Aqueous Suspension Biofungicide/Bactericide

FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747* ................................................................. 98.85%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .......................................................................................... 1.15%
TOTAL .................................................................................................................. 100.00%
*Contains a minimum of 1x10^10 colony-forming units (cfu) per milliliter

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Inside Panels for Additional Precautionary Statements

FIRST AID
If on skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor. Hot Line No.:1-800-255-3924 for additional information

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION
Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco and using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Waterproof gloves
• Shoes plus socks
• Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95, or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no instructions are available, use detergent and hot water for washables. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should:
• Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticides get inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
• Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

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 washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from treated areas.

GENERAL INFORMATION
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. Double Nickel™ LC offers a valuable tool for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its multiple and unique modes of action.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
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.

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
**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; fogggers 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>
</table>
| Brassica vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, and other cole crops (including those grown for seed production). | Pin rot complex (Alternaria/Xanthomonas)*  
Leaf spots (Alternaria spp., Xanthomonas spp.)  
Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)  
Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni)  
“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp. (see instructions below for “Soil application”).  |
| Bulb vegetables such as onions, garlic, shallots, and others (including those grown for seed production). | Botrytis spp. (neck rot, leaf blight)  
Purple blotch (Alternaria spp.)  
Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)  
Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.)  
Rust (Puccinia porri)  
“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp. (see instructions below for “Soil application”).  |
| Cucurbits such as cucumbers, squash (all types), cantaloupes, muskmelons, watermelons, and other melons (including those grown for seed production). | Powdery mildew (Erysiphe and Sphaerotheca spp.)  
Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora spp.)  
Gummy stem blight (Diplodia bryoniae and Phoma cucurbitacearum)  
See instructions below for “Soil application” against the following diseases:  
Vine decline (Monosporascus cannabialis)  
Charcoal rot (Macrophomina phaseoli)  
“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp. (see instructions below for “Soil application”).  |
| Fruiting vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, tomatillo, okra, and others (including those grown for seed production). | Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas spp.).  
Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato).  
Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)  
Powdery mildew (Leveillula, Oidiopsis, Erysiphe, and Sphaerotheca spp.).  
Early blight (Alternaria solani).  
Late blight (Phytophthora infestans).  
See instructions below for “Soil application” against the following diseases:  
“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp.  
Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii).  |
| Leafy vegetables such as head and leaf lettuce, celery, spinach, radish, 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. | Downy mildew (Bremia lactucae, Peronospora spp.).  
Powdery mildew (Golovinomyces (Erysiphe cichoracearum).  
Bacterial blights.  
Head and leaf drop (Sclerotinia spp.).  
Pink rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum).  
Leaf spots (Cercospora spp.).  
See instructions below for “Soil application” against the following diseases:  
“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp.  
Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia solani).  |

**Vegetables and melons (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROPS</th>
<th>DISEASES/PATHOGENS (See footnotes for additional information)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Legumes such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish, chickpeas, soybeans, dry beans, peas, split peas, lentils, and other legumes, including those grown for seed production. | White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum).  
Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea).  
Powdery mildew (Microsphaera diffusa).  
Rusts*, including Uromyces appendiculatus.  
Puccinia spp., and Asian soybean rust (Phytophthora pachyrhizi)  
“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp. (see instructions below for “Soil application”).  |
| Root, tuber, and corn vegetables such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish, chickpeas, soybeans, dry beans, peas, split peas, lentils, and other legumes, including those grown for seed production. | Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.).  
Bacterial leaf blight (Xanthomonas campestris).  
Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.).  
Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.).  
Gray mold (Botrytis spp.).  
White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum).  
Soil rots (Alternaria/Xanthomonas).  
Ewina carotovora).  
Early blight (Alternaria solani).  
Late blight (Phytophthora infestans).  
See instructions below for “Soil application” against the following diseases:  
Black scurf (Rhizoctonia solani).  
Cavity spot (Phytophthora spp.).  
“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp.  |
| Other vegetables such as sweet corn, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress | Botrytis spp.  
Rusts (Puccinia spp.).  
White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum).  
Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.).  
“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp. (see instructions below for “Soil application”).  |
| Tree fruits and nuts such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others. | Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata).  
Postbloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum acutatum).  
Greasny spot (Mycocephala citri).  
Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri).  
Melanose (Diaporthe citri).  |
| Pome fruits such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others. | Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha).  
Scab (Venturia spp.).  
Pyepleck (Zygophyllum jamaicense).  
Sooty blotch disease complex.  
Brooks spot (Mycocephala pomi).  
Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea).  
Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa).  
Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginiana).  
Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora).  |
| Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pl:ut, and others | Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.).  
Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.).  
Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa).  
Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola).  
Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea).  
Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans).  
Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni).  
Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha).  |

**Notes:**

- *sp. = species
- **sp. = species**
- * = 1 problem
- ** = 2 problems
- (continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROPS</th>
<th>DISEASES/PATHOGENS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other fruits</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Strawberry</td>
<td>Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erysiphe spp.)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)</td>
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<td>Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>For the following diseases, see instructions below for “Soil application” and also root dip instructions**: <strong>Damping off</strong> and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillum spp. <strong>Charcoal rot (Macrosporina phaseolina)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Berries, including blueberry, blackberry, raspberry, loganberry, huckleberry, kiwi fruit, gooseberry, elderberry, cranberry (non-flooded fields), currant, and other berries</td>
<td>Mummy berry (Monilinia vaccini-corymbosi)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Botrytis blight (Botrytis cinerea)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anthracnose fruit rot (Colletotrichum acutatum)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sclerotinia (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)</td>
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<td>Grapes including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins</td>
<td>Powdery mildew (Erysiphe formerly (Uncinula) necator)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sour rot complex**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Powmoposis (Phomopsis viticola)**</td>
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<td>Eutypa (Eutypa lata)**</td>
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<td>Tropical fruits such as avocado, mango, papaya, pineapple, banana, plantain, and others</td>
<td>Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)</td>
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<td>Scab (Sphaceloma perseae)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bacterial canker (Xanthomonas campestris)**</td>
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<td>Sigatoka (Mycocephala fijiensis)**</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Crops</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Herbs and spices such as basil, thyme, coriander, dill, cilantro, parsley, mint, and others</td>
<td>Powdery mildews (Oidium spp. and others)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Downy mildews (Peronospora spp. and others)**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damping off diseases (Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Alternaria, and Fusarium spp.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Colletotrichum, and Cercospora spp.)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bacterial diseases (Erwinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others)**</td>
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<tr>
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<td>“Damping off” and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillum spp. (see instructions below for “Soil application”).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Coffee berry disease (Colletotrichum coffeae)**</td>
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<td>Coffee rust (Hemileia vastatrix)**</td>
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<td>Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)</td>
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<td>Botrytis flower blight</td>
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<td>Cercospora leaf spot**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>and berry blotch**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Damping off” and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillum spp. (see instructions below for “Soil application”).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>Angular leaf spot (Pseudomonas spp.)</td>
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<td>Anthracnose (Colletotrichum and Glomerialia spp.)</td>
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<td>Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brown spot (Alternaria)</td>
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<td>Barn spot/ frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora nicotianae)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Collar rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Target spot (Rhizoctonia solani)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>See instructions below for “Soil application” against the following diseases:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Damping off,” seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Oidipodium, Phytophthora, or Verticillum spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charcoal rot (Macrosporina phaseolina)**</td>
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<td>Black root rot (Thielaviopsis basicola)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Black shank (Phytophthora spp.)*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Southern blight/southern stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsii)**</td>
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**Footnotes:**

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 banded seed-line 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. Tank mix with spray oil or copper based fungicide at labeled rates.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Begin applications before bloom when environmental conditions favor disease development, repeating at 7 to 14 day intervals 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.

Soil application: For control of soilborne diseases infecting seeds, seedlings, roots, crown, stumps, or other plant parts below ground or in contact with soil: Apply Double Nickel™ LC at 0.5 to 4.5 pints per acre. Mix the required amount in sufficient water to apply by one of the following methods:

- Soil drench at transplanting, using a “water wheel” injector, spray nozzles/hoses, or other method to drench each root ball and/or planting hole.
- Soil or seedline drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting. See the section on “Banded (in-furrow) application” below for additional instructions.

Follow-up (post-planting) preventative applications can be made every 2-4 weeks by one or more of the following methods, if needed:

- Drip (trickle) or any type of sprinkler irrigation, any time after planting or transplanting. See Chemigation Instructions for additional information.
- Spray directly onto the soil surface and/or lower plant parts. If targeting root disease, follow immediately with sufficient overhead sprinkler irrigation to move Double Nickel™ LC to the root zone.
- Injection directly into the rooting zone using shanks or similar equipment.

Lower rates (0.5 to 2 pints of Double Nickel™ LC per acre) may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller 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 (2 - 4.5 pints per acre), apply more frequently (every 2 weeks), and mix or rotate Double Nickel™ LC with other fungicides for improved performance.

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

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<th>Pints</th>
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<th>18</th>
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<th>24</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>30</th>
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<td>0.75</td>
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### 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 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 and do not 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. Pour rinsate 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 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.
- **for containers greater than 5 gallons** - Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Pour rinsate 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. 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, and include 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 (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.

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

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.

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 practices, natural soil conditions, 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.

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