Double Nickel™ LC is a broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide/bactericide for control or suppression of fungal and bacterial plant diseases. The active ingredient of Double Nickel™ LC is a naturally occurring strain (D747) of the beneficial bacterium Bacillus amyloliquefaciens. Double Nickel™ LC also colonizes plant root hairs, preventing establishment of disease-causing fungi and bacteria. Double Nickel™ LC can be applied alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides as a tool for integrated disease management in agricultural crops, ornamental and nursery plants, and turfgrass. Double Nickel™ LC offers a valuable tool for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its multiple and unique modes of action.

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

**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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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

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

**Mixing and Handling Instructions**

Mix the required amount of Double Nickel™ LC in water with sufficient agitation to maintain a uniform suspension in the spray or mixing tank. Tank should be cleaned prior to use. Do not use highly alkaline or highly acidic water to mix sprays. Use a buffering agent if necessary to maintain neutrality (pH 6 to 8) of water in the tank. Maintain agitation during application. Apply immediately after mixing; do not allow spray mix to stand overnight.

Double Nickel™ LC can be mixed and used with other agricultural chemicals for which such mixing is permitted by the product labels, in accordance with the most
restrictive of those label limitations and precautions. If such a mixture is planned, a compatibility "jar test" should first be conducted by mixing the correct proportions of Double Nickel™ LC and these products in a small volume of water.

APPLICATION METHODS

**Ground:** Double Nickel™ LC can be applied in most commonly-used ground application equipment, such as (but not limited to): tractor-mounted boom, airblast, high clearance, hose-end, backpack, and other pressurized sprayers; hose-end or hand-held sprayers; foggers or mist blowers; water wheel and other drench applicators; and shank or other soil injection method.

**Aerial:** Double Nickel™ LC can be applied by fixed or rotary winged aircraft in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Standard precautions should be taken to minimize spray drift.

Chemigation: Double Nickel™ LC can be applied through drip (trickle) and sprinkler type irrigation equipment. Refer to the section entitled "Chemigation Instructions" for detailed instructions.

Agricultural crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROPS</th>
<th>DISEASES/PATHOGENS (See footnotes for additional information)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetables and melons</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, and other cole crops (including those grown for seed production).</td>
<td>Pin rot complex (Alternaria/Xanthomonas)<em>&lt;br&gt; Leaf spot (Alternaria spp., Xanthomonas spp.)&lt;br&gt; Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)&lt;br&gt; Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni)&lt;br&gt; &quot;Damping off,&quot; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium</em> spp. (see instructions below for &quot;Soil application&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulb vegetables such as onions, garlic, shallots, and others (including those grown for seed production).</td>
<td>Botrytis spp. (neck rot, leaf blight)&lt;br&gt; Purple blotch (Alternaria spp.)&lt;br&gt; Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)&lt;br&gt; Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.)&lt;br&gt; Rust (Puccinia porri)<em>&lt;br&gt; &quot;Damping off,&quot; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium</em> spp. (see instructions below for &quot;Soil application&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucurbits such as cucumbers, squash (all types), cantaloupes, muskmelons, watermelons, and other melons (including those grown for seed production).</td>
<td>Powdery mildew (Erysiphe and Sphaerotheca spp.)<em>&lt;br&gt; Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora spp.)&lt;br&gt; Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)&lt;br&gt; Powdery mildew (Leveillula, Oidiosis, Erysiphe, and Sphaerotheca spp.)&lt;br&gt; Early blight (Alternaria solani)</em>&lt;br&gt; Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)<em>&lt;br&gt; See instructions below for &quot;Soil application&quot; against the following diseases: &lt;br&gt; - Vine decline (Monosporascus cannonballus)</em>&lt;br&gt; - Charcoal rot (Macrophomina phaseoli)<em>&lt;br&gt; - &quot;Damping off,&quot; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruiting vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, tomatillo, okra, and others (including those grown for seed production).</td>
<td>Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas spp.)<em>1&lt;br&gt; Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringa)<em>1&lt;br&gt; Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)&lt;br&gt; Powdery mildew (Leveillula, Oidiosis, Erysiphe, and Sphaerotheca spp.)&lt;br&gt; Early blight (Alternaria solani)</em>&lt;br&gt; Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)</em>&lt;br&gt; See instructions below for &quot;Soil application&quot; against the following diseases: &lt;br&gt; - &quot;Damping off,&quot; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp.&lt;br&gt; - Southern blight (Sclerotium rotula) and **&lt;br&gt; Leafy vegetables such as head and leaf lettuce, celery, spinach, arugula, watercress, and others (including leafy Brassica vegetables such as mustard and collard greens, kale, bok choy, and related crops), including those grown for seed production.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CROPS | DISEASES/PATHOGENS (See footnotes for additional information) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legume vegetables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succulent and dried beans, dry peas, and other legumes such as green, snap, shell, and Lima beans, garbanzos, chickpeas, soybeans, dry beans, peas, split peas, lentils, and other legumes, including those grown for seed production.</td>
<td>White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)<em>2&lt;br&gt; Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)&lt;br&gt; Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.)&lt;br&gt; Rusts</em>, including Uromyces appendiculatus, Puccinia spp., and Asian soybean rust (Phytophthora pachyrhizi)&lt;br&gt; &quot;Damping off,&quot; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. (see instructions below for &quot;Soil application&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Root, tuber, and kernel vegetables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish,**&lt;br&gt; turnips, kohlrabi, osora, rutabaga, chicory, and other root, tuber, and corn crops (including those grown for seed production).</td>
<td>Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.)&lt;br&gt; Bacterial leaf blight (Xanthomonas campestris)&lt;br&gt; Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)&lt;br&gt; Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.)&lt;br&gt; Gray mold (Botrytis spp.)&lt;br&gt; White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)<em>2&lt;br&gt; Scot (Elsinoe fawcetti)**&lt;br&gt; Late blight (Alternaria solani)</em>&lt;br&gt; Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)<em>&lt;br&gt; See instructions below for &quot;Soil application&quot; against the following diseases: &lt;br&gt; - Black scurf (Rhizoctonia solani)&lt;br&gt; - Cavity spot (Phytophthora spp.)&lt;br&gt; - &quot;Damping off,&quot; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other vegetables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such as sweet corn, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress</td>
<td>Botrytis spp.&lt;br&gt; Rusts (Puccinia spp.)&lt;br&gt; White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)<em>2&lt;br&gt; Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporellidum ssp.)</em>&lt;br&gt; &quot;Damping off,&quot; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. (see instructions below for &quot;Soil application&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tree fruits and nuts</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus</td>
<td>Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata)<em>&lt;br&gt; Postbloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum acutatum)</em>&lt;br&gt; Greasy spot (Mycosphaerella citri)<em>&lt;br&gt; Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)</em>&lt;br&gt; Melanose (Diaporthe citri)*&lt;br&gt; Pome fruits such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tree nuts</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts.</td>
<td>Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)<em>11&lt;br&gt; Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)</em>&lt;br&gt; Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae)<em>&lt;br&gt; Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carphophilus)</em>&lt;br&gt; Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)&lt;br&gt; Pecan scab (Cladosporium carpophilum)**&lt;br&gt; Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pomegranates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)&lt;br&gt; Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)*10</td>
<td>Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca parnnosa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Crops Diseases/Pathogens

**Other Crops (continued)**

CORN, including field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, silage corn, seed corn, and other corn crops.

Common rust (Puccinia sorghi)*

Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Chinchibolus heterostrophus/ Helminthosporium maydis)

**Cereals, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, and other cereal grain crops (including those grown for seed).**

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis)

Rust (Puccinia sp.)*

Rice blast (Piricularia oryzae)

Sheath spot/blight (Rhizoctonia and Thanatephorus sp.)

Smut (Tilletia caries)

Bacterial blast/streak (Xanthomonas sp.)

Stern rot (Magnaporthe and Sclerotium sp.)

Cercospora leaf spot

Brown spot/leaf spots/monuts (Ceratobasidium, Cochliobolus, Dreschlera, and Entyloma sp.)*

**Oilseed crops, including canola, castor, cotton, cucumber, flax, oilseed rape, olive, peanut, radish, safflower, sesame, sunflower, soybeans, and other oilseeds, including those grown for seed production.**

White mold/ Stem rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)

Rusts*, including Uromyces appendiculatus, Puccinia sp., and Asian soybean rust (Phytophthora sojae syn. P. sojae)

Bacterial Speck (Pseudomonas syringae pv. glycinea)

Bacterial Pustule (Xanthomonas sp.)

Brown Spot (Septoria sp. and others)*

Cercospora leaf spot

Pod and Stem Blights (Diaporthe and Phomopsis sp.)

Downy Mildew (Peronospora manihot)

**Sugar beets (including crops grown for seed production)**

Leaf spots (Cercospora and Ramularia sp.)

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe sp.)*

**Rust (Uromyces betae)**

Footnotes:

*Suppression only; for improved control mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use. ** NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA

1. Tank mix or rotate with copper-based fungicides at label rates for improved control.

2. Apply at or immediately following planting (but before plant emergence) as a band seedling treatment 4 to 6 inches wide. Make second application at thinning or cultivation in sufficient water and multiple nozzles to ensure thorough coverage of lower leaves and surrounding soil surface. Incorporation with light irrigation after application may improve disease control. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals if conditions promoting disease persist.

3. For greasy spot suppression, apply at first new foliar flush and repeat with each new flush.

4. Tank mix with spray oil or copper-based fungicide at labeled rates.

5. For suppression of citrus scab, start applications at first new foliage flush and repeat at petal fall and when fruit are 1/2 inch in diameter.

6. Make first application at or before tight cluster if conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals through the second cover spray or longer on susceptible varieties or if environmental conditions favor rapid disease development.

7. Begin applications before bloom when environmental conditions favor disease development, repeating at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Control may be enhanced by addition of a surfactant to improve spray coverage. Use only surfactants known to be safe for use on the crop and for which such use is allowed.

8. Rotate with antibiotics registered for fire blight control for improved performance. Begin applications at 1%-5% open blossoms and repeat every 3-7 days as necessary until petal fall, when intervals can be increased to 7 days. Double Nickel™ LC can also be used in summer “cover spray” applications to control the shoot blight phase of fire blight and summer diseases. Can be mixed with copper fungicides to improve control.

9. Make first application at popcorn stage and repeat every 7 days.

10. Start applying at early bloom stage and repeat every 7 days through petal fall.

11. Pre-harvest applications in sufficient water to cover fruit or other harvested plant parts may improve control of postharvest infections.

12. Begin applications at or before pistillate bloom, repeating every 7-10 days. Apply before rainfall if possible, and tank mix or rotate with a copper-based bactericide registered for such use for improved control.

13. Start applications at or just before flowering and repeat every 7-10 days as needed through harvest.

14. Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth.

15. Start applications when new shoots are ½ to 1½ inches long. Repeat at 3-5 inches, 8-10 inches, and then at 7-10 day intervals until disease conditions no longer exist.

16. Apply at bloom, before bunch closure, at veraison, and before harvest.

17. Apply when shoots are ½ to 1 inch long and again when 6-8 inches long.

18. Mix 2 fluid ounces Double Nickel™ LC per gallon of water and apply to pruning wounds. Mix 6 to 10 fluid ounces Double Nickel™ LC per 100 gallons of water and apply in minimum of 20 gallons per acre from emergence to training, 50 gallons per acre from training to wire, and 150 gallons per acre from wire touch through harvest.

19. Apply at bloom and repeat every 14-21 day interval as needed through harvest.

20. Apply at first appearance of leaves and repeat at 7-21 day intervals as needed, in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of foliage. Tank mix with spray oil or other registered fungicides for improved control.

21. Mix 6 to 10 fluid ounces Double Nickel™ LC per 100 gallons of water and apply in minimum of 20 gallons per acre from emergence to training, 50 gallons per acre from training to wire, and 150 gallons per acre from wire touch through harvest.

22. For treatment of horseradish or strawberry roots immediately before transplanting: immerse bare roots (individually or in bunches) for 10 seconds in a suspension of 1 to 2 parts Double Nickel™ LC per gallon of water.
Foliar application: For control of diseases on foliage, flowers, fruit, or other above-ground parts of plants. Mix Double Nickel™ LC in water, and apply as a spray at a rate of 0.5 to 6 quarts of Double Nickel™ LC per acre in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage of the crop canopy with minimal runoff. Begin applications at crop emergence, transplanting, or when conditions are conducive to development of disease. Repeat application every 3 to 10 days, as needed, for as long as conditions favor disease development. Lower rates (0.5 to 3 quarts per acre) may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller (e.g., newly-emerged) plants, or when Double Nickel™ LC is used in a tank mix with other fungicides whose labels allow such use. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use higher label rates (3-6 quarts/acre), apply more frequently (every 3-7 days), and mix or rotate Double Nickel™ LC with other fungicides for improved performance.

Rates for banded (in-furrow) application:

- Soil drench applied to transplants in flats or pots in the greenhouse or nursery any time prior to transplanting (see additional drench instructions under “Nurseries, greenhouses, shadehouses, and ornamental plants” below).
- Soil at transplanting, using a “water wheel” injector, spray nozzles/hoses, or other method to drench each root ball and/or planting hole.
- Soil or seedling drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting. See the section on “Banded (in-furrow) application” below for additional instructions.

Banded (in-furrow) application: Use the table below (rate Double Nickel™ LC per acre) to determine the correct application rate in fluid ounces per 1,000 row feet based on row spacing and desired rate per acre. Mix the required amount of Double Nickel™ LC in water and apply as banded spray (4” to 6” wide) or seedline drench centered over the planting furrow. Apply directly over seeds in the furrow just before they are covered with soil. The volume of water required per acre or per 1,000 row feet will depend on the application equipment used. Consult your local cooperative extension service if you need assistance calibrating band spraying equipment.

### Rates for banded (in-furrow) application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pints</th>
<th>double nickel™ LC per acre</th>
<th>Space between rows (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nurseries, greenhouses, shadehouses, and ornamental plants

Spray application: Mix 0.5 to 6 quarts of Double Nickel™ LC per 100 gallons of water and apply as a foliar spray of sufficient volume to wet the entire plant with minimal runoff. Begin preventative applications at plant emergence and repeat every 3-28 days as needed (every 3-7 days if disease pressure is high or environmental conditions are highly favorable to disease outbreak, 10-28 days under low pressure or less conducive conditions).

Drench application: Mix 0.5 to 6 quarts of Double Nickel™ LC per 100 gallons of water and apply as a drench or coarse spray to soil or other growing media in pots, flats, plugs, trays, or planting beds, for control or suppression of soilborne diseases of seedlings, cuttings, bedding plants, and transplants (including vegetables and other transplanted food crops). Make first application at or immediately before seeding, sticking, germination, or transplanting. Repeat applications every 14-28 days as needed. Transplants can be treated immediately before transplanting into field soils to protect against damping-off and other diseases that reduce plant establishment.

Cutting or root dip: Dip basal end of cuttings or bare roots (individually or in bunches) in a suspension of 1 to 2 pints of Double Nickel™ LC per gallon of water. Immerse for 5-10 seconds immediately before planting.

Chemigation: Mix 0.5 to 4.5 pints of Double Nickel™ LC per 100 gallons of water and apply via drip, handheld, or sprinkler irrigation systems. Refer to “Chemigation Instructions” for more details.

Diseases/Pathogens

- Powdery mildews caused by Erysiphe, Podosphaera, Sphaerotheca, Oidium, and Golovinomyces spp.
- Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)
- Bacterial leaf spots caused by Erwinia, Pseudomonas, and Xanthomonas spp.
- Damping-off disease (Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Fusarium spp.)
- Late blight, blackeye, and root rots caused by Phytophthora spp.
- Gray mold and blight caused by Botrytis cinerea
- Black spot of roses (Diplodcarpon rosae)
- Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)
- Leaf spots caused by Alternaria, Septoria, Cercospora, Entomosporium, Helminthosporium, and Myrothecium spp.
- Rust (Puccinia spp.)
- Scab (Venturia spp.)
- Root rot, bottom rot, or stem rot caused by Rhizoctonia solani
- Southern blight
- Fusarium wilts
Turfgrass application
For control of foliar diseases, apply Double Nickel™ LC at 1 to 4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet as a ground-directed spray in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. To control root and crown diseases in or on the soil, immediately follow the spray with sufficient overhead sprinkler irrigation to move the product into the root zone.

CROPS/USE SITES

DISEASES/PATHOGENS

Turf, sod, lawns, golf course (fairways, roughs, greens, tees), grass seed production

Anthracnose (Colletotrichum graminicola)
Brown spot (Rhizoctonia solani)

Brown dollar spot (Lanzia and Moellendorfiscuss spp., formerly Sclerotinia homeocarpica)
Powdery mildew (Erysipe graminis)

Dollar spot (Puccinia graminis)

Grass leaf spot (Pyrularia grisea)

“Damping off” or seedling blights caused by Pythium

Including but not limited to: Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass (common & hybrid), Dichondra, Fenugreek, Poa annua, St. Augustine grass, Ryegrass, Zoysia, mixtures, and other grasses or ornamental turf.

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 products on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Pesticide Storage: Store in a dry area inaccessible to children. Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use.

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

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

- For containers equal to or less than 5 gallons-

Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

- For containers greater than 5 gallons-

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

General Information: Apply this product only through drip (trickle) irrigation (including micro-irrigation through spaghetti tubes or individual tubes) or sprinkler irrigation (including impact or microsprinklers, microjet, overhead boom, water gun, solid set, lateral move, end tow, side-roll, center pivot, or hand move, including mist-type systems); or with hand-held calibrated irrigation equipment (such as a hand-held wand with injector). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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.

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 should the need arise.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RP2) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RP2, the water from the public water system shall 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.

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

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.

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

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

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

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and injector system and flush with clean water before use. Failure to provide a clean tank, free of scale or residues may reduce effectiveness of this product.

Drip (trickle) and micro-irrigation chemigation

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 which 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 (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Sprinkler chemigation

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 which 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, for pesticide injection.

7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

8. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
WARRANTY
Certis USA, L.L.C. warrants that the material contained herein conforms to the
description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the
directions for use. Timing and method of application, weather, watering prac-
tices, nature of soil, the disease problem, condition of the crop, incompatibility
with other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control
of the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all
risks of use, storage, or handling of this material not in strict accordance with
directions given herein. NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF
THE FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE.