MEFENOXAM	GROUP	4	FUNGICIDE
CHLOROTHALONIL	GROUP	M05	FUNGICIDE

PULL HERE TO OPEN

Ridomil Gold® Bravo® SC

syngenta®

Fungicide

For the control of certain diseases in various crops

Active Ingredients:

Mefenoxam *:	3.3%
Chlorothalonil **:	33.1%
Other Ingredients:	63.6%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS Nos. 70630-17-0 and 69516-34-3
**CAS No. 1897-45-6

Ridomil Gold® Bravo® SC is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation containing 0.33 lb of mefenoxam and 3.34 lb of chlorothalonil per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1221 EPA Est. 070989-AR-001

Formulated in the USA

SCP 1221A-L1E 0720
4128951

2.5 gallons
Net Contents

®

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye 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.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (such as goggles, safety glasses or face shield)

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

2.2.1 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

2.2.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

2.2.3 USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

2.3 Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This product contains chemicals known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

2.3.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes towards adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Ridomil Gold Bravo SC must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Syngenta supplemental labeling for this product.

DO NOT APPLY this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, or pets either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (such as goggles, safety glasses, or face shield)

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: Chlorothalonil is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 48 hours, for the next 5 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

(1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.

(2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:

- that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
- that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes
- that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eye flush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water
- how to operate the eye flush container

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Ridomil Gold Bravo SC is an effective fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Ridomil Gold Bravo SC is a mixture of mefenoxam and chlorothalonil. Mefenoxam is a systemic fungicide that provides control of downy mildew and late blight diseases of selected crops. Chlorothalonil is a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide that controls many diseases of vegetables.

3.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Ridomil Gold Bravo SC should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy (IPM) whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

3.2 Resistance Management

MEFENOXAM	**GROUP**	**4**	**FUNGICIDE**
CHLOROTHALONIL	**GROUP**	**M05**	**FUNGICIDE**

Mefenoxam is a phenylamide fungicide (Group 4) having a single-site mode of action (inhibits RNA polymerase I) and, therefore, subject to development of insensitive strains of fungi. Chlorothalonil is a multi-site mode of action fungicide (Group M05). Development of insensitivity cannot be predicted. If treatment is not effective following the use of Ridomil Gold Bravo SC as recommended, an insensitive strain of fungus may be present. If the treatment is ineffective due to the presence of a mefenoxam-insensitive strain of fungus, neither Ridomil Gold Bravo SC nor any other fungicide with similar action will effectively control that disease. Consideration should then be given to the prompt use of fungicides with a different mode of action (non-group 4). Consult with your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for guidance in your particular crop and disease control situation. SYNGENTA encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of mefenoxam or other Group 4 fungicides and chlorothalonil or other Group M05 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from 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 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 applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crop and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Syngenta at 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Apply Ridomil Gold Bravo SC at rates specified in **Section 7.0**. Where permitted, applications can be made by ground, by air, by airblast, and via chemigation as specified in **Section 7.0**. Refer to **Section 4.5** for details of application by chemigation.

4.2 Application Equipment

- Spray equipment configuration should be arranged to provide accurate, uniform and thorough coverage of the target crop and minimize potential for spray drift.
- To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use.
- For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult spray equipment manufacturers and/or state recommendations.
- All aerial and chemigation application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.
- Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur.
- Use a minimum of 20 gallons of spray mixture/A for ground applications and 5 gallons of spray mixture/A for aerial applications.

4.4 Mixing Directions

1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation.
3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

4.4.1 RIDOMIL GOLD BRAVO SC ALONE

1. Add 1/4 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add the desired amount of product into the spray tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.

4. Begin application of the solution after Ridomil Gold Bravo SC has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- The safety of all potential tank mixes on all crops may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed.
- Do not mix with any product that prohibits such mixing.
- Observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label.
- Do not exceed any labeled use rate.
- Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.
- Tank mixes of Ridomil Gold Bravo SC with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with Ridomil Gold Bravo SC may result in tank mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.3** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

- Conduct a jar test using a 1 pt to 1 qt container with lid by adding water or other intended carrier such as liquid fertilizer to the jar.
- Next, add the appropriate amount of pesticides(s) or tank mix partner(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates. Add tank mix components separately in the order described in the tank-mixing section, **Section 4.4.4**. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
- After all ingredients have been added, put the lid on the jar, tighten and invert the jar 10 times to mix.
- After mixing, let the mixture stand 15 – 30 minutes and then examine for signs of incompatibility such as obvious separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels or heavy oily film on the jar.
- If the mixture remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible and can be used.
- If the mixture is incompatible, repeat the test using a compatibility agent at the recommended rate. Or, if applicable, slurry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar. If incompatibility is still observed after following these procedures, do not use the mixture.
- After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the storage and disposal section, (**Section 8.0**) of this label.

4.4.4 RIDOMIL GOLD BRAVO SC IN TANK MIXTURES

1. Fill the tank with 1/4 volume of the mixing diluent.
2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.
3. Add all products in water-soluble packaging to the tank before any other tank-mix partner. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.
4. In general, add tank-mix partners in this order:
   a) Ridomil Gold Bravo SC
   b) wettable powders
   c) wettable granules (dry flowables)
   d) liquid flowables
   e) liquids
   f) emulsifiable concentrates
5. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume.
6. It is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation for best results.
7. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended..

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 CHEMIGATION RESTRICTIONS

- Ridomil Gold Bravo SC must be applied on the schedule specified in the directions for use for a specific crop, not according to the irrigation schedule.
- If irrigation schedules are used, ground or aerial applications must supplement chemigation applications to achieve adequate disease control.
- With the exception of potatoes, Ridomil Gold Bravo SC has not been sufficiently tested when applied through irrigation systems to assure consistent product performance for all labeled uses.

4.5.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR 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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended.

4.5.3 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow 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. 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.
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.

4.5.4 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment.
- In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.
- If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Rotation Crop	Planting Time From Last Ridomil Gold Bravo SC Application
Alfalfa (including birdsfoot trefoil) Asparagus Brassica Vegetables (e.g., broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower) Clover Corn Cotton Cucurbit Vegetables (e.g., cucumber, melons, squash) Fruiting Vegetables (e.g., tomatoes, peppers, eggplant) Globe artichoke Herbs (fresh and dried) Leafy Vegetables, except Brassica (e.g., lettuce, spinach, celery) Legume Vegetables (e.g., beans and peas, succulent and dried) Onions (dry bulb, including garlic, and green) Peanuts Pineapples Root and Tuber Vegetables (e.g. potatoes, carrots, sugar beets) Soybeans Strawberries Sunflower	0 days
Cereal Grains (except Corn)	14 days
Crops **Not Intended** for Food or Feed	0 days
All Other Crops **Intended** for Food or Feed	365 days

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

6.1 Use Restrictions

- Maximum usage when applying both mefenoxam- and metalaxyl-containing products to the same crop within the same season: Do not apply more than the maximum yearly total for the active ingredient as stated on the label of the product containing the lowest yearly total on that crop.
- This product must not be applied within 150 ft (for aerial and air-blast applications) or 25 ft (for ground applications) of marine/estuarine water bodies, unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.
- This label is for field use only and is not permitted for use on transplant trays, greenhouses, nurseries, lath houses, float houses, hydroponic production, or in bedding plant structures.

6.2 Spray Drift Management

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in **Sections 6.2 - 6.3**.

6.3 Drift Reduction Advisory Information

6.3.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets.
- Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control.
- While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

6.3.2 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND BOOM

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that large droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets from other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and lowest drift potential.

6.3.3 CONTROLLING DROPLET-SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzle should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

6.3.4 BOOM HEIGHT – GROUND BOOM

- Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles and that will provide uniform coverage.
- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

6.3.5 BOOM LENGTH - AIRCRAFT

- For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

6.3.6 SWATH ADJUSTMENT - AIRCRAFT

- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward.
- Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.
- Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

6.3.7 RELEASE HEIGHT - AIRCRAFT

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.
- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at height greater 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

6.3.8 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift.
- Consider using shielded sprayers.
- Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

6.3.9 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

- When making applications in hot and dry conditions or low relative humidity, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.
- Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

6.3.10 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion.
- Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions.
- Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.
- They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue in the morning.
- The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator.
- Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

6.3.11 WIND

- Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.
- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph.
- However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed.
- Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.
- AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns.

6.3.12 SENSITIVE AREAS

- The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables, Crop Group 5A; except cavalo broccoli, Chinese Mustard, and kohlrabi

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese (gai lon) Brussels sprouts	Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese (tight-headed varieties only) Cauliflower		
Target Diseases	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Downy mildew (*Peronospora* spp.) Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	1.5	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, and continue at 14-day intervals until threat of disease is over.	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate Ridomil Gold Bravo SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation, and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. For best control, apply Ridomil Gold Bravo SC in a preventive disease control program. Under severe disease pressure, use other effective EPA-registered fungicides according to label directions between the Ridomil Gold Bravo SC sprays.
Resistance Management: • **Refer to Section 3.2.**			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 1.5 pt/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 12 pt/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 12.0 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.5 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam- and metalaxyl-containing products. 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days			

7.2 Bulb Vegetables, Crop Subgroups 3-07A and 3-07B

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Garlic Leek	Onion, dry bulb and green Shallot		
Target Diseases	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*) Botrytis leaf blight (*Botrytis aclada, Botrytis squamosa*) Purple blotch (*Alternaria porri*)	2.5	**For Downy mildew:** Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, and continue at 7 to 14-day intervals until the threat of disease is over. **For Botrytis leaf blight and Purple blotch:** Apply on a 7-day schedule.	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate Ridomil Gold Bravo SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **For Botrytis leaf blight and Purple blotch:** Apply other effective EPA-registered fungicides between the Ridomil Gold Bravo SC sprays.
Resistance Management: • **Refer to Section 3.2.**			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pt/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 12.5 pt/A/year Onions (dry bulb) and garlic; 7.5 pt/A/year Onions (green), leeks and shallots **Onions (dry bulb) and garlic** a. **DO NOT** exceed 15.0 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.5 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam- and metalaxyl-containing products. **Onions (green), leeks and shallots** a. **DO NOT** exceed 6.75 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.3 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxom- and metalaxyl-containing products. 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** a. Onions (dry bulb) and garlic: 7 days b. Onions (green), leeks and shallots: 14 days			

7.3 Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin **Gourd, edible** Hyotan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra ***Momordica* spp.** Balsam apple Balsam pear Bittermelon Chinese cucumber **Muskmelon** Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Golden pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon True cantaloupe Pumpkin **Squash, summer** Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini **Squash, winter** Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Watermelon			
Target Diseases	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*)	2.5	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, and continue at 14-day intervals until the threat of disease is over.	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate Ridomil Gold Bravo SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation, and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. Apply the full rate of a protectant fungicide between Ridomil Gold Bravo SC applications. Avoid late season applications when plants reach full maturity and begin senescence.

Target Diseases	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf blight (*Alternaria cucumerina*) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora citrullina*) Gummy stem blight (*Didymella bryoniae*) Scab (*Cladosporium cucumerinum*)	2.5-3.25	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, and continue at 10 to 14-day intervals.	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate Ridomil Gold Bravo SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation, and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. Under severe disease pressure, use the higher listed rate and add Bravo Weather Stik® (1 pt/A) or Bravo Ultrex® (0.9 lb/A) to the tank. Alternate Ridomil Gold Bravo SC sprays with other effective EPA-registered fungicides every 7 days.

Resistance Management:

- **Refer to Section 3.2.**

Precautions:

- Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit.
- Do not apply to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present:
  - Intense heat and sunlight
  - Drought conditions
  - Poor vine canopy
  - Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pt/A for Downy mildew; 3.25 pt/A for all other labeled diseases
3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days
4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 12.5 pt/A/year for Downy mildew; 9.75 pt/A/year for all other labeled diseases
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 15.75 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.5 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam- and metalaxyl-containing products.
5) **DO NOT** combine Ridomil Gold Bravo SC with anything except water for applications to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be noninjurious to watermelons under your conditions of use.
6) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.4 Root and Tuber Vegetables

7.4.1 CARROTS

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Carrots			
Target Diseases	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Alternaria (late) blight (*Alternaria dauci*) Cavity spot (*Pythium* spp.) Cercospora (early) blight (*Cercospora carotae*)	1.5-2.5	**For control of Cavity spot:** Begin applications of Ridomil Gold Bravo SC 40-50 days after planting. Apply Ridomil Gold Bravo SC on a 14-day schedule. **For Cercospora and Alternaria disease control:** Apply on a 14-day schedule and add Bravo Weather Stik® (0.5 pt/A) or Bravo Ultrex® (0.45 lb/A) to the tank.	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate Ridomil Gold Bravo SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation, and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. For best control, apply Ridomil Gold Bravo SC in a preventive disease control program.
Resistance Management: • **Refer to Section 3.2.**			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pt/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 10 pt/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 15.0 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil- containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.65 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.75 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam- and metalaxyl-containing products. 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days			

7.4.2 POTATOES

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Potatoes			
Target Diseases	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) **Storage Rots** Pink rot (*Phytophthora erythroseptica*) Pythium Leak (*Pythium* spp.)	2.5	**For Early blight and Late blight:** Begin preventive applications early in the season when conditions are favorable for disease (before infection), but no later than when the plant foliage meets within the row uniformly across the field. **For effective control of Storage Rots:** Make the first application following tuber initiation, when the largest tubers are the size in diameter of a nickel. This period generally coincides with the initiation of flowering. Make a second application 14 days later. If the field has a history of storage rot problems, make a third application 14 days after the second application.	**For Early blight and Late blight:** Apply the labeled rate of a protectant fungicide between Ridomil Gold Bravo SC applications. Following the Ridomil Gold Bravo SC applications, apply the labeled rate of a protectant fungicide on a weekly schedule through the remainder of the season. If applications of Ridomil Gold Bravo SC for Late blight control correspond to the timing of applications for Storage Rot control, additional applications for storage rot control are not needed. **For effective control of Storage Rots:** Use Ridomil Gold Bravo SC in conjunction with other management practices such as crop rotation and resistant varieties. **Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate Ridomil Gold Bravo SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation, and proper timing and placement of irrigation.
Resistance Management: • **Refer to Section 3.2.**			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pt/A 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 10.0 pt/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 11.25 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.34 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.40 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam- and metalaxyl-containing products. 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days			

7.5 Tomatoes

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Tomatoes			
Target Diseases	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) Fruit rot (*Phytophthora* spp.) Gray leaf spot (*Stemphyllium botryosum*) Late blight (*Phytophthora solani*) Leaf mold (*Cladosporium fulvum*) Septoria leaf spot	2.50	Begin preventive applications early in the season when conditions are favorable for disease (before infection).	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate Ridomil Gold Bravo SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation, and water management practices. Apply the labeled rate of a protectant fungicide between Ridomil Gold Bravo SC applications. Under severe disease pressure for Anthracnose, Black mold, Gray mold, or Rhizoctonia fruit rot, use the higher specified rate and add Bravo Weather Stik (1 pt/A) or Bravo Ultrex (0.9 lb/A) to the tank.
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Black mold (*Alternaria alternata*) Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Rhizoctonia fruit rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	2.50-3.25		
Resistance Management: • **Refer to Section 3.2.**			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.50 pt/A for Early blight, Fruit rot, Gray leaf spot, Late blight, Leaf mold, and Septoria leaf spot; 3.25 pt/A for Anthracnose, Black mold, Gray mold, and Rhizoctonia fruit rot 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 12.5 pt/A/year for Early blight, Fruit rot, Gray leaf spot, Late blight, Leaf mold, and Septoria leaf spot; 9.75 pt/A/year for Anthracnose, Black mold, Gray mold, and Rhizoctonia fruit rot 5) **DO NOT** exceed 15.0 lb ai/A/year of chlorothalonil-containing products. 6) **DO NOT** exceed 1.5 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.5 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam- and metalaxyl-containing products. 7) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days			

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry place. Store in the original container.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling (less than or equal to 5 gallons)

Non-refillable 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 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 by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable 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 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 by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or 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, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

9.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

10.0 APPENDIX

10.1 Rate Conversion Chart

Pints/A	Lb ai/A Mefenoxam	Lb ai/A Chlorothalonil	Treated Acres/ Gal Product
1	0.042	0.42	8
1.5	0.062	0.62	5.3
2	0.084	0.84	4
2.5	0.10	1.0	3.2
3	0.125	1.25	2.6
3.25	0.134	1.35	2.5

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For non-emergency (e.g. current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1221A-L1E 0720 4128951

MEFENOXAM	GROUP	4	FUNGICIDE
CHLOROTHALONIL	GROUP	M05	FUNGICIDE

Ridomil Gold® Bravo® SC

Fungicide

For the control of certain diseases in various crops

Active Ingredients:

Mefenoxam *:	3.3%
Chlorothalonil **:	33.1%
Other Ingredients:	63.6%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS Nos. 70630-17-0 and 69516-34-3
**CAS No. 1897-45-6

Ridomil Gold® Bravo® SC is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation containing 0.33 lb of mefenoxam and 3.34 lb of chlorothalonil per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1221
EPA Est. 070989-AR-001

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Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1221A-L1E 0720
4128951

2.5 gallons

Net Contents

FIRST AID

If in eyes: Hold eye 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.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

HOTLINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Environmental Hazards: This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: This product contains chemicals known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY: Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes towards adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Store in the original container.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling: Non-refillable 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 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 by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

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