GB BIOSCIENCES™ CORPORATION

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Bravo Weather Stik®
For Control of Diseases on Spinach and Swiss Chard Grown for Seed

EPA Reg. No. 50534-188
EPA SLN No. WA-950036

This label for Bravo Weather Stik expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2020

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA-registered label.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Target Pests</th>
<th>Rate pints/A</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinach and Swiss Chard</td>
<td><em>Cladosporium</em> leaf spot</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Apply as a broadcast foliar application in sufficient water to obtain good coverage on the foliage and stems. Apply when disease threatens and repeat every 7 to 14 days until conditions no longer favor disease development. In spinach seed crops, begin applications immediately prior to initiation of pollen shed as pollen enhances disease pressure. Applications of Bravo Weather Stik (chlorothalonil) may be alternated with fungicides that have site-specific modes of action to minimize the development of fungicide resistance.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Stemphylium</em> leaf spot</td>
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</tbody>
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Restrictions/Precautions

- Do not apply more than four (4) applications of Bravo Weather Stik per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 9.0 lb active ingredient of chlorothalonil (i.e. 12 pints of Bravo Weather Stik) per acre per year.
- Do not apply by air.
- This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for airblast applications) or 25 feet (for ground application) of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and water body.
- Observe a Restricted Entry Interval (REI) of 12 hours.
Chemigation: For use under this SLN label do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Environmental Hazards
This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Bravo Weather Stik should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Endangered Species Program website at http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/NatResources/EndangSpecies.aspx, or contact the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) or US Fish & Wildlife Service for information regarding aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered. Consult the federal label for additional restrictions and precautions to protect aquatic organisms.

Crops Grown for Seed Restrictions/Precautions
1. All spinach and Swiss chard seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.
2. No portion of the spinach and Swiss chard seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
3. Spinach and Swiss chard seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
4. Spinach and Swiss chard seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance
Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA Waste Pesticide Program web site at http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/WastePesticide.aspx. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

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Label Code: