US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

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DP Barcode : D188226 PC Code No 081901

EEB Out

MAR 2

1993

To:

Rebecca Cool

Product Manager 41

Registration Support Branch (H7505C)

From: Anthony F. Maciorowski, Chief

Ecological Effects Branch/EFED (H7507C)

Attached, please find the EEB review of ...

Reg./File # :<u>93GA0006</u>

Chemical Name : Chlorothalonil

Type Product : Fungicide

: Bravo 720, Terranil Product Name

Company Name

Emergency Exemption (Section 18) use on

Purpose leafy greens (collard, kale, turnip, mustard).

: 510 Action Code Date Due

Reviewer : Tracy L. Perry

GDLN NO	MRID NO	CAT GDLN NO	MRID NO	CAT	GDLN NO	MRID NO	CAT
71-1(A)		72-2(A)			72-7(A)		
71-1(B)	,	72-2(8)			72-7(B)		
71-2(A)		72-3(A)			122-1(A)		
71-2(B)		72-3(B)			122-1(8)		
71-3		72-3(C)			122-2		
71-4(A)		72-3(D)			123-1(A)	<u> </u>	
71-4(B)		72-3(E)			123-1(8)		
71-5(A)		72-3(F)			123-2		
71-5(B)		72-4(A)			124-1		
72-1(A)		72-4(B)			124-2		
72-1(B)		72-5			141-1		
72-1(C)		72-6			141-2		
72-1(D)					141-5		

Y=Acceptable (Study satisfied Guideline)/Concur P=Partial (Study partially fulfilled Guideline but

additional information is needed

S=Supplemental (Study provided useful information but Guideline was not satisfied)

N=Unacceptable (Study was rejected)/Nonconcur

Ecological Effects Branch Review

Chlorothalonil

100 <u>Submission Purpose and Label Information</u>

100.1 Submission Purpose and Pesticide Use

The Georgia Department of Agriculture is requesting an emergency exemption under Section 18 of FIFRA for the use of chlorothalonil to control the leaf spot complex of diseases on leafy greens (mustards, collards, turnips, and kale) during the 1993 spring growing season. Chlorothalonil is already being used to protect the winter crop under a crisis exemption issued by the state on February 2, 1993.

100.2 Formulation Information

100.3 Application Methods, Directions and Rates

One to 1 1/2 pints per acre (0.75 - 1.12 lbs ai/A) is to be applied in 80 to 100 gallons of water on a 7-10 day interval. Applications are to be made using ground equipment with a spray pattern designed to achieve good coverage of the foliage. A maximum of four ground applications (for a total of 4.5 lbs. a.i./A) per growing season is being requested to prevent disease development in leafy crops. A 14 day pre-harvest interval will be observed.

100.4 Target Organisms

The leafspot complex of diseases: a) Alternaria leafspot, Alternaria sp.; b) Anthracnose, Colletotrichum sp.; c) Cercospora leaf spot, Cercosporella sp.; d) pale spot, Cercosporella sp.; and e) Downy mildew, Peronospora.

100.5 Precautionary Labeling

Environmental Hazards

Bravo 720
This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine/estuarine organisms. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. DO NOT apply directly to water. DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Apply only to areas specified on label.

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine/estuarine organisms. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Apply only to areas specified on label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

101 <u>Hazard Assessment</u>

101.1 Discussion

The State of Georgia is requesting an emergency exemption for the use of chlorothalonil to prevent leaf spot disease on leafy greens during the 1993 spring growing season (February 7 - June 30). This is the first year that an emergency exemption has been requested for this use. This Section 18 proposal calls for the treatment of approximately 14,500 acres of leafy greens grown state-wide with the major concentration in central and south Georgia.

Based on the maximum use rate of four applications (4.5 lbs. a.i./A total) on 14,500 acres, a total of 65,250 pounds (active ingredient) of chlorothalonil or 10,875 gallons of formulated product (Bravo 720/Terranil 6L) will be applied.

101.1 Likelihood of Adverse Effects on Nontarget Organisms

The following toxicity data was excerpted from H. Mansfield's review on passion fruit, 10/28/92.

Terrestrial

Avian Toxicity

The available data indicate chlorothalonil is practically nontoxic to waterfowl on an acute oral basis (mallard $LD_{50} > 4640$ mg/kg). The degradate, DS-3701 is considered to be moderately toxic ($LD_{50} = 158$ mg/kg) to these organisms.

Chlorothalonil may be characterized as practically nontoxic to upland game birds and waterfowl on a subacute dietary basis (bobwhite and mallard $LC_{50} > 10,000$ ppm).

Avian reproduction studies using technical chlorothalonil produced NOELs of 10,000 ppm and 1000 ppm in mallards and bobwhite quail, respectively. The degradate showed reproductive effects at lower-concentrations; the NOELs/LOELs for mallards and bobwhite quail are 50/100 ppm and 100/250 ppm, respectively.

Mammalian Toxicity

Chlorothalonil is practically nontoxic to mammals on an acute oral basis ($LD_{50} = 10,000$ mg/kg for rats and 5,000 mg/kg for dogs). A rat reproduction study produced a NOEL of 15,000 ppm.

Aquatic

Freshwater Organisms

Technical chlorothalonil is very highly toxic to both warmwater and coldwater fish on an acute basis ($LC_{50} = 23$ g/L for fathead minnow, 43 g/L for catfish, and 47 g/L for rainbow trout). A 54% formulation (Bravo 720) is also very highly toxic to the bluegill ($LC_{50} = 26$ ppb). The degradate can be characterized as slightly toxic to fish ($LC_{50} = 16$ ppm for bluegill sunfish).

A fathead minnow life cycle study produced a NOEL of 3 ppb and a LOEL of 6.5 ppb.

This chemical is very highly toxic on an acute basis to freshwater invertebrates as well, with a Daphnia magna $LC_{50} = 70$ g/L. A 54% formulation (Bravo 720) is also very highly toxic to Daphnia magna (EC₅₀ = 97 ppb). The degradate (DS-3701) is slightly toxic to invertebrates, with a Daphnia magna $LC_{50} = 26$ ppm.

A Daphnia magna life cycle study produced a NOEL of 39 ppb and a LOEL of 79 ppb.

Marine/Estuarine Organisms

The available data indicate that chlorothalonil is very highly toxic to the estuarine/marine life ($LC_{50} = 32$ ppb for sheepshead minnow, 3.6 ppb for oysters, and 165 ppb for shrimp).

Plants

Nontarget terrestrial phytotoxicity tests show no significant

adverse effects on seed germination, seedling emergence and vegetative vigor at an application rate of 16 lbs ai/A.

Nontarget aquatic phytotoxicity tests with Selenastrum capricornutum produced an EC₅₀ of 190 ppb.

Environmental Fate Data

The following environmental fate data was excerpted from an earlier EEB review (D. Rieder 8/13/91):

Chlorothalonil degrades at a moderate rate in most soils, with a half-life of less than 30 days. Lack of moisture tends to slow down the degradation process. Rate of breakdown increases as the temperature rises from 21°C to 39°C. Aged chlorothalonil is slightly mobile to mobile in most soils.

DS-3701, the major degradate of chlorothalonil, is extremely persistent with no dissipation observed within 90 days. The degradate also leaches in many types of soil.

Chlorothalonil is stable to hydrolysis for 30 days at pH 5 and 7. At pH 9, 10% will degrade to 2,4,5,6-tetrachloroisophthalamide in 30 days. The half-life in flooded sandy loam (sediment) was 5-15 days.

Water solubility is 6 ppm.

DS-3701 is stable to hydrolysis.

Both chlorothalonil and DS-3701 are stable to photodegradation on surfaces.

Based on information from crop residue studies, the value of 7.5% will be used to estimate exposure levels of the degradate.

The bioconcentration of chlorothalonil in bluegill sunfish plateaus at 60 to 200x in edible tissue and 900 to 3000x in nonedible tissues. DS-3701 bioconcentration in bluegill plateaus at 50x in edible tissue and 250x in nonedible tissues. Residues of both parent and degradate declined to less than 50% after 7 to 10 days in clean water.

RESIDUES AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Effects on Terrestrial Organisms

A. Avian

Using the Kenaga nomograph, the following terrestrial residues are expected based on a single application of 1.12 lbs a.i./acre

(maximum rate):

SHORT RANGE GRASS	LONG RANGE GRASS	LEAVES	FORAGE	PODS, SEEDS, & INSECTS	FRUIT
269 ppm	123 ppm	140 ppm	65 ppm	13 ppm	8 ppm

As the degradate is estimated to be 7.5% of the parent compound, the following residues of DS-3701 are expected from a single maximum application:

SHORT RANGE GRASS	LONG RANGE GRASS	LEAVES	FORAGE	PODS, SEEDS, & INSECTS	FRUIT
20 ppm	9 ppm	10 ppm	5 ppm	1 ppm	.6 ppm

According to the above tables, the expected residues on terrestrial food items of the parent or the degradate should not pose a hazard to nontarget avian species on an acute basis.

Chlorothalonil can be applied a maximum of four times at a 7 day interval under the proposed Section 18. To account for multiple applications, the EPA Fate computer program was employed (see Attachments A,B). As the calculated EECs for technical chlorothalonil and its degradate do not surpass the reproductive LOELS for either the bobwhite or the mallard, chronic hazard to birds is not expected from the proposed emergency exemption use.

B. Mammalian

Chlorothalonil is practically nontoxic to mammals on an acute oral basis (rat $LD_{50} = 10000$ mg/kg). A rat reproduction study produced a NOEL of 15,000 ppm.

The exposure is expected to be well below the NOEL of 15,000 ppm reported for the rat 90-day-chronic feeding study. Therefore, the parent compound does not raise concern for mammalian species.

C. Aquatic

To assess potential hazard to aquatic organisms, an aquatic EEC was calculated from runoff originating from a 10 acre leafy green field and emptying into a 6 foot, 1 acre pond (Attachment C). This value (13.7 ppb) was used as the initial concentration in EEB's "Fate" program (Attachment D).

The result of this computer run shows that with a half-life of 30 days and a maximum of four applications at 7 day intervals, the EEC would be expected to reach a level of 43.7 ppb after 21 days. This value exceeds the restricted use trigger $(1/10 \text{ LC}_{50})$ for nontarget freshwater fish and aquatic invertebrates and exceeds the chronic effect level (LOEL) for the fathead minnow. In addition, acute hazards for both endangered fish and aquatic invertebrates are triggered (EEC > $1/20 \text{ LC}_{50}$).

Based on the above, the proposed use of chlorothalonil may result in hazard to aquatic organisms (endangered and nonendangered) in bodies of water near treatment sites.

D. Plants

No significant adverse effects on seed germination, seedling emergence and vegetative vigor of terrestrial plants were observed at an application rate of 16 lbs ai/A (the application rate for the proposed use is 1.12 lbs ai/A). As the aquatic EEC of 43.7 ppb does not exceed the EC $_{50}$ of 190 ppb for Selenastrum capricornutum, adverse effects to freshwater green algae are not expected. Therefore, adverse effects to nontarget aquatic or terrestrial plant species are not expected from the proposed use.

101.3 Endangered Species Considerations:

According to information in EEB's Endangered Species files, there are five federally listed fish species (snail darter, yellowfin madtom, spotfin chub, amber darter and shortnose sturgeon) which occur in counties (Catoosa, Dawson and Tattnall) where chlorothalonil may be applied.

While collards and turnip greens are grown in Catoosa and Dawson counties, production is mainly limited to small home gardens as the terrain is not suited to large-scale agriculture (see Attachment E). In addition, the total acreage in production is minimal in these counties (Census of Agriculture, 1987). Therefore, the listed species which occur there (snail darter, yellowfin madtom, spotfin chub, amber darter) are not expected to be adversely impacted by the proposed emergency exemption use.

The shortnose sturgeon occurs in the Altamaha River of Tattnall county. Adverse effects to this species is not expected as the river is quite large and swift (see Attachment E); any chlorothalonil reaching the river is expected to be quickly diluted to nontoxic concentrations. In addition, the acreage of leafy greens in production is minimal in this county (Census of Agriculture, 1987).

Based on the above information, no endangered species are expected

to be adversely affected from this Section 18 emergency exemption use.

101.4 Adequacy of Toxicity Data:

Toxicity data are sufficient to assess hazards to nontarget terrestrial and aquatic organisms under this Section 18 proposal.

101.5 Adequacy of Labeling:

The following environmental hazard labeling should be required: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff may be hazardous to organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

103 Conclusions:

EEB has reviewed the proposed emergency exemption for the use of chlorothalonil on leafy greens in Georgia. EEB concludes that the proposed use of chlorthalonil may result in potential acute and chronic risk to nontarget fish and aquatic invertebrates, although risk to endangered aquatic species is expected to be minimal (see Section 101.3). Ground application and the limited acreage involved should help minimize risk to these organisms.

Tracy L. Perry 2/26/93

Hany T. Covery 1/93

mp 1 Maaonos 3/2/43

Tracy L. Perry, Wildlife Biologist

Ecological Effects Branch

Environmental Fate and Effects Division (H7507C)

Henry T. Craven, Head, Section IV

Ecological Effects Branch

Environmental Fate and Effects Division (H7507C)

Anthony F. Maciorowski, Chief

Ecological Effects Branch

Environmental Fate and Effects Division (H7507C)

"Average residue

```
"DAILY ACCUMULATED PESTICIDE RESIDUES --- MULTP. APPL."
                                     ", "CHLOROTHALONIL"
"Chemical name
                                     ",269
"Initial concentration (ppm) -----
                                     ",30 days
"Half-life -----
                                     ",4
"A number of application
                                     11,7 days
"Application interval
                      -----
                                     ",30 days
"Length of simulation (day) ----
"DAY", "RESIDUE (PPM)"
" 0 ",269
1,262.856
2,256.8524
3,250.9859
4,245.2534
5,239.6518
6,234.1781
7,497.8295
8,486.459
9,475.3483
10,464.4913
11,453.8823
12,443.5157
13,433.3857
14,692.4872
15,676.6707
16,661.2156
17,646.1133
18,631.3561
19,616.936
20,602.8451
21,858.0761
22,838.4776
23,819.3268
24,800.6133
25,782.3273
26,764.4589
27,746.9987
28,729.9371
29,713.2653
30,696.9744
                                   ",858.0761
"Maximum residue
```

",557.799

"Average residue

```
"DAILY ACCUMULATED PESTICIDE RESIDUES --- MULTP. APPL."
"Chemical name
                                     ", "CHLOROTHALONIL" DEGRADATE
"Initial concentration (ppm) --
                                     ",20
",30 days
"Half-life -----
"A number of application
"Application interval ----
                                     ",7 days
"Length of simulation (day) ----
                                     ", 30 days
"DAY", "RESIDUE (PPM)"
" 0 ",20
1,19.5432
2,19.09683
3,18.66066
4,18.23445
5,17.81797
6,17.41101
7,37.01335
8,36.16796
9,35.34188
10,34.53467
11,33.7459
12,32.97514
13,32.22199
14,51.48604
15,50.3101
16,49.16101
17,48.03817
18,46.94098
19,45.86885
20,44.8212
21,63.79748
22,62.34034
23,60.91649
24,59.52515
25,58.1656
26,56.8371
27,55.53893
28,54.27043
29,53.03089
30,51.81966
"Maximum residue
                                   ",63.79748
```

",41.47204

ATTACHMENT C

EEC CALCULATION SHEET

For an unincorporated ground application of Bravo 720 or Terranil 6L at a rate of 1.12 lbs a.i./A to leafy green fields:

Runoff

1.12 lbs x
$$\frac{0.02}{(2\%)}$$
 x 10 (A) = $\frac{0.22}{(10 \text{ A})}$ lbs runoff) drainage)

EEC of 1 lb a.i. direct application to a 1 acre pond 6 feet deep =
61 ppb.

Therefore, EEC = 61 ppb x 0.22 lbs = 13.7 ppb

"Average residue

```
"DAILY ACCUMULATED PESTICIDE RESIDUES---MULTP. APPL."
"Chemical name
                                     ", "CHLOROTHALONIL"
"Initial concentration (ppb) ----
                                     ",13.7
                                     ", 30 days
"Half-life -----
                                     ",4
",7 days
"A number of application ----
"Application interval -----
                                     ",30 days
"Length of simulation
                        (day) -----
"DAY", "RESIDUE (PPM)"
" 0 ",13.7
1,13.38709
2,13.08133
3,12.78255
4,12.4906
5,12.20531
6,11.92654
7,25.35414
8,24.77505
9,24.20919
10,23.65625
11,23.11594
12,22.58797
13,22.07206
14,35.26793
15,34.46242
16,33.67529
17,32.90614
18,32.15457
19,31.42016
20,30.70252
21,43.70128
22,42.70314
23,41.72779
24,40.77473
25,39.84343
26,38.93341
27,38.04417
28,37.17524
29,36.32615
30,35.49647
"Maximum residue
                                   ",43.70128
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",28.40835

ATTACHMENT E

Ron Larson, Fish and Wildlife Biologist Division of Ecological Services, USFWS Brunswick, Georgia (912) 265-9336

On February 25, 1993, I had a telephone conversation with Ron Larson concerning the endangered/threatened fish species in the counties of Catoosa, Dawson and Tattnall. He provided the following information:

Catoosa - Ron stated that two additional threatened species (yellowfin madtom and spotfin chub) occurr in the this county. EEB only has record of one endangered species (snail darter). He said that leafy greens are mainly grown in small home gardens as the terrain is rather mountainous and not suited to large-scale agriculture.

<u>Dawson</u> - The amber darter occurs in the Etowah River. The same situation exists for this county as Catoosa in that leafy greens are mainly grown in small home gardens.

Tattnall - The shortnose sturgeon occurs in the Altamaha River which is a fairly large river and swift moving (especially in the spring). Ron agreed that any runoff of chlorthalonil into the river would probably not be a problem due to the dilution factor.

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN GEORGIA

BRAVO 720, EPA REG. NO. 50534-188 TERRANIL 6L, EPA REG. NO. 9779-320

FOR USE ONLY ON LEAFY GREENS (COLLARDS, MUSTARDS, TURNIPS AND KALE) IN GEORGIA PURSUANT TO THE APPROVED TERMS OF EMERGENCY EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT AS AMENDED. APPLICATION OF CHLOROTHALONIL IS PERMITTED FROM THE TIME OF APPROVAL THROUGH JUNE 30, 1993. ANY USE AFTER THAT DATE IS ILLEGAL AND MAY RESULT IN PROSECUTION.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty of the EPA registered label are to be followed. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

<u>Target Pests:</u> Chlorothalonil may be used to control the leafspot disease complex (Alternaria, Cercospora, Cercosporella, Anthracnose and downy mildew).

Rate of application: Apply 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre in 80 to 100 gallons of water.

Method of application: Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to thoroughly cover all leaf surfaces at 7 to 10 day intervals at first symptoms of disease development

Preharvest interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Additional Precautionary Information:

o Mixer-loaders and applicators must wear protective clothing to include goggles or face shield, long sleeve shirt, long pants and gloves.

ATTENTION: Records are required of all use under this emergency exemption. This record should include number of applications, rate of application, approximate location of the crops to which applied, number of acres and name and address of farmer. This information is to be reported to the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service (your county agent).

R®

TERRANIL 6L

Flowable agricultural fungicide

AUG 1 8 1992

Under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

9779-320

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)..... 54.0% INERT INGREDIENTS...... 46.0%

Total 100.0%

Contains 6 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon.

STOP-READ LABEL BEFORE USING.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial

respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

FIRST AID: Note to Physician: Persons having an allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

See additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on side panel.

EPA Reg. No. 9779-320

EPA Est. No. 9779-AR-13

Manufactured For RIVERSIDE/TERRA CORPORATION
Terra Centre, 600 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51101 Riverside Serves Agriculture. Agriculture Serves Everyone.

NET CONTENTS
2½ CALS.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS WARNING HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed.

Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Wear a mask or pesticide respirator jointly approved by the MESA and NIOSH. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine/estuarine organisms. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Apply only to areas specified on the label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly, or through drift, expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated area to perform hand labor within 24 hours of application unless protective clothing is worn. NOTE TO USER: Wear long sleeve shirt, long pants, and gloves while mixing, loading and applying this product. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

NOTICE TO CROP OWNERS

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be ir a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When cral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customatily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to be lieve that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Oral and written warnings must include the following information: WARNING. Area treated with the cold chlorothalonil on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 24 hours. In case of accidental exposure, wash exposed area with plenty of water and get medical attention. For further information see PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on the label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL

STORAGE

Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

DISPOSAL

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 DISPOSAL: Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse or equivalent. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Terranil 6L is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Terranil 6L can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Do not combine Terranil 6L in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious your conditions of use.

Do not combine Terranil 6L with Dipel 4L, Triton AG-98, or Triton B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some crops on this label. Dipel is a registered trademark of Abbott Laboratories. Triton and Triton B-1956 are trademarks of Rohm & Haas Company.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. The required amount of Terranil 6L should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of Terranil 6L in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations. Do not use on greenhouse grown crops.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of Terranil 6L per acre unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used. Applications should be made in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons (approximately 80 to 600 liters) per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons (approximately 20 to 40 liters) per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions for ground application only are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See application and calibration instructions below.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Experiment Station 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.

- A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of Terranil 6L for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Terranil 6L has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.
- B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of Terranil 6L for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that Terranil 6L will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. Terranil 6L can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until the product is cleared from last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES

(1) The systems designated above 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) All pesticide injection pipelines must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection gurp. (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 withdrawa 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 purp motor steps.

(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 for treatment.

SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SOURCES

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 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.

For additional instructions on safety precautions, refer to statements (2),(3), (4),(6), and (7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES.

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CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Bean (Snap)	Rust	1 3/8 to 3	
		pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequ
	Botrytis Blight	3 pints	coverage. Begin applications during on
	(gray mold)	2 bruca	broom stage or when disease first
	(gray mora)		Enreatens and repeat at weekly interval
			or as necessary to maintain control by
			not apply within 7 days of harvest no
		+	not graze treated areas or feed treated
Beans (Dry)			plant parts to livestock
Navy, Pinto,	Rust,	1 3/8 to 2	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequa
Wavy, Pinco,	Anthracnose,	pints	coverage. Begin applications during ear
Kidney, Lima,	Downy mildew,		bloom stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day
Blackeye	Cercospora leaf		intervals For was and
· •	spot	A L. D.	intervals. For use only on beans harves
	(blackeye only)		ed dry with pods removed. Do not apply
			within 6 weeks before harvest. Do not
			allow livestock to graze in treated area
Cabbage,	Alternaria leaf	1 1/2 pints	Or reed treated plant parts to limant
Chinese cabbage	Spot.	1 1/2 pints	ose in sufficient water to obtain adequa
(tight-headed	Downy mildew		coverage. Degin applications often to-
varieties only)		practs are set in field or shortly act.
Lauliflower			emergence of field-seeded crop or them
Broccoli			conditions layor disease development
Chinese Broccol	:		Repeat at / to 10 day intervals and
Brussels	L .		essary to maintain control. Do not appl
	-		within 7 days of harvest to Chinese
sprouts			cabbage or Chinese broccoli.
•	Ring spot	2 pints	For field-seeded Proceeds
	(California		For field-seeded Brussels sprouts, begin
•	only)	.*	applications at time of early sprout de-
			velopment or when conditions favor
			disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10
	·		day intervals or as necessary to maintain control.
arrot	Cercospora	1/2 to 2	Use in sufficient
•	(Early) blight, t	oints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate
	Alternaria		overage. Start applications when discar
<u>.</u>	(Late) blight		threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day into
	3.00		vals of as necessary to maintain control
			reliant of may be applied through
			sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid and
			Portable wheel move, motorized lateral
•		9	move, or center pivot systems only)
			calibration directions preceding this
elery			section.
cicly	Cercospora 1	to 1 1/2	Use 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre on a 3 to 5
	(Early) blight, p	ints	day spray schedule on 2 to 5
	Septoria		day spray schedule or 2 to 3 pints per
	(Late) blight	OR C	acre on a 7 day schedule. Start applica-
	Basal stalk rot 2	to 3 pints	when transplants are get in the
	(Rhizoctonia	AND SECTION OF THE SE	field. Apply in sufficient water to
	/WHITOCCOUTE SERVICE		UNIERIA SCACALORA ANGLESCO CO.
			obtain adequate coverage.
	solani)		lerranil of may be applied through
	solani) Pink rot 3	pints	sprinkler irrigation of the ment (selid
	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression-		sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move wordings istered
	solani) Pink rot 3		sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, movorized lateral move, or center pivot eystems or by
	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression-		sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, movorized lateral move, or center pivot eystems or by
	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression-		sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, movorized interal move, or center pivot eysteme orly). See calibration directions precedity this sec-
	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression- 7 day schedule)		sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, movorized lateral move, or center pivot eystem? orly). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of
Ī	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression-7 day schedule) arly blight 1		sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, howorized lateral move, or center pivot eystem? orly). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Ī	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression-7 day schedule) arly blight 1	1/2 to 2	sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, movorized interal move, or center pivot eysteme orly). See calibration direction preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Ī	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression-7 day schedule) arly blight 1	1/2 to 2 nts/100 gal.	sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, movorized lateral move, or center pivot eystem? crly). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For celery seedbeds, apply 125 gallons per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain
Ī	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression-7 day schedule) arly blight 1	1/2 to 2 nts/100 gal.	sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot eysteme crly). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For celery seedbeds, apply 125 gallons per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after control.
Ī	solani) Pink rot 3 (Suppression-7 day schedule) arly blight 1	1/2 to 2 nts/100 gal.	sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set portable wheel move, movorized lateral move, or center pivot eystem? orly). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of

CROP	DISEASES RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Corn (Sweet), Corn grown for seed	Helminthosporium 3/4 to 2 pints leaf blights, Rust	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals or as required to maintain control. Under severe disease conditions, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of
		harvest. Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not allow livestock to
		graze in treated fields. Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.
Cranberry	Fruit rots, 4 to 7 pints Lophodermium leaf-twig blight	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the 7 pints/acre rate on a 10 day schedule. Do not apply more than 3 times per season, or within 50 days before harvest. Do not apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application. Terranil 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only. See calibration directions preceding this
Cucurbits:	Anthracnose, 1 1/2 to 2	section. Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate
Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Muskmelon, Honeydew, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin	Downy mildew pints Target spot Cercospora leaf- 2 to 3 spot, pints Gummy stem blight (black rot), Alternaria leaf blight, Scab, Powdery mildew (Spaerotheca only)	coverage. Begin application when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, shorten spray interval. Terranil 6L may be applied through sprinker irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. PRECAUTION: Certain varieties of melons may be sensitive to sunburn following applications of chlorothalonil during periods of high solar intensity.
	Cucumber belly 8 1/4 pints rot (Rhizoctonia solani)	Use in sufficient water to obtain runoff to soil surface. Make a single application when vines begin to form. Terranil 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment as directed above.
Grasses grown for seed	Stem rust, 1 to 1 1/2 Leaf rust, pints Stripe rust, Septoria leafspot, Glume blotch, Bipolaris, Drechslera leafspots Selenophoma 1 to 2 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Re-apply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.

CROP	DISEASES RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Mint	Rust, 1 3/8 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate
	Septoria leaf	coverage, normally 20 to 150 gallons per
	spot	acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons
		per acre for concentrate ground and air-
,		craft applications. Begin applications
,		when emerging plants are 4-8 inches high.
		Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day inter-
	•	
		vals or as necessary to maintain control.
	·	Do not apply more than 3 times per season.
		Do not apply within 80 days of harvest.
9	•	Do not feed fresh or extracted mint hay
		from treated fields to livestock. Based
		on available residue data, use of Terranil
		6L on mint is restricted to Indiana,
		Michigan and Wisconsin.
Onion (dry	Botrytis leaf 1 to 2 pints	Apply in sufficient water to obtain
bulb)	blight (blast),	adequate coverage of tops. Terranil 6L is
	Botrytis neck rot	recommended for use with disease monitor-
	(suppression),	
	Purple blotch	ing systems which adjust fungicide rates
A _c ·	rarpie bioccii	and frequency of application according to
		disease hazard. Apply as follows:
•		
•		Low Disease Low Disease
	•	Hazard & Prior Hazard & Some High
•		to Infection Disease Disease
	Rate per Acre:	
,•		1 pt. 1 3/8 pts. 2 pts.
	Frequency:	10 days 7 to 10 days 7 days
*	•	For suppression of neck rot (Botrytis
•		spp.) during storage, a minimum of three
		weekly applications prior to lifting,
	•	using 1 3/8 to 2 pints of Terranil 6L per
	•	acre, is recommended. Do not apply within
•	•	
Onion (amoun	Patrontic 1 - 5 1 1/0 - 2	7 days of harvest.
Onion (green	Botrytis leaf 1 1/2 to 3	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough
bunching),	blight (blast), pints	coverage of tops. Begin applications
Jarlic,	Purple blotch,	prior to favorable infection periods, and
Leek,	Downy mildew	
Shallot,	(suppression)	
Onion grown	(outpicosion)	long as conditions favor disease. Use the
		high rate and a 7 day schedule of applica-
for seed		tions when heavy dew or rain persist. Do
	* • • _p *	not apply within 7 days of harvest on
•		garlic. Do not apply more than 3 times
		per season or within 14 days of harvest on
e de la companya de l		per season of within 14 days of narvest on
		green bunching onions, leeks or shallots.
		If additional disease control is needed
	그 : 그 등 등 선생님가 젊으는 그 모르는 생각	before harvest, uscounther registered
:		fungicide.
Papaya	Alternaria fruit 2 to 4	Apply with ground equipment only, in
- - .	spot, pints	
	Anthracnose,	sufficient water to obtain adequate cover-
_		age of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment
	Stem end rot	when conditions favor development of
		disease and continue creatments at 14 day
		intervals until weather condections no
		longer favor disease develogment. Do not
	Andrew Control of the	graze livestock in treated area or feed
•		the state of the s
	ing the first property of the second	processing by-products to livestock.

Anthracnose, Indeterminate (Northern) Varieties Northern) Varieties Northern (Oercospora sojina) Purple seed stain, Cercospora leaf blight, (Oersospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Tomato PollAGE: Northern (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Tomato PollAGE: 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 1 to 2 pints Northern (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Tomato PollAGE: 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 1 to 2 pints Northern (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Tomato PollAGE: 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 1 to 2 pints Northern (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Tomato PollAGE: 1 to 2 pints Northern (Northern) (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Tomato PollAGE: 1 to 2 pints Northern (Northern) (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Tomato PollAGE: 1 to 2 pints Northern (Northern) (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Tomato PollAGE: 1 to 2 pints Northern (Northern) (Northern) (Oercospora have the first application when the largest pods are l to 1/2 inches in length and make the score application (Northern) (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Northern (Northern) (Northern) (Northern) (Oercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot Northern (Northern) (Nort			
Indeterminate (Northern) and stem blight, Varieties Frogey leaf spot (Gercospora sojina)	CROP	DISEASES RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
(Northern) Varieties Frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora sojina) (Cercospora sojina) Recomply a spinker irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. NOTE: Do not exceed total of 3 application program: Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. NOTE: Do not exceed total of 3 application program—Make the first application when the largest pods are 1 to 1/2 inches in length and make the secon application when the largest pods are 1 to 1/2 inches in length and make the secon application in determinate (northern) soybeans. Use 1 pint of Terranil 61, plus 8 ounces of Benomy! Septoria brown spot Tomato FOLIAGE: 1 3/8 to 2 (apply every 7 pints to 10 days): Early blight, Late blight, Gray leaf spot. Target spot		•	
Varieties Frogeye leaf spot (Gercospora sojina) Recording this section. When the largest pods are it is application and calibration directions preceding this section. Notice because intensity. Terranil 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow splication and calibration directions preceding this section. Notice because intensity. Terranil 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow splication and calibration directions preceding this section. Notice between the section and calibration directions preceding this section. Notice the splication and calibration directions preceding this section. Notice the splication and calibration directions preceding this section. Notice the moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application of anoderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application of anoderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application of moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application of moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application of moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application of moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application of moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application of moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application on moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application on moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be application on moderate to severe different application and calibration directions preceding this section. Not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed soybean hay or threshings for treated fields to livestock. Purple seed			
(Cercospora sojina) (Cercospora sojina) program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. NOTE: Do not exceed total of 3 applications per seasor Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed soybean hay or threshings from the stain, pints application when the largest pods are 1 to 1/2 inches in length and make the secon application knik for disease control in indeterminate (northern) soybeans. Use 1 pint of Terranil 6L plus 8 ounces of Benomyl 50WP per acre. Make the first application when pods near the top of plants are 1/2 to 1 inch in length and a second application 14 days later. Tomato FOLIAGE: 1 3/8 to 2 (apply every 7 pints to 10 days): Early blight, Late blight, Gray leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot Target spot FRUIT: 2 to 3 pints (apply every 7 to 14 days beginning at fruit set): Anthracnose, Alternaria fruit rot (black mold), Rhizoctonia fruit rot, Sortytis gray mold, Late blight fruit rot Rotytis gray mold, Late blight fruit rot Tomato (Cersospora leaf blight, Gray leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot Target spot FRUIT: 2 to 3 pints (apply every 7 to 14 days beginning at fruit set): Anthracnose, Alternaria fruit rot (black mold), Rhizoctonia fruit rot, Sortytis gray mold, Late blight fruit rot Tomato (Cersospora leaf spot Gray leaf mold, Septoria leaf spo			
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Tomato FOLIAGE: Gray leaf spot		•	Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest.
Tomato FOLIAGE: Gray leaf spot	٠		
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Alternaria leaf 1 1/2 to 2 spot, spot, spot, spot, spot, spot, pints adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infaction at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infaction at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infaction at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infaction at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infaction at the first sign of disease or feet varieties and laws. The matter of the spot apply more than 4 times per seasen or within 10 days of harvest. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock. Passion Fruit Alternaria fruit 2 pints and leaf spot (passion fruit brown spot) Passion Fruit Alternaria fruit 2 pints and leaf spot or she that provide quipment in the first spot appear (April to July) and continue treatments at 1 day intervals until weather conditions no apply are interested are as of feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are or feed vines or processing by-product to interest are interest and inte	CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
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Downy mildew, Anthracnose, Botrytis blight (gray mold), Bottom rot (Rhisoctonia) Passion Fruit (Hawaii only) (passion fruit (passion fruit brown spot) Peanut (cercspora to 11/2 (early) leaf-pints spot, Cercospordium (late) leafspot Ruet, 1 1/2 (web blotch pints web blotch pints 1/2 (passion.) Do not apply when the first sign of disease or treatment when the first sign of disease or when conditions are severe; leaved to day schedule. Do not apply more than 1 times per season or within 10 days of harvest. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock. Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit stots appear (April to July) and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until veather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not graze in treated area or feed vines or processing by-product to livestock used for food. Ruet, 1 1/2 Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf vertexes first occurs or 10 to 40 days after planting. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. When conditions favor late leaf spot or when rust or web blotch occur, apply 1 1/2 pints per acre at 10 to 14 day intervals. The remainder of the season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. Terranil 61 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section. Otato Early blight, 3/4 pint Apply as a banded treatment directed over the foliage, beginning when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals of the denser canopy and begin broadcast application patterns. Configure applications as a sective below. In addition to the early-season application yellow in the denser canopy and begin broadcast application patterns. Configure applications as a sective delaw. Follow calibration and application directions preceding this section.				
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CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Soybean	Anthracnose,		Apply in sufficient water to obtain
Determinate	Diaporthe pod		complete coverage, using at least five
(Southern)	and stem blight,		gallons water per acre for aerial applica-
Varieties	Frogeye leaf spo	t ija gradi kasa da	tion. Use the three application program
	(Cercospora soj	ina)	in areas having a history of moderate to
			severe disease intensity. Terranil 6L may
			be applied through sprinkler irrigation
			equipment. Follow application and cali-
			bration directions preceding this section.
, 5 - \$			NOTE: Do not exceed total of 3 applica-
	in the second se	eg sa e e e e	tions per season. Do not apply within 6
			weeks of harvest. Do not feed treated
•	· \		parts to livestock or allow grazing in
			treated fields.
	Purple seed	1 1/2 to 2 1/2	Two application program - Make the first
	stain,	pints	application at early pod set (R3 stage,
	Cersospora leaf		when majority of pods are 1/8 to 3/8 inch
to a file	blight		in length) and the second at beginning of
	(Cercospora	•	seed formation (R5) which occurs about 14
	kikuchii),		days later.
	Septoria brown	1 to 2 pints	Three application program - Make the first
	spot	•	application at the beginning of flowering
:			(R1), the second at early pod (R3) and the
			third at beginning of seed formation (R5).
*	Stem canker	l pint	Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per
	(Diaporthe	•	acre, as a band treatment directing spray
	phaseolorum		to provide coverage of entire plant. Make
	var. caulivora)		the first application at time of emergence
			of the second trifoliate leaves (V2). If
	•		conditions favor stem canker disease make
	•		a second and a third application. Make
•,	•	•	all applications at 10 to 14 day inter-
•			vals.

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS
Apply Terranil 6L in sufficent water and with
proper calibration to obtain uniform
coverage of tree canopy. Application with
ground equipment is preferable to aerial
application because ground applications
generally give better coverage of the
tree canopy. If application with ground
equipment is not feasible, Terranil 6L may
be applied with aircraft using at least
20 gallons per acre. When concentrate
sprays are used or when treating
non-bearing or immature trees, the lower
rate of Terranil 6L listed may be used. Do
not allow livestock to graze in treated
areas. The following spray volumes are
recommended as gallons of spray per acre:

CROP SPRA	Y VOLUME (G	allons per Acre
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Tart Cherry, Plum, Prune	20 (concent to 300 (full d	
Sweet Cherry	20 (concent to 400 (full o	
Conifers		Concentrate
Forest stands		10-20 (aircraft)
Christmas trees		10-50 (aircraft
Nursery Beds	100	or ground equipment) 5 to 10 (ground equipment only)

ROP	DISEASES	TERRANIL 6L RAT	TE PER 100 GAL*	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Peach, Nectarine Apricot Cherry Plum Prune	Leaf curl, Coryneum blight (shothole)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints		For best control of both diseases apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Terranil 6L for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following
				spring. Where Coryneum blight (shothole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Brown rot blossom blight	3 1/8 to 5 1/2 pints	l to 1 3/8 pints	Use 4 1/8 to 5 1/2 pints per acre on trees taller than 20 ft. and 3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints per acre on smaller trees. Make one application at popcorn (pink, red, or early white buc) and a second (application at full bloom. It weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.

ODOD.	***		6L RATE PER	Section 1981
CROP	DISEASES	ACRE		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Peach,	Cherry leaf-	3 1/8 to 4	1/8 1 to 1 3/	8 In addition to the bloom appli-
Apricot,	spot; peach,	pints	pints	cations listed above, make one
Cherry,	nectarine,			application at shuck-split. Do
Plum,	apricot scab	•	rest to	not apply Terranil 6L after
Prune		-		shuck-split and before harvest.
				If additional disease control i
			N. C.	needed before harvest, use
	÷			another resistant for ::
				another registered fungicide.
				For control of cherry leaf spot
				after harvest, make one appli-
1.1				cation to foliage within 7 days
				after fruit is removed. In
		•		orchards with a history of high
	•			leafspot incidence, make a
	• •			second application 10-14 days
Conifers	Swice moddle	2 2// + 5 - 1	A 2.17	later.
	Swiss needle-			Single application technique:
	cast	pints	pints	In Christmas tree plantations
		•		or forest stands make one
				application in the spring when
			. '	new shoot growth is ½ to 2
			4	inches in least
	Scleroderris	1 1/2 to 2 3/	4 1 1/2 to 2 3/4	Make the first application in
•	canker	pints	pints	Spring when now sheet
	(pines)		• ' '	spring when new shoot growth is
	Swiss needle-			to 2 inches in length. Make
	cast			additional applications at 3 to
				4 week intervals until condi-
	•	•		tions no longer favor disease
				development. For use in nurser
				beds, apply the highest rate
	Sirococcus tip	2 to 3 1/2		specified on a 3 week schedule.
	blight	pints	2 to 3 1/2	
			pints	=
	needlecast	5 1/2 pints	5 1/2 pint	S
•	(spruces)		•	∻ .
	Scirrhia brown			
	spot (pines)		*	
	Cyclaneusma	2 3/4 to 5 1/2	2 2 3/4 to 5 1/2	Apply in early spring prior to
		pints	pints	budbreak. Repeat applications
en e	dermium			at approximately 6 to 8 week
•	needlecast			intervals until and
	(pines)			intervals, until spore release
				ceases in late fall. Apply
				monthly during periods of fre-
				quent rainfell, and where
				Lophodermium infectious occur
				during dormancy (Pacific NW).
	*			During drought periods, appli-
		•		cations may be subpanded, then
~		•		resumed upor next occurrence of
				needle weiness.

*		TERR	ANIL 6L RA	ATE PER	•
CROP	DISEASES	ACRE		100 GAL*	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Conifers (Cont.)	Rhabdocline needlecast (Douglas fir	pints	to 2 3/4	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pints	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and
	(5055140 111	,	•		conditions no longer favor disease development. In plan-
•					tations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees
					have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In
	g a		••		nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
er e	Botrytis seedling blight	l 1/2 pints	to 2 3/4	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pints	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist condi-
	Phoma twig blight				tions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as favorable disease conditions persist.

*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

Pesticide Toxicity Database Report Printed: 07/22/93 15:57

CHEMICAL		Shaughnessy	>	CAS #		SN .	USEPATTERN	ä				. 4			
Chlorothalonil		081901		1897-45-6	9-:	Fung	Fungicide					÷.	Study		
COMMONNAME	TAXONOMIC	Age/Size Method Al	Method		Dosetype	Toxicity	Level	c.L.'s	Length NOEL		EPA ID CO	8	Reviewe	Reviewed Reviewed by	Categ.
Water flea	Daphnia magna	<24h	S	96	EC50	7/6n 02	844	34.2-143	48 Hr	6.8 PPB	00068754	1977	1978	D.Urben	ပ
Water flea	Daphnia magna	45¢H	S	166	EC50	26 mg/L	¥	21-31	JH 87	ж. Ж.	R10CHL02	1977	1982	D. Reider	ပ
Pink shrimp	Penaeus duorarum	Juv.	Ø	Tech	PC20	165.0 ug/L	84	100-270	96 Hr	75ppb	R I OCHL 08	1982	1983	D. Rieder	ပ
Rainbow trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Juv.	Ø	ĸ	0527	152 ug/L	8 8	134-173	1H 87	140 PPB	00087304	1972	1982	D. Rieder	Ś
Bluegill sunfish	Lepomis macrochirus	ж Э.	S	Tech	1050	386.0 ug/L	8	N.R.	96 Kr	ж. ж.	00039145	1965	1983	D. Rieder	vo
Bluegill sunfish	Lepomis macrochirus	Juv.	v	8	1050	62.0 ug/L	8	52-78	% ∺	28ppb	00041439	1980	1982	D. Rieder	ပ
Eastern oyster	Crassostrea virginica	Spat	s	Tech	EC50	26.0 ug/L	8	N.R.	% ∓	ж. ж.	Gul fbreeze	1986	not	F.L. Mayer	ပ
Water flea	Daphnia magna	LfeCyc	œ	8.8	MATC	>39<79ug/L	86	ж .R	21 07	39 PPB	R10CHL05	1981	1983	D. Rieder	ပ
Dungeness crab	Cancer magister	ď.	s	ĸ	1050	140.0 ug/L	8	N.R.	96 Hr	ж. Ж.	05001356	1976	1982	D. Rieder	w
Rainbow trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Juv.	S	Tech	0537	250 ug/L	84	N.R.	96 Hr	ж ж	00039145	1965	1983	D. Rieder	w
Rainbow trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Juv.	Ø	ĸ	1050	103.0 ug/L	8dd	98-108	% Hr	ж. ж.	00087303	1972	1982	D. Rieder	ပ
Rainbow trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Juv.	· v	%	1050	47.0 ug/L	8	32-68	% ₩	32ppb	00056486	1980	1982	D. Rieder	Ø
Bluegill sunfish	Lepomis macrochirus	Juv.	Ø	7.%	1050	84.0 ug/L	8	71-99.0	₩ 96	qdd67	00029410	1979	1982	D. Rieder	ပ
Bluegill sunfish	Lepomis macrochirus	Juv.	Ś	86	1020	51.0 ug/L	8	25-57	% ∺	<45.0	R10CHL01	1976	1982	D. Rieder	ပ
Bluegill sunfish	Lepomis macrochirus	Juv.	v	8	C20	16.0 ug/L	8	13-20	% ∺	10ppb	0003093	1977	1982	D. Rieder	ပ
Channel catfish	Ictalurus punctatus	Juv.	S	8	1050	43.0 ug/L	864	ж. Ж.	96 Hr	26ppb	00030390	1980	1982	D. Rieder	ပ
Channel catfish	ictalurus punctatus	₹	S	Tech	0507	430 ug/L	B B B	X. X.	96 Hr	7. 7.	00039145	1965	1983	D. Rieder	s
Note:MRID4009800	Note:WRID40098001=Mayer and Ellersieck,1986 MRID40228401=F.L.Mayer,EPA,G	186 MR1D402	:28401=	F.L.Maye	r,EPA,GL	ulfbreeze MR	RID00022	2923=E.Hill e	t al, USFI	WS MRIDOC	1001600= Huds	ion, et al	,USFWS,	MRID00022923=E.Hill et al,USFVS MRID00001600= Hudson,et al,USFVS,1984 MRID003503=Johnson&F	ohnson&F

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CHEMICAL		Shaughnessy	<u>.</u>	CAS #		SU	USEPATTERN	RN							
Chlorothalonil		081901		1897-45-6	9-57	Fung	Fungicide					Study	Study		
COMMONNAME	TAXONOMIC	Age/Size Method AI	Metho		Dosetype	Toxicity	Level	C.L. is	Length NOEL		EPA ID	Completed		Reviewed Reviewed by	Categ.
Fathead mirnow	Pimephales promelas	ErlyLf	~	8	MATC	3.0-6.5mgL	ă.	٠	۲. و.	3.0 PPM	00030391	1980	1980	D.Rieder	ပ
Mallard duck	Anas platyrhynchos	16 wk+	0	87	LD50	158 mg/Kg	M GK	125-201	14 D	46 mg/Kg	46 mg/Kg 00030395	1978	1980	D.Rieder	ပ
Mallard duck	Anas platyrhynchos	16 wk+	0	8	LD50	>4640mg/Kg	MGK	x. x.	14 D	ж. Ж.	00068753	1977	1978	D. Urben	ပ
Mallard duck	Anas platyrhynchos	. Juv.	۵	93.6	1050	>21500mg/L	M.	N.P.	8 D		00039146	1965	1983	D.Rieder	ن
Bobwhite quail	Colinus Virginianus	Juv.	۵	93.6	0537	5200 PPM	¥	G.	8 D	ж. Ж.	00039146	1965	1983	D.Rieder	မ
Mallard duck	Anas platyrhynchos	14 d	۵	8	PC20	>10,000ppm	¥ d	N. R.	8 D	ж ж	00030389	1979	1982	D.Rieder	U
Bobwhite quail	Colinus virginianus	Juv.	۵	8	TC50	>10,000ppm	X	π. π.	8 0	ж ж.	00030388	1979	1982	D.Rieder	
Mallard duck	Anas platyrhynchos	8	۵	8	1050	2000 ppm	¥.	1499-267	80	ж ж	R10CHL03	1981	1982	J.J.Bascietto	ပ
Bobwhite quail	Colinus virginianus	Juv.	۵	8	0521	1746 ppm	M d	1384-226	0 0	562 ppm	RIOCHLO4	1981	1982	J.J.Bascietto	ပ
Sheepshead minnow	Sheepshead minnow. Cyprinodon variegatus	Juv.	S	Tech	1050	32 ug/L	8dd	30-36	96 hr	20 ppb	RIOCHL07	1982	1983	D.Rieder	ပ
Spot	Leiostomus xanthurus	Juv.	· L	Tech	1050	32 ug/L	88	N.R.	48 hr	ж ж	Gulfbreeze	a 1986		F.L.Mayer,Jr.	ပ္
Mallard duck	Anas platyrhynchos	ErlyLf	œ	9.66	MATC	no effct	M d	N.R.	1Gen	>50 ppm	00041441	1976	1980	D.Rieder	ပ
Bobwhite quail	Colinus virginianus	ErlyLf	œ	9.66	MATC	no effects	Mdd	N.R.	1 Gen	>50 ppm	00041440	1976	1980	D.Rieder	o
Dungeness crab	Cancer magister	м. Р.	S	ĸ	EC50	0.14 mg/L	M M	Z. R.	96 hr	ж. Ж.	05001356	1976	1982	D.Rieder	w .
Bluegill sunfish	Lepomis macrochirus	м. Р.	ø	Form	0527	0.167 mg/L	¥.	χ. Ά.	96 hr	ж. Ж.	00087258	1973	1982	D.Rieder	s
Green alga	Selenastrum capricornutum N.R.	tum N.R.	g	67.6	EC50	0.19 mg/L	¥ dd	0.18-0.21	120hr	0.05 PPM	0.05 PPM 42432801	1992	1992	Tracy Perry	ပ
Water flea	Daphnia magna	1st-I	Ħ	24	EC50	1/6n 0.76	8	86-109	48 hr	8dd 67	42433806	1992	1992	Tracy Parry	Ü
Bluegill sunfish	Lepomis macrochirus	0.39 g	Ε	25	0527	26.3 ug/L	864	22.1-32.0	% hr	15 PPB	42433804	1992	1992	Tracy Perry	ŭ
Rainbow trout Note:MRID4009800	ainbow trout Oncorhynchus mykiss 2.9 g S 40.4 LC50 0.195 mg/L PPM 0.16-0.259 96 hr <.095PPM 42433805 1992 1992 Tran Note:MRID40098001=Mayer and Ellersieck,1986 MRID40228401=F.L.Mayer,EPA,Gulfbreeze MRID00022923=E.Hill et al,USFWS MRID00001600= Hudson,et al,USFWS,1984 Page 2	2.9 g 986 MRID402	S 228401:	,40.4 =F.L.May	LC50 er,EPA,G	0.195 mg/L PPM ulfbreeze MRID000	PPM 11D0002	0.16-0.259 2923=E.Hill et	96 hr at,USFI	<.095PPN	96 hr <.095PPM 42433805 al,USFWS MRID00001600= Hu	1992 dson, et	1992 al, ÜSFWS	Tracy Perry IN ,1984 MRID003503=Johnson&F	IN ohnson&F
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CHEMICAL	1	Shaughnessy	>	CAS #		5	USEPATTERN	*							
Chlorothalonil		081901		1897-45-6	9-57	E	Fungicide					Study	4		
COMMONNAME	TAXONOMIC	Age/Size Method AI	Method	AI D	Dosetype	Toxicity	Level	C.L.1s	Length NOEL	NOEL	EPA ID	Completed	Reviewe	Completed Reviewed by	Categ.
Mysid	Mysidopsis bahia	<=24hr	Ø	100	MATC	>.83<1.2	8	Α. Α.	28 d N.R.	 ∝ 	42433807	1991	1992	Tracy Perry	N
Cucumber	Cucumis sativus	Seed	98	97.9	NOEL	16 lb/A	FB /	Z.	7 0 16	16	42433808	1992	1992	Tracy Perry	ပ
Onion	Allium cepa	Seedl	S	6.79	NOEL	16 lb/A	FB /	E.A.	14 0 16	16	42433808	1992	1992	Tracy Perry	ပ
Soybean	Glycine max	7. 18.	\$	W 97.9	NOEL	16 lb/A	/B/	Z. Z.	14 0 16	16	42433809	1992	1992	1992 Tracy Perry	ပ

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Note:MRID40098001=Mayer and Ellersieck,1986 MRID40228401=F.L.Mayer,EPA,Gulfbreeze MRID00022923=E.Hill et al,USFWS MRID0001600= Hudson,et al,USFWS,1984 MRID003503=Johnson&F

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