CHEMIGATION APPLICATION METHOD FOR WEED CONTROL IN CRANBERRY

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR PEST CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions including statements pertaining to the Worker Protection Standard, on the EPA-registered Callisto Herbicide label.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Specific Use Directions- Application by Chemigation in Cranberry

Application Method

Callisto can only be applied through solid-set irrigation systems (chemigation). Read and follow the chemigation directions and WSDA-specific chemigation instructions on this supplemental label.

Pests Controlled

Callisto may be applied to bearing or non-bearing cranberry beds for control or suppression of northern St. Johnswort (Hypericum boreale), rushes (Juncus spp.), sedges (Cyperus spp., Carex spp.), yellow loosestrife (Lysimachia), silverleaf (Potentilla pacifica), asters (Aster and Bidens spp.) and dewberry (Rubus spp.) in addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2 on the federally approved label.
Application Rate, Frequency and Timing

1. Callisto may be applied in cranberries at a rate up to 8 fl. oz./A.
2. Do not make more than two applications per calendar year, not to exceed a total volume of 16 fluid ounces per acre.
3. Sequential applications must be made at least 14 days apart.
4. The use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v is recommended. Avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to cranberry leaves.
5. Make the Callisto application(s) during or after the bud break stage. Applications cannot be made 45 days prior to (bed flooding or) harvest.

Restrictions

1. Wait at least 18 months after the last Callisto application in cranberries before replanting cranberries or before rotating to another crop.
2. Do not apply directly or indirectly to surface water present within or immediate outside the cranberry bed.
3. Do not use on beds where sprinkler heads are not sufficiently setback to prevent physical drift, overspray, system leakage, and/or surface runoff into the source water. To prevent off-site drift or runoff when this is not possible, use deflection collars, spray guards or diffusion screens mounted onto sprinkler head, or use sprinkler heads with partial-circle heads.
4. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.
5. Do not apply if rainfall or sprinkler irrigation for frost protection is expected within 12 hours.
6. Observe a Preharvest Interval (PHI) of 45 days
7. The Restricted Entry Interval (REI) is 12 hours

CHEMIGATION

WSDA Chemigation Guidance:

- Application off-site is prohibited. The chemigation application must be continuously observed whenever sensitive areas as defined in WAC 16-202-1002(44) (including but not limited to schools, parks, dwellings, occupied buildings or structures, public roadways, and waters of the state) are at risk of being exposed to drift, runoff, or overspray.
- An inspection port or a direct access point is required, and it must be positioned immediately upstream of the irrigation mainline check valve and be of sufficient size to allow visual and manual inspection of the check valve and low pressure drain. The inspection port or access point must have a minimum diameter of four inches, unless an alternative access system or injection device in which an inspection port is not required is approved by WSDA (WAC 16-202-1012[1]).
- The chemigation application tank cannot be placed within 20 feet of the wellhead or other sensitive areas. Mixing or loading activities cannot occur within 20 feet of the wellhead or other sensitive areas (WAC 16-202-1008[1]).
- WSDA Chemigation Rules (WAC 16-202-1001 through WAC 16-202-1024), and information on USEPA Authorized Alternative Chemigation Safety Equipment, Distribution Uniformity and other chemigation topics are available on the WSDA website (http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/ChemFert/default.aspx).

Sprinkler Irrigation Application: Apply Callisto herbicide at rates and timing described on this label. Check the irrigation system to ensure uniform application of water to all areas. The distribution uniformity of the irrigation system must be assessed prior to the application. A minimum distribution uniformity of 75 percent must be achieved. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation in the pesticide supply tank should be maintained prior to and during the entire application period. Apply by injecting the recommended rate of Callisto herbicide into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow throughout the injection period. The irrigation set should apply no more than 0.1-0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.
Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system. In addition to the above recommendations, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the recommended rate of Callisto herbicide for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution. Callisto herbicide must not be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system.

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

Use Precautions – Sprinkler Irrigation Application

1) Apply this product only through solid-set 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 nonuniform distribution of treated water.
3) If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4) Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water source.
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 should the need arise.
6) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow.
7) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8) 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.
9) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
10) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11) 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 are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12) Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA approved alternative devices or must have been previously approved by WSDA-authorized staff.
13) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or nonuniform distribution of treated water.

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.

Expiration Date: This label for Callisto Herbicide expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2016.

Callisto® is a trademark of a Syngenta Group Company

24(c) registrant:

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