	
	- Botrytis cinerea	
	Phomopsis	

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Herbs and Spices including: Allspice, Angelica, Anise, Annatto, Basil, Chamomile, Caraway, Cardamom, Cassia, Celery Seed, Chervil (Dried), Chives, Cinnamon, Coriander, Cumin, Curry, Dill, Fennel, Fenugreek, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper Berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage, Mace Marigold, Marjoram, Mustard, Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregano, parsley (Dried), Pepper, Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory, Sweet Bay, Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff and Wormwood and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these. Mint Fruiting Vegetables including: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Okra,	 Phomopsis viticola Powdery Mildew Uncinula necator Sphaerotheca macularis Red Crown Root Phomopsis tuberivora Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom Rot Armillaria spp. Fusarium spp. Phytophthora spp.	½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre 0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.
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Pepino, Pepper (includes Bell	Bacterial Speck	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Pepper, Chili Pepper, Cooking	- Pseudomonas syringae	per Hectare
Pepper, Pimento and Sweet Pepper),	Black Mold Rot	
Tomatillo, Tomato and Cultivars,	- Aspergillus spp.	For suppression, begin
Varieties and/or Hybrids of these.	Black Root Rot, Early Blight	applications soon after
	- Alternaria spp.	emergence or transplant and
	Canker	when environmental
	- Clavibacter michiganensis	conditions are conducive to
	Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray	disease development.
	Mold, Leaf Blight	
	- Botrytis cinerea	Apply every $7 - 14$ days.
	Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot,	
	Bottom Rot	Apply through standard
	- Fusarium spp.	spray equipment ranging
	- Macrophomina spp.	from $3 - 50$ gal. water per
	- Phytophthora spp.	Acre. When more diluted or
	- Pythium spp.	concentrated spray solutions
	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	are needed for the type of
	Late Blight, Blackeye/Buckeye Rot in	equipment being used,
	Tomatoes	follow the "Mixing and
	- Phytophthora spp.	Application Instructions"
	Fusarium Wilt	section on this label.
	- Fusarium oxysporum	
	Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot	
	- Rhizoctonia solani	
	Leaf and Stem Blight	
	- Sclerotinia minor	
	Bacterial leaf Spot	
	- Xanthomonas spp.	
	Powdery Mildew	
	- Golovinomyces spp.	
	- Leveillula spp.	
	- Oidiopsis spp.	
	- Podosphaera spp.	
	Septoria Leaf Spot	
	- Septoria lycopersici	
	Southern Blight	
	- Septoria lycopersici	
	Wilt	
	- Verticillium spp.	
Leafy Vegetables (Except Brassica	Anthracnose	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre
Vegetables) including: Amaranth,	- Colletotrichum spp.	
Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce,	Black Root Rot, Early Blight	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Chervil, Chinese Celery,	- Alternaria spp.	per Hectare
Chrysanthemum (Edible-Leaved and	- Thielaviopsis basicola	Per liceture
Garland), Corn Salad, Cress (Garden	Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray	For suppression, begin
and Upland), Dandelion, Dock	Mold, Leaf Blight	applications soon after
(Sorrel), Endive (Escarole), Fennel	- Botrytis cinerea	emergence or transplant and
Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Orach,	- Xanthomonas spp.	when environmental
Parsley, Purslane (Garden and	- Erwinia spp.	when environmental
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Winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb,	- Pseduomonas spp.	conditions are conducive to
Spinach, Spinach (New Zealand and	- <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight	disease development.
Vine) and Swiss Chard, and	Root Rot	
Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of	- Pythium spp.	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
these, including Those Grown for	Downy Mildew, Blue Mold	
Seed Production.	- Bremia lactucae	Apply through standard
	- Peronospora spp.	spray equipment ranging
	Powdery Mildew	from $3-50$ gal. water per
	- Golovinomyces spp.	Acre. When more diluted or
	- Podosphaera spp.	concentrated spray solutions
	Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot	are needed for the type of
	- <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight	equipment being used,
	- <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	follow the "Mixing and
	Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot	Application Instructions"
	- Rhizoctonia solani	section on this label.
	Lettuce Drop	
	- Sclerotinia minor	
	Wilt	
	- Fusarium oxysporum	
	- Verticillium spp.	
	Rust	
	- Puccinia spp.	
	Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop, White	
	Mold, Pink Rot	
	- Sclerotinia spp.	
	Target Spot	
	- Rhizoctonia solani	
	White Rust	
	- Albugo occidentalis	
	Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot,	
	Bottom Rot	
	- Fusarium spp.	
	- <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	
	- Pythium spp.	
	V 11	
T X 7 4 1 1 1	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	
Legume Vegetables including:	Bacterial Blight, Spot, Pustule	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre
Bean Broad Bean, Chickpea, Guar,	- Xanthomonas spp.	$0.56 \ln (560 \text{ s}) = 1.69 \ln (500 \text{ s})$
Jackbean, Lentil, Pea, Pigeon Pea	Cylindrocladium Black Rot	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
and Soybean	- Cylindrocladium parasiticum	per Hectare
	Rot, Black Mold Rot, Black Root Rot, Bottom	For suppression basin
	Stem Rot, Early Blight	For suppression, begin
	- Aspergillus spp.	applications soon after
	- Fusarium spp.	emergence or transplant and
	- <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	when environmental
	- Pythium spp.	conditions are conducive to
	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	disease development.
	- Selerotinia spp.	Apply grow 7 14 days
	- Macrophomina spp.	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
	- Alternaria spp.	

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	Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray	Apply through standard
	Mold, Leaf Blight, White Mold	spray equipment ranging
	- Botrytis cinerea	from $3 - 50$ gal. water per
	- Sclerotinla spp.	Acre. When more diluted or
	Root Rot	concentrated spray solutions
	- Pythium spp.	are needed for the type of
	Blight, Leaf Spot, Late Leaf Spot, Rot	equipment being used,
	- Phytophthora aerial blight	follow the "Mixing and
	- <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	Application Instructions"
	- Cercosporidum spp.	section on this label.
	- Sclerotinia minor	section on this luber.
	- <i>Septoria</i> spp.	
	- Xanthomonas campestris	
	Wilt	
	- Fusarium spp.	
	- Ralstonia solanacearum	
	- Verticillium spp.	
	Spring Black Stem	
	- Ascochyta medicaginicola	
	Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS)	
	- Fusarium spp.	
	Powdery Mildew	
	- Golovinomyces spp.	
	- Podosphaera spp.	
	Rust	
	- Uromyces spp.	
	- Puccinia spp.	
	- Phakaspora pachyrhizi	
	Web Blotch	
	- Phoma arachidicola	
Bulb Vegetables including: Fresh	Black Root Rot, Early Blight	$\frac{1}{2}(8 \text{ oz}) - 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb per Acre}$
Leaves Chive, Garlic, Leek, Onion,	- Alternaria spp.	
Shallot and Cultivars, Varieties	Brown Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
and/or Hybrids of these.	fungus, Head Wilt, Wilt,	per Hectare
	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	·
	- Verticillium spp.	For suppression, begin
	Crown Rot, Neck Rot, Damping-off	applications when
	Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight	environmental conditions are
	- Botrytis cinerea	conducive to disease
	- Botrytis squamosa	development.
	Root Rot	_
	- Pythium spp.	Apply every $7 - 14$ days.
	- Fusarium spp.	
	- Phytophthora spp.	Apply through standard
	Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot	spray equipment ranging
	- <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight	from $3-50$ gal. water per
	Leaf and Stem Blight	Acre. When more diluted or
	- Sclerotinia minor	concentrated spray solutions
	Bacterial Blight/Leaf Spot	are needed for the type of
	- Xanthomonas campestris	equipment being used,
	- Xanthomonas spp.	follow the "Mixing and

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	Soft Dat Angular Loof Spot Destavial Soft	Application Instructions"
	Soft Rot, Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot, White Rot	section on this label.
		section on this label.
	- Erwinia spp.	
	- Pseudomonas spp.	
	- Sclerotium cepivorum	
	Downy Mildew	
	- Peronospora spp.	
	Rust	
	- Puccinia porri	
	Pink Root	
	- Phoma spp.	
Root and Tuber Vegetables	Anthracnose, Bitter Rot, Stem End Rot,	$\frac{1}{2}(8 \text{ oz}) - 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb per Acre}$
including: Arracacha, Arrowroot,	Stem Blight	() () () () () () () () () ()
Artichoke, Beet, Sugar Beet, Carrot,	6	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Cassava, Celeriac, Chayote (Root),	- Colletotrichum spp.	per Hectare
Chervil (Turnip-Rooted), Chicory,	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Blight	permeetare
Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng,	- Xanthomonas spp.	For symmetry having
	- <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	For suppression, begin
Horseradish, Parsnip, Potato,	Black Dot	applications when
Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Skirret,	- Colletotrichum coccodes	environmental conditions are
Sweet Potato, Turmeric, Turnip and	Brown Spot, Black Pit	conducive to disease
Yam and cultivars, varieties, and	- Alternaria alternata	development and repeat.
hybrids of these.	Black Root Rot, Early Blight	
	- Alternaria spp.	Apply every $7 - 14$ days.
	- Aphanomyces spp.	
	Cercospora Leaf Blotch	Apply through standard
	- <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	spray equipment ranging
	Club Root	from $3 - 50$ gal. water per
	- Plasmodiophora brassicae	Acre. When more diluted or
	Common Rust, Deforming Rust	concentrated spray solutions
	- Puccinia pittleriana	are needed for the type of
	- Aecidium cantensis	equipment being used,
	Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray	follow the "Mixing and
	Mold, White Mold, Leaf Blight	Application Instructions"
		section on this label.
	- Botrytis spp.	section on this fuber.
	- Erwinia chrysanthemi	
	- <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	
	- Sclerotinia sclerotium	
	- Ulocladium atrum	
	Downy Mildew	
	- Peronospora spp.	
	Gangrene	
	- Phomosis spp.	
	Leaf Spot	
	- Phoma andigena	
	- Septoria lycopersici	
	Powdery Scab, Common Scab	
	- Streptomyces spp.	
	- Spongospora subterranea	
	Powdery Mildew	
	- Erysiphe cichoracearum	
		1

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

 - Levelliula Taurica Golovinomyces spp. Ramularia - Root Rot, Brown Rot, Charcoal Rot, Ring Rot, Stem Rot, Soft Rot, Ring Rot - Pythinu spp. - Dickeye solani - Erwinia spp. - Bautiaria spp. - Bautiaria spp. - Bautiaria spp. - Rectobacterium spp. - Real solani cearum - Matstonia solanancearum - Macrophomina spp. - Ruistonia solani - Erwinia spp. - Clavibacteri michiganensis - Sectoration rolfsti Rust - Uromyces betae Silver Scurf - Polyscytalum pustulans - Polyscytalum pustulans - Magiosorus solani Wart - Verticillium spp. Verticillium spp. Mathracnose - Mycosphaerella spp. - Microsphaeria spp. - Mathracnose - Soryosphaeria spp. - Banana and Plantain Booty Sphaeria Rot - Boryosphaeria dothidea - Soryosphaeria dothidea - Soryosphaeria dothidea - Soryosphaeria dothidea - Soryosphaeria dothidea - Monilinia fracticola - Monotimia grac		I	
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including: Mango, Papaya, Avocado and Pineapples, Coconut, Date, Fig, Guava, Olive, Palm, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these Mycosphaerella spp.per HectareBight, Canker - Pseudomonas spp.For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to - Botryosphaeria dothideaFor suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.Banana and Plantain- Mycosphaeria dothidea Botrytis Flower Blight - Botrytis spp.Apply every 7 – 14 days.Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight - Monilinia laxa - Monilinia fructicolaApply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions			0.56 kg (560 g) = 1.68 kg
Avocado and Pineapples, Coconut, Date, Fig, Guava, Olive, Palm, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.Leaf Spot, Fruit Rot, Heart Rot - Alternaria spp.For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to - Botryosphaeria dothideaCoffeeBotryosphaeria Rot - Botrytis Flower Blight - Botrytis spp.Conditions are conducive to disease development.Banana and PlantainBotrytis Flower Blight - Botrytis spp.Apply every 7 – 14 days.Brook's Spot - Mycosphaerella pomiApply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Date, Fig, Guava, Olive, Palm, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these Alternaria spp.For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to - Botryosphaeria dothideaCoffee- Nanthomonas spp.For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.Banana and Plantain- Botryosphaeria dothideaApply every 7 – 14 days.Brook's Spot - Mycosphaerella pomi Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight - Monilinia laxa - Monilinia fructicolaApply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions			permeetare
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Coffee- Xanthomonas spp.when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.Banana and PlantainBotrytis Flower Blight - Botrytis spp.Apply every 7 – 14 days.Brook's Spot- Mycosphaerella pomi - Mycosphaerella pomiApply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per - Monilinia fructicolaCoffee- Monilinia fructicola Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, GrayAcre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions			* *
CoffeeBotryosphaeria Rotconditions are conducive to-Botryosphaeria dothideadisease development.Banana and PlantainBotrytis Flower BlightApply every 7 – 14 daysBotrytis spp.Apply every 7 – 14 days.Brook's Spot-Mycosphaerella pomi-Mycosphaerella pomiApply through standardBrown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blightspray equipment ranging-Monilinia laxafrom 3 – 50 gal. water per-Monilinia fructicolaAcre. When more diluted orCrown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Grayconcentrated spray solutions	these.	**	
Banana and Plantain- Botryosphaeria dothideadisease development.Banana and PlantainBotrytis Flower Blight - Botrytis spp.Apply every 7 – 14 days.Brook's Spot - Mycosphaerella pomiApply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per - Monilinia fructicolaCrown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, GrayConcentrated spray solutions			
Banana and Plantain Botrytis Flower Blight Apply every 7 – 14 days. - Botrytis spp. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Brook's Spot - Mycosphaerella pomi Apply through standard Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight - Monilinia laxa from 3 – 50 gal. water per - Monilinia fructicola Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions	Coffee	Botryosphaeria Rot	conditions are conducive to
Banana and PlantainBotrytis Flower Blight - Botrytis spp.Apply every 7 – 14 days.Brook's Spot- Mycosphaerella pomiApply through standardBrown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight - Monilinia laxa - Monilinia fructicolaspray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water perCrown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, GrayConcentrated spray solutions		- Botryosphaeria dothidea	disease development.
 Botrytis spp. Brook's Spot Mycosphaerella pomi Apply every 7 – 14 days. Mycosphaerella pomi Apply through standard spray equipment ranging Monilinia laxa Monilinia fructicola Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Apply every 7 – 14 days. 	Banana and Plantain	Botrytis Flower Blight	-
Brook's SpotIf the formation of the sector of t		•	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
 Mycosphaerella pomi Apply through standard Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight Monilinia laxa Monilinia fructicola Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions 			
Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blightspray equipment ranging- Monilinia laxafrom 3 - 50 gal. water per- Monilinia fructicolaAcre. When more diluted orCrown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Grayconcentrated spray solutions			Apply through standard
- Monilinia laxafrom 3 – 50 gal. water per- Monilinia fructicolaAcre. When more diluted orCrown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Grayconcentrated spray solutions			
- <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions			
Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray concentrated spray solutions			
are needed for the type of			
		woid, Leai blight	are needed for the type of

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	- Botrytis cinerea	equipment being used,
	Fire Blight	follow the "Mixing and
	- Erwinia amylovora	Application Instructions"
	Flyspeck	section on this label.
	- Schizothyrium pomi	
	- Zygophiala jamaicensis	
	Gray Mold	
	- Botrytis cinerea	
	Leaf Curl	
	- Taphrina deformans	
	Leaf Spot, Berry Blotch	
	- <i>Cerospora</i> spp.	
	- Blumeriella jaapii	
	Powdery Mildew	
	- Golovinomyces cichoracearum	
	(formerly called <i>Erysiphe</i>	
	cichoracearum)	
	Rusty Spot	
	- Podophaera leucotricha	
	Sooty Blotch	
	- Gloeodes pomigena	
	Scab	
	- Venturia spp.	
	- Cladosporium carpophilum	
	- Sphaceloma spp.	
	Shot Hole	
	- Wilsonomyces carpophilus	
	Sigatoka	
	- Mycosphaerella filiensis	
	Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom	
	Rot	
	- Armillaria spp.	
	- Fusarium spp.	
	- Phytophthora spp.	
	- Pythium spp.	
	- Rhizoctonia spp.	
	Rust	
	- Hemileia vastatrix	
	Wilt	
	- Fusarium oxysporum	
	- Verticillium spp.	
	Yellow Sigatoka	
	- Mycosphaerella musicola	
Cereal Grains including: Barley,	Ascochyta Leaf Scorch (Spot)	$\frac{1}{2}(8 \text{ oz}) - 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb per Acre}$
Buckwheat, Corn (Sweet, Dried	- Ascochyta spp.	
Field), Millet, Pearl	Bacterial Blight/Streak	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Millet (peral, proso), Oats, Popcorn,	- Xanthomonas spp.	per Hectare
Rice, Rye, Sorghum, Sweet Corn, Teosinte Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice	Baknae Disease - Gibberella fuji-Kuro	*
and Cultivars, Varieties, and	Black Point	For suppression, begin
Hybrids of these.	- Alternaria spp., Cladosporium spp.	applications soon after
	Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut	emergence or transplant and
		subspine of transpiant and

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

- Ceratobasidium spp.	when environmental
- Cochliobolus spp.	conditions are conducive to
- Drechslera spp.	
- Entyloma spp.	disease development.
Bunt, Stinking Smut	
	Apply every $7 - 14$ days.
- Tilletia tritici	Ppiy every / 14 days.
Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot	
- Macrophomina spp.	Apply through standard
Crown Rot, Damping-Off Fungus,	spray equipment ranging
	from $3 - 50$ gal. water per
Gray Mold, Leaf Blight	Acre. When more diluted or
- Botrytis cinerea	
Foot Rot, Seedling Blight, Head Blight	concentrated spray solutions
- Fusarium spp.	are needed for the type of
Leaf Rust, Black Stem Rust, Red	equipment being used,
Rust	
- Puccinia spp.	follow the "Mixing and
Leaf Spot	Application Instructions"
- <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	section on this label.
- <i>Cercosporidium</i> spp.	
Leaf and Glume Blotch	
- Phaeosphaeria nodorum	
- Stagonospora nodorum (formerly	
Septoria nodorum)	
Gray Leaf Spot	
- Cercospora spp.	
Gross's Wilt	
- Clavibacter michiganensis Halo Blight	
8	
- Pseudomonas syringae	
Head Blight and Head Scab	
- <i>Gibberella</i> spp.	
Northern Corn Leaf Blight	
- Helminthosporium spp.	
Powdery Mildew	
- Blumeria spp.	
Root Rot	
- Pythium spp.	
Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot	
- <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight	
- Phytophthora spp.	
Root Rot, Bottom / Stem Rot	
- Rhizoctonia solani	
Rice Bacterial Blight	
- Xanthomonas oryzae	
Rice Bacterial Brown Spot	
- Pseudomonas syringae van	
Hall pv. panici	
Rice Blast	
- Pyricularia oryzae	
Septoria Leaf Blotch	
- Septoria spp.	
Sheath Spot/Blight	
- Rhizoctonia spp.	
- Thanatephorius spp.	
Smut	
- Tilletia barclayana	
Stem Rot	
- Magnaporthe spp.	

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	- Sclerotium spp. Stewart's Wilt	
	- Pantoea stewartii	
	White Mold	
	- Sclerotinia spp.	
	Wilt	
	- Verticillium spp.	
Grasses Grown for Seed, Sod	Anthracnose	$\frac{1}{2}(8 \text{ oz}) - 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb per Acre}$
Production, Pasture and Forage	- Colletotrichum spp.	/2 (0 02) 1 /2 10 per mere
Grasses, Turf and Ornamental	Brown Patch, Yellow Patch	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Grasses, Turrand Ornamental Grasses	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	per Hectare $(500 \text{ g}) = 1.00 \text{ kg}$
Grasses	Brown Ring Patch	per l'iectare
Sugarage	8	East and an
Sugarcane	- Waitea circinata	For suppression, begin
	Dollar Spot	applications soon after
	- Sclerotinia spp.	emergence or transplant and
	Fading Out	when environmental
	- Curvularia spp.	conditions are conducive to
	Gray Leaf Spot	disease development.
	- Pyricularia grisea	
	Gumming Disease	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
	- Xanthomonas spp.	
	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot/Melting Out	Apply through standard
	- Bipolaris spp.	spray equipment with no less
	Powdery Mildew	than 50 gal. water per Acre.
	- Blumeria spp.	than 50 gai. water per Acre.
	- Erysiphe spp.	
	Red Leaf Spot	
	- Dreschslera erythrospila	
	Red Thread	
	- Laetisaria fuciformis	
	Rust	
	- Puccinia spp.	
	- Uromyces spp.	
	Smut	
	- Ustilago spp.	
	Yellow Tuft	
	- Scleophthora spp.	
	Necrotic Ring Spot	
	- Ophiosphaerella korrae	
	Take All Root Rot/Patch	
	- Gaeumannomyces graminis	
	White Patch	
	- Basidiomycete spp.	
	Summer Patch	
	- Magnaporthe poae	
	Fusarium Patch	
	- Fusarium spp.	
	Pythium	
	- Pythium spp.	
Stalk and Stem Vegetables	Anthracnose	$\frac{1}{2}(8 \text{ oz}) - 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb per Acre}$
including: Agave, Aloe,	- <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.	
Asparagus, Bamboo, Cardoon,	Black Root Rot, Early Blight	
rsparagus, Dailiouu, Caruouli,	······································	

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

Celery, Celtuce, Fennel, Fern,	- Alternaria spp.	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Fuki, Kale, Kohlrabi, Palm Heart,	- Thielaviopsis basicola	per Hectare
Prickly Pear, Rhubarb, Udo,	Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray	1
Zuiki, and Cultivars, Varieties,	Mold, Leaf Blight	For suppression, begin
and Hybrids of these.	- Botrytis cinerea	applications soon after
and mybrids of mese.	- Xanthomonas spp.	emergence or transplant and
	- Erwinia spp.	when environmental
	- Pseduomonas spp.	conditions are conducive to
	- Phytophthora aerial blight	disease development.
	Root Rot	
	- Pythium spp.	Apply every $7 - 14$ days.
	Downy Mildew, Blue Mold	
	- Bremia lactucae	Apply through standard
	- Peronospora spp.	spray equipment ranging
	Powdery Mildew	from $3-50$ gal. water per
	- Golovinomyces spp.	Acre. When more diluted or
	- Podosphaera spp.	concentrated spray solutions
	Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot	are needed for the type of
	- <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight	equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and
	- <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot	Application Instructions"
	- Rhizoctonia solani	section on this label.
	Lettuce Drop	section on this label.
	- Sclerotinia minor	
	Wilt	
	- Fusarium oxysporum	
	- Verticillium spp.	
	Rust	
	- Puccinia spp.	
	Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop, White	
	Mold, Pink Rot	
	- Sclerotinia spp.	
	Target Spot	
	- Rhizoctonia solani	
	White Rust	
	- Albugo occidentalis	
	Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot,	
	Bottom Rot	
	- Fusarium spp.	
	- Phytophthora spp.	
	- Pythium spp.	
	- Rhizoctonia spp.	
Fiber Crops including: Cotton,	Anthracnose	$\frac{1}{2}(8 \text{ oz}) - 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb per Acre}$
Flax, and Hemp, and Cultivars,	- <i>Collectotrichum</i> spp.	
Varieties, and Hybrids of these.	Bacterial Blight	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
	- Psedudomnas cannabina	per Hectare
	- Xanthamonas spp.	
	Brown Blight	For suppression, begin
	- Alternaria alternata	applications soon after
	Brown Leaf Spot and Stem Canker	emergence or transplant and
<u></u>	Divin Lear Spot and Stem Canter	

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	1	when environmental
	- Ascochyta spp.	conditions are conducive to
	Gray Mold	
	- Botrytis cinerea	disease development.
	Hemp Leaf Spot	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
	- Bipolaris spp.	$\int Appry Cvery / - 14 days.$
	Olive Leaf Spot	Apply through standard
	- Cercospora cannabis	spray equipment ranging
	Powdery Milldew	from $3 - 50$ gal. water per
	- Leveillula spp.	Acre. When more diluted or
	- Sphaerotheca spp.	concentrated spray solutions
	Stemphylium Leaf and Stem Spot	are needed for the type of
	- Stemphylium botryosum	equipment being used,
	Leaf Spot, White Leaf Spot, Yellow Leaf	follow the "Mixing and
		Application Instructions"
	Spot Dhamanaia amina	section on this label.
	- Phomopsis ganjae	
	- <i>Septoria</i> spp.	
	- Xanthmonas campestris	
	Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot,	
	Bottom Rot	
	- Fusarium spp.	
	- Macrophomina spp.	
	- Phytophthora spp.	
	- Pythium spp.	
	- Rhizoctonia spp.	
	- Sclerotium spp.	
	Wilt	
	- Verticillium spp.	
Oilseed including: Castor,	Bacterial Speck	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre
Cottonseed, Flax, Mustard,	- Pseudomonas syringae	
Rapeseed, Poppy, Safflower,	Blight (Pod and Stem)	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg
Sesame, Sunflower, and cultivars,	- Albugo spp.	per Hectare
varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	0 11	
varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	<i>Diaporthe</i> spp.<i>Phomopsis</i> spp.	For suppression, begin
	1 11	applications soon after
	Brown Spot	emergence or transplant and
	- Septoria glycines	when environmental
	Club Root	conditions are conducive to
	- Plasmodiophora brassicae	disease development.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	
	- <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
	Downey Mildew	
	- Peronospora manshurica	Apply through standard
	Leaf Spot	spray equipment ranging
	- Corynespora cassicola	from $3-50$ gal. water per
	Pustule	Acre. When more diluted or
	- Xanthomonas spp.	concentrated spray solutions
	Root Rot	are needed for the type of
L		

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	Free millions and	aquinment being used
	- Fusarium ssp.	equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and
	- <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	Application Instructions"
	- Pythium spp.	section on this label.
	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	
	Rust	
	- Puccinia spp.	
	- Uromyces appendiculatus	
	White Mold	
	- Sclerotinia sclerotium	
	Wilt	
	- Verticillium spp.	
Pome and Stone Fruits	Anthracnose	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre
including: Apple, Azarole,	- Colletotrichum spp.	0.56 kg (560 g) = 1.69 kg
Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw,	Leaf Spot, Fruit Rot, Heart Rot	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare
Medlar, Pear, Asian Pear,	- Alternaria spp.	per nectate
Quince, Tejocote, Apricot,	Blight, Canker	For suppression, begin
Cherry, Nectarine, Peach Plum,	- Pseudomonas spp.	applications soon after
Plumcot, Prune, Cherry, and	- Xanthomonas spp.	emergence or transplant and
Cultivars, Varieties, and/or	Botryosphaeria Rot	when environmental
Hybrids of these.	- Botryosphaeria dothidea	conditions are conducive to
	Botrytis Flower Blight	disease development.
	- Botrytis spp.	
	Brook's Spot	Apply every 7 – 14 days.
	- Mycosphaerella pomi	Apply through standard
	Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight	Apply through standard spray equipment ranging
	- Monilinia laxa	from $3 - 50$ gal. water per
	- Monilinia fructicola	Acre. When more diluted or
	Cedar Apple Rust	concentrated spray solutions
	- Gymosporangium juniper	are needed for the type of
	Fire Blight	equipment being used,
	- Erwinia amylovora	follow the "Mixing and
	Flyspeck	Application Instructions"
	- Schizothyrium pomi	section on this label.
	- Zygophiala jamaicensis	
	Gray Mold	
	- Botrytis cinerea	
	Leaf Curl	
	- Taphrina deformans	
	Leaf Spot, Berry Blotch	
	- <i>Cerospora</i> spp.	
	- Blumeriella jaapii Bowdow Mildow	
	Powdery Mildew	
	 Golovinomyces spp. Leveillula spp. 	
	- Oidiopsis spp.	
	- Podosphaera spp.	
	Rusty Spot	
L		

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	- Podophaera leucotricha
S	ooty Blotch
	- Gloeodes pomigena
S	cab
	- Venturia spp.
	**
	- Cladosporium carpophilum
	- <i>Sphaceloma</i> spp.
SI	hot Hole
	- Wilsonomyces carpophilus
Si	igatoka
	- Mycosphaerella filiensis
R	oot Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot,
В	ottom Rot
	- Armillaria spp.
	- Fusarium spp.
	- Phytophthora spp.
	- Pythium spp.
	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.
D	ust
K	
	- Hemileia vastatrix
	Vilt
	- Verticillium spp.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

APPLICATIONS AS A FOLIAR OR SOIL SPRAY FOR TURF AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS			
Turf including: Bentgrass,	Anthracnose	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre	
Bluegrass, Bermudagrass, Fescue,	- <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.		
Ryegrass, St. Augustine, Zoysia,	Brown Patch, Yellow Patch	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per	
Paspalum and Poa Annua and all	- <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.	Hectare	
other Ornamental Grasses and	Brown Ring Patch		
Cultivars, Varieties of these.	- Waitea circinata	For suppression, begin	
	Dollar Spot	applications prior to disease	
	- Sclerotinia spp.	development and when	
	Fading Out	environmental conditions are	
	- <i>Curvularia</i> spp.	conducive to disease	
	Gray Leaf Spot	development.	
	- Pyricularia grisea	1	
	Gumming Disease	Apply every 3-14 days when	
	- Xanthomonas spp.	disease pressure is high. Apply	
	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot/Melting Out	monthly as a maintenance	
	- Bipolaris spp.	-	
	Powdery Mildew	program or when disease pressure doesn't warrant heavier	
	- Blumeria spp.	1	
	- Erysiphe spp.	application.	
	Red Leaf Spot		
	- Dreschslera erythrospila	Apply through standard spray	
	Red Thread	equipment ranging from $3-50$ gal.	
	- Laetisaria fuciformis	water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are	
	Rust	needed for the type of equipment	
	- Puccinia spp.	being used, follow the "Mixing and	
	- Uromyces spp.	Application Instructions" section on	
	Smut	this label.	
	- Ustilago spp.		
	Yellow Tuft		
	- Scleophthora spp.		
	Necrotic Ring Spot		
	- Ophiosphaerella korrae		
	Take All Root Rot/Patch		
	- Gaeumannomyces graminis		
	White Patch - Basidiomycete spp.		
	Summer Patch		
	- Magnaporthe poae		
	Fusarium Patch		
	- Fusarium spp.		
	Pythium		
	- Pythium spp.		
Ornamental Trees including:	Almond Leaf Rust	$\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz) – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per Acre	
Field Grown, Container Grown	- Tranzschelia discolor	× / I	
and Liner Beds of Deciduous,	Almond Scab	0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per	
Conifers, Evergreens, Fruit Trees	- Cladosporium carpophilum	Hectare	
and Ornamental Shrubs.	Anthracnose		
and Omamental Silluos.	- Colletotrichum spp.	For suppression, begin applications	
	Blight	soon after emergence or transplant	

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 Xanthomonas campestris Bot Canker, Dieback, Canker Bot Canker, Dieback, Canker Bot Canker, Dieback, Canker Botrovn Rot Blosom Blight Pseudomonas syringae Brown Rot Blosom Blight Monolinia laxa Bud Rot Ecratocystis Canker Ceratocystis Canker Ceratocystis Canker Ceratocystist fimbriata Damping-off Fungus, Root Rot Pyhium spp. Phytopthora spp. Rhizoctonia spp. Rhizotonia spp. Alternaria spp. Alternaria spp. Alternaria spp. Alternaria spp. Alternaria spp. Alternaria spp. Actoot Fungus Cataosporium caryigenum Powdery Mildew Phylactinia guttata 	V. J.	
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- Fusarium spp.		
- Phytophthora spp.		
- Pythium spp.	- Pythium spp.	
- Rhizoctonia spp.	- Rhizoctonia spp.	
Wilt	Wilt	
- Verticillium dahlia	- Verticillium dahlia	

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

HOW TO APPLY AS A FOLIAR, DIP, SOIL DRENCH, AND DRIP APPLICATION(S)

Agriculture Applications: Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

Foliar Application

Apply as a spray for suppression or control of fungal and bacterial diseases of foliage, flower, developing fruit and other above-ground parts of plants. Mix Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder with sufficient amounts of water to cover treated area. Apply direct sprays to provide thorough coverage of crop canopy to run off. Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder can be mixed or rotated with other fungicides to improve efficacy and reduce resistance. Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

Soil Application

Drench Application: For disease control and suppression of soilborne diseases of seedlings, roots, crown, and stems. Start applications of Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder at crop emergence or when transplant plugs are set. Repeat at 7 - 14 day intervals or for as long as environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. Use sufficient water to provide through coverage of roots and crown. For established plants, begin application prior to disease development and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage.

- <u>Soil or Seedline Drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting:</u> Seedlings: Mix into field transplant water and drench at the time of planting of seeds. Drench in a seedline or banded spray (in-furrow) at time of planting plug, starter plant, or bare-root transplant. See section of "Banded (in-furrow) Application" below for additional instructions.
- <u>Dip (bare-root plants)</u>: Mix 4 8 oz. of dry product into 100 gallons of water and mix well. Submerge transplant in mix for 1-5 minutes and plant immediately. The whole plant can be dipped, if desired. Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder can be used in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered products.
- <u>Plug Drench/Dip</u>: Mix 4 8 oz. of dry product in 100 gallons of water and mix well. Soil drench plug trays, plants in flats or pots in the greenhouse or nursery any time prior to transplanting. Submerge in mix for 30 seconds. The whole plug tray can be dipped, if desired. Can be tank mixed with other registered pesticides.
- <u>Drip (trickle), micro sprinklers or any type of sprinkler irrigation:</u> Apply any time after planning or transplanting. See "Chemigation Instructions" for additional information Add to stock solution. Inject during the last half of irrigation cycle so that Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder is in the root zone and not lost to deep percolation.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

- <u>Soil Spray:</u> spray on soil surface for established plants, vines and trees for root disease pressure. Follow application with sufficient irrigation water to ensure penetration into root zone. See rates for specific crops.
- <u>Injection</u>: inject directly into root zone with deep root feeding shank or knife.

In-Furrow/Banding: Mix with transplant water. Apply as an in-furrow drench in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the open furrow to cover the soil. Apply at time of planting plug, starter plant or cutting. In-furrow applications are more effective against soil-borne disease that may develop later in the growing season.

Spray directly onto soil using single or multiple nozzles. Adjust to provide through coverage of soil surface surrounding plants. Limit band to 4 inches to 6 inches wide or drench over seed line centered over the planting furrow. Can be applied directly over seeds prior to soil cover and plastic. Begin applications when conditions first become favorable for disease development. Volume of water required will depend on the application equipment used. Apply on 7 - 14 day intervals or as required.

Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Crops

<u>Foliar Diseases:</u> Mix 8 - 16 oz. of Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder in 100 gallons of water and mix well. Foliar spray entire plant to the point of runoff. For preventative control, begin applications when plant emerges and repeat every 7 - 28 days. During high disease pressure repeat application every 7 days with higher label rate.

<u>Drench Application</u>: Mix 8 – 16 oz. of Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder in 100 gallons of water. Apply as a drench to soil media in trays, plug trays, flats or beds for prevention, control, or suppression of soilborne diseases of seedlings of vegetable or other food transplant crops. Apply immediately after seeding or germination, or when sticking cuttings. Reapply every 7 - 28 days or as needed. See "Plug Dip/Drench" rates above.

<u>Cutting or root dip</u>: Dip basal end of cuttings or bare roots (individually or in bunches) in a suspension of $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ oz. (4 – 8 grams) of Companion® Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder in one gallon of water. Immerse for 5 – 10 seconds immediately before planting or sticking.

Seed Treatment

Consult the manufacturer prior to using Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder in hopper box, planter box, slurry box or other seed treatment applications at or immediately before planting.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

Prepare no more mixture than is required for the immediate operation. When tank mixing with other seed treatment products, observe all directions for use, crop/sites/use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix partner label(s). No label dosage may be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed.

For commercial seed treatment: This product does not contain dye. All seed treated commercially with this product must be colored with an EPA-approved dye or colorant of a suitable color to prevent accidental use as food for humans or feed for animals.

The federal Seed Act requires that bags containing seed treated with this product shall be labeled with the following information: "This seed has been treated with *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503. Do not use for food, feed, or oil purposes. Store away from feeds and foodstuffs."

Seed Treatment using Companion® Maxx Biological		Rate per 100 lb. of Seed to be
Fungicide Wettable Powder	Diseases	Treated
Alfalfa	Fusarium spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	0.25 to 1.0 oz.
Legume Vegetables including:	<i>Fusarium</i> spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
Green Beans, Snap Bean, Lima	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
Bean, Kidney Bean, Navy Bean,	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
Pinto Bean, Wax Bean, Pole		
Bean, Garden Pea, Pea and Field		
Bean, and Soybeans.		0.33 to 0.5 oz.
Corn	<i>Fusarium</i> spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	0.25 to 1.0 oz.
Cotton	<i>Fusarium</i> spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	0.25 oz.
Cut seed Potato	Fusarium spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	2 oz.
Peanut	Fusarium spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	0.165 oz. to 1.0
	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	OZ.
Wheat and Barley	<i>Fusarium</i> spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	0.25 to 0.33 oz.
All Other Agricultural Seed:	Fusarium spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
Brassica(Cole) Leafy	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
Vegetables, Cucurbits	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	
Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables,		0.25 to 1.0 oz.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

Bulb Vegetables and Root and		
Tuber Vegetables		
Other Crop Seed	Fusarium spp. (Fusarium seedling blight)	
	Rhizoctonia spp. (Damping-off fungus)	0.25 oz. to 1.0
	Pythium spp. (Damping-off fungus)	oz.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

CHEMIGATION

Overall Requirements –

- 1) Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, or hand move); flood (basin), furrow or border; or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- 2) Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- 3) If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Services specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- 4) Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- 5) 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 necessary adjustments shou8ld the need arise.

Specific Requirements for chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems -

- 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 services connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- 2) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow 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 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.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 4) 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.
- 5) They system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stop, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) 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.
- 7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation -

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

- 1) 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 backflow.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) 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.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution id adversely affected.
- 6) 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 filled with a system interlock.
- 7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Requirements for Flood (Basin), Furrow and Border Chemigation -

- 1) System using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure of weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
- 2) The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. 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 backflow.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoidoperated 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.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically s hut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
 - f. 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 filled with a system interlock.

Specific Requirements for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation -

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

- 1) 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 backflow.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) 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.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) 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 filled with a system interlock.

Application Instructions for All Types of Chemigation -

- 1) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues, may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 2) Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions. Product can be applied continuously or at any time during the water application.
- 3) Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required. The product will immediately go into suspension without any required agitation.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a dry place out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources. Keep from overheating or freezing.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

(For containers \leq 20 lb.)

Refillable Container. Refill this container with Companion[®] Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. 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 with 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 two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

(For containers > 20 lb.)

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. Turn the container 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 reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Warranty and Disclaimer Notice

The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully, it is impossible to eliminate all risk inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result due to such factors as weather conditions, presence or absences of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Plant health Intermediate Inc., the manufacturer, or the seller.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the products sold to you are furnished "as is" by Plant Health Intermediate Inc. The manufacturer and the seller are subject only to the manufacturer's warranties, if any, which appear on the label of the product sold to you. Except as warranted by this label, Plant Health Intermediate Inc., the manufacturer, or the seller makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

kind to the buyer or the user, either express or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold tor use of the product, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or use, or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer's or user's exclusive remedy, and Plant Health Intermediate Inc., the manufacturer's or the seller's total liability shall be limited to damages not exceeding the cost of the product. No agent or employee of Plant Health Intermediate Inc., or the seller is authorized to amend the terms of this warranty disclaimer or the product's label or to make a presentation or recommendation different from or inconsistent with the label of this product.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Plant Health Intermediate Inc., the manufacturer, or the seller shall not be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting for the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product or for damage in the nature of penalties, and buyer and the user waive any right that they may have to such damages.

[Bracketed information is optional text.] Text separated by/denotes and/or options.

Marketing Claims:

General

- [Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder for [Agricultural] [Use]/[non-Agricultural Crops]/[, Residential]/[,Greenhouses]/[, Hydroponics]/[,Turfgrasses]/[,Ornamentals (Field and Container Grown)]]
- [For Agricultural Use]
- [For use on Turf and Ornamentals]
- [For Prevention, Control or Suppression of Soil and Foliar Diseases]
- [Activates ISR (Induced Systemic Resistance) in Plants]
- [Stimulates healthier roots and improves nutrient uptake]
- [Quickly establishes beneficial colonies on roots and leaves]
- [Activates the plant's defense/immune system (Induced Systemic Resistance [ISR])]
- [A plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR)]
- [Provides both anti-fungal and anti-bacterial activity]
- [Can be used for foliar and soil applications in field, nursery, greenhouse, hydroponics and forest production sites]
- [OMRI Approved] *pending OMRI approval*

Agricultural Crops

- [For Use on food, forage and flowering crops, tree fruit and nuts]
- [For Use on: [*species listed on product label*]]
- [Exempt from MRLS]
- [For Organic Production]

Turf and Ornamental

- [Companion® Maxx Biological Fungicide Wettable Powder for Turf and Professional Landscape Use]
- [For Use on [Indoor/Outdoor] [Residential/Commercial/Institutional/Municipal] Ornamental and Landscape Plants, Trees, Turf, Lawns, Sod, Golf Courses (including Greens, Tees, Fairways and Roughs), and Seed Production Grasses]
- [For Use with Hydroseeding Applications]
- [For use on interior ornamental plants and foliage]
- [For use on Annuals and Perennials, Woody Ornamentals, Ornamental Shrubs[, and Landscape Areas]]

Logo(s):

