

# Specimen Label

# Camelot\*

## Fungicide/Bactericide Emulsifiable Liquid



|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Active Ingredient                      |        |
| Copper salts of fatty and rosin acids† | 58.0%  |
| Other Ingredients                      | 42.0%  |
| TOTAL                                  | 100.0% |

Contains petroleum distillates, xylene or xylene range aromatic solvent.

†Metallic Copper equivalent 5.14%

## Keep Out of Reach of Children CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

### Precautionary Statements

#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Contains petroleum distillates. Causes skin irritation and moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear the following:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC);
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure;
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading; and
- Protective eyewear.

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC). If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

#### Engineering Controls Statement

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.

| First Aid   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>If on skin or clothing</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>   |
| <b>If swallowed</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give <b>any</b> liquid to person.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul> |
| <b>If inhaled</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>   |
| <b>If in eyes</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>   |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call <b>INFOTRAC</b> at <b>1-800-535-5053</b> . |   |

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Contains petroleum distillate—vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional **Precautionary Information** and **Directions for Use** including **Storage and Disposal**.

**Notice:** Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer," "Inherent Risks of Use" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.**

For additional information on our products, please visit [www.sepro.com](http://www.sepro.com).

EPA Reg. No. 67690-36  
FPL 060408

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## User Safety Recommendations

### Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing.

## Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. For terrestrial uses, 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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Certain water conditions including low pH ( $\leq 6.5$ ), low dissolved organic carbon (DOC) levels (3.0 mg/L or lower), and "soft" waters (i.e., alkalinity less than 50 mg/L), increases the potential acute toxicity to non-target aquatic organisms.

This product may contaminate water through runoff. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

## PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

## Directions for Use

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, 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.

## 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 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.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC);
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure; and
- Protective eyewear

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Camelot may be applied up to day of harvest.

Camelot may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

The per acre use rate of Camelot is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to *Minimum Recommended Spray Volume Table*. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from Camelot. When treating by aerial application or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

Consult the Camelot label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 4 to 6 pints and 7 to 10 days), higher rates and shorter intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

## SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

- Camelot **should not be applied** in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank-mix Camelot with Aliette® fungicide for use on any registered crops or ornamentals unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution because severe phytotoxicity may result. Do not tank-mix with products containing diazinon or thiophanate-methyl or with chelated or liquid fertilizers.
- Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of Camelot resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.
- Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank-mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and potential crop injury prior to commercial use of a new tank-mix; otherwise, tank-mixing should not be undertaken.

- It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.
- Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.
- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibration have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by State and local regulatory authorities.
- When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Spreaders, stickers, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank or contact your chemical supplier. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures.

## CROP CLASSIFICATION

**Greenhouse and Shadehouse Crops:** Camelot may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture.

**Vegetables:** Bean, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Onion/Garlic, Pea, Pepper, Pumpkin, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Watermelon.

**Ornamentals:** Species as listed.

### Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons Per Acre) When Applying Camelot

|             | Aerial | Ground |             |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------------|
|             |        | Dilute | Concentrate |
| Vegetables  | 3      | 20     | —           |
| Ornamentals | 10     | 100    | 50          |

The following specific instructions are based on general application procedures. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency and number of sprays per season.

## GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

**Notice to User:** Camelot may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on crops which appear on this label. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shadehouses differs greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Camelot can be used safely on all greenhouse and shadehouse grown crops. The user should determine if Camelot can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., foliage, fruit, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Apply Camelot according to specific rates given for those crops elsewhere on this label. **One tablespoon of Camelot per gallon is equivalent to 3 pints per 100 gallons. One tablespoon per 1,000 square feet is equivalent to one pint per acre.** Camelot should be applied in adequate water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed; use shorter intervals during periods when severe disease conditions persist.

| Greenhouse/Shadehouse Vegetables |                      |           |   |  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---|--|
| Crop                             | Disease              | Rate/Acre | Use Instructions  | Use Restrictions   |
| Bean (Green, Dry)                | Bacterial Blight     | 3 pts.    | Apply by air, ground or sprinkler irrigation equipment beginning at trifoliolate and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. Use 7 day intervals during wet weather. | <p><b>For single applications:</b><br/>Do not exceed 1.8 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (0.79 lbs Cu<sup>2+</sup>/A).</p> <p><b>Annually:</b><br/>Do not exceed 4.74 lbs Cu<sup>2+</sup>/A/year.</p> <p><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br/>7 days</p>  |
| Beet (RedTable)                  | Cercospora Leaf Spot | 3 pts.    | Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.  | <p><b>For single applications:</b><br/>Do not exceed 3.0 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (1.31 lbs Cu<sup>2+</sup>/A).</p> <p><b>Annually:</b><br/>Do not exceed 7.86 lbs Cu<sup>2+</sup>/A/year.</p> <p><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br/>10 days</p> |

<sup>††</sup>Minimum number of days between each application.

## Greenhouse/Shadehouse Vegetables

| Crop  | Disease  | Rate/Acre      | Use Instructions  | Use Restrictions  |
|---|--|----------------|---|---|
| <b>Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cauliflower</b> | Alternaria Blight, Downy Mildew                                  | 3/4 pts.       | Apply beginning when disease is expected and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed.<br><br><b>NOTE:</b> A slight reddening of older leaves may occur, especially in late fall. Do not spray when plants are under environmentally stressful conditions. Do not add spreader-stickers to spray. | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 1.2 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (0.53 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 2.65 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>7 days |
| <b>Cabbage</b>                                | Alternaria Blight, Downy Mildew                                  | 1 1/2 pts.     | Apply beginning when disease is expected and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed.<br><br><b>NOTE:</b> A slight reddening of older leaves may occur, especially in late fall. Do not spray when plants are under environmentally stressful conditions. Do not add spreader-stickers to spray. | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 1.2 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (0.53 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 2.65 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>7 days |
| <b>Carrot</b>                                 | Early Blight <sup>†</sup> , Late Blight <sup>†</sup> , Leaf Spot | 3 - 4 1/2 pts. | Apply two weeks before disease usually appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.  | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 2.3 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (1.0 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 5.0 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>7 days   |
| <b>Celery</b>                                 | Bacterial Blight <sup>†</sup> , Early Blight                     | 3 pts.         | Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. If disease pressure is heavy, use 3 pints tank-mixed with recommended rates of Equus <sup>®</sup> 720 or other recommended compatible fungicide.   | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 2.3 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (1.0 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 5.3 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>7 days   |

## Greenhouse/Shadehouse Vegetables

| Crop   | Disease   | Rate/Acre      | Use Instructions  | Use Restrictions  |
|--|---|----------------|---|---|
| <b>Curcubits</b><br>(Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon) | Alternaria Blight, Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, Scab <sup>†</sup> | 3 pts.         | Apply two weeks before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.   | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 2.4 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (1.05 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 5.25 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>5 days |
| <b>Lettuce</b>   | Downy Mildew  | 1 1/2 - 3 pts. | Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. Full season use of the 3 pint rate may result in some yellowing of leaf margins on some varieties. Use lower rate when disease pressure is low or on copper sensitive varieties of iceberg head lettuce. | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 2.3 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (1.0 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 8.0 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>5 days   |
|  | Bacterial Soft Rot, Bottom Rot (Hawaii only)  | 3 pts.         | Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.  |   |
| <b>Onion, Garlic</b>   | Bacterial Soft Rot, Downy Mildew, Gray Mold <sup>†</sup> , Neck Rot                   | 3 pts.         | Apply at first sign of disease or when conditions favor disease. Repeat every 7 days or as needed up to day of harvest.   | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 2.3 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (1.0 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 6.0 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>7 days   |

<sup>†</sup> Except California.

<sup>††</sup> Minimum number of days between each application.

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<sup>††</sup> Minimum number of days between each application.

## Greenhouse/Shadehouse Vegetables

| Crop                 | Disease   | Rate/Acre      | Use Instructions   | Use Restrictions   |
|----------------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| Pea                  | Bacterial Blight <sup>†</sup> , Powdery Mildew  | 3 - 4 pts.     | Apply at first sign of disease or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat every 7 days up to day of harvest.   | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 1.8 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (0.79 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 3.95 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>7 days  |
| Pepper               | Bacterial Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot <sup>†</sup>   | 3 - 4 1/2 pts. | Apply two weeks before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals up to day of harvest. Control of Bacterial Spot may be enhanced by adding the recommended rate of Pentathlon* DF or other recommended, compatible fungicides to the tank-mix. | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 1.8 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (0.79 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 11.85 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>3 days |
| Spinach <sup>†</sup> | Anthrachnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew  | 3 - 4 pts.     | Apply 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.  | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 1.8 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (0.79 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 3.95 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>7 days  |
| Tomato               | Anthrachnose <sup>†</sup> , Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot | 3 pts.         | Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. Control of Bacterial Speck and Bacterial Spot may be enhanced by adding the recommended rate of Pentathlon* DF or other recommended, compatible fungicide.  | <b>For single applications:</b><br>Do not exceed 1.2 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water (0.53 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A).<br><br><b>Annually:</b><br>Do not exceed 17.4 lbs Cu <sup>2+</sup> /A/year.<br><br><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval<sup>††</sup>:</b><br>3 days  |

<sup>†</sup> Except California.

<sup>††</sup> Minimum number of days between each application.

## ORNAMENTALS

Use Camelot for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers stems, and roots on ornamentals in greenhouses, shadehouses, outdoor nurseries and outdoor landscape plantings.

For ornamental plants, apply as a thorough cover spray or drench using 3 pints of Camelot in 100 gallons of water. Spray foliage and stems to run-off. For application to small areas, use one tablespoon of Camelot per gallon of water. **One tablespoon of Camelot per gallon is equivalent to 3 pints per 100 gallons of water.** Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

Camelot may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides registered for use on ornamentals as a maintenance spray. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

For single applications, do not exceed 4.6 gallons of Camelot per 100 gallons of water or 2 lbs Cu<sup>2+</sup>/A. Do not exceed 20 lbs Cu<sup>2+</sup>/A/year. **For single applications to Easter lilies**, do not exceed 5.8 gallons of Camelot/100 gallons of water or 2.5 lbs Cu<sup>2+</sup>/A. Do not exceed 75 lbs Cu<sup>2+</sup>/A/year. For Easter lilies the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

**Notice to User:** Plant sensitivities to Camelot have been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species listed on this label under the conditions tested. However, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, and the wide range of growing conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Camelot. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Camelot can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Camelot can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

**NOTE:** This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

| Crop                                | Scientific Name                  | Disease   |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Aglaonema <sup>†</sup>              | <i>Aglaonema</i> spp.            | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Althea<br>(Rose of Sharon)          | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>         | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Andromeda,<br>Japanese <sup>†</sup> | <i>Pieris japonica</i>           | Leaf Spots,<br>Twig Blight  |
| Aralia                              | <i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i> | Alternaria,<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot,<br>Xanthomonas,<br>Leaf Spot |
| Arborvitae                          | <i>Thuja</i> spp.                | Alternaria Twig Blight,<br>Cercospora Leaf Blight                 |

| Crop                       | Scientific Name                                  | Disease  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Aster†                     | <i>Aster</i> spp.                                | Downy Mildew,<br>Leaf Spots  |
| Azalea <sup>1</sup>        | <i>Rhododendron</i> spp.                         | Botrytis Blight,<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot,<br>Phytophthora Dieback,<br>Powdery Mildew   |
| Beech <sup>7†</sup>        | <i>Fagus</i> spp.                                | Leaf Spots   |
| Begonia                    | <i>Begonia semperflorens</i>                     | Anthracnose,<br>Bacterial Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.,<br><i>Erwinia</i> spp.,<br><i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.),<br>Powdery Mildew |
| Bougainvillea              | <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>                 | Anthracnose,<br>Bacterial Leaf Spot  |
| Boxwood†                   | <i>Buxus</i> spp.                                | Leaf Spots   |
| Camellia                   | <i>Camellia japonica</i> ,<br><i>C. sasanqua</i> | Anthracnose,<br>Bacterial Leaf Spot,<br>Phytophthora Dieback   |
| Camphor Tree               | <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>                       | <i>Pseudomonas</i><br>Leaf Spot  |
| Canna                      | <i>Canna</i> spp.                                | <i>Pseudomonas</i><br>Leaf Spot  |
| Carnation <sup>1</sup>     | <i>Dianthus</i> spp.                             | Alternaria Blight,<br>Botrytis Blight,<br><i>Pseudomonas</i><br>Leaf Spot  |
| Cedar†                     | <i>Cedrus</i> spp.                               | Tip Blight   |
| Chinese Tallow Tree        | <i>Sapium sebiferum</i>                          | Bacterial Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.,<br><i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.)  |
| Chrysanthemum <sup>1</sup> | <i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>                  | Bacterial Blight,<br>Botrytis Blight,<br><i>Pseudomonas</i><br>Leaf Spot,<br>Septoria Leaf Spot  |
| Cotoneaster                | <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.                          | Botrytis Blight  |
| Crabapple†                 | <i>Malus</i> spp.                                | Fire Blight  |
| Cypress†                   | <i>Cupressus</i> spp.                            | Twig Blight  |
| Dahlia                     | <i>Dahlia pinnata</i>                            | Alternaria Leaf Spot,<br>Botrytis Gray Mold,<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot   |
| Delphinium†                | <i>Delphinium</i> spp.                           | Leaf Spots   |
| Dianthus                   | <i>Dianthus</i> spp.                             | Bacterial Soft Rot,<br>Bacterial Spot  |

| Crop                     | Scientific Name                | Disease   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Dogwood                  | <i>Cornus florida</i>          | Anthracnose   |
| Douglas Fir              | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>   | Rhabdocline<br>Needlecast   |
| Dracaena†                | <i>Dracaena marginata</i>      | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Dumb Cane†               | <i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.      | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Dusty Miller             | <i>Senecio cineraria</i>       | Bacterial Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i> )                                  |
| Easter Lily <sup>2</sup> | <i>Lilium longiflorum</i>      | Botrytis Blight   |
| Echinacea                | <i>Echinacea</i> spp.          | Bacterial Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i> )                                  |
| Elm, Chinese             | <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>        | <i>Xanthomonas</i> Leaf<br>Spot   |
| Euonymus                 | <i>Euonymus</i> spp.           | Anthracnose,<br>Botrytis Blight   |
| Fern, Boston†            | <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>    | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Fern, Holly              | <i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>      | <i>Pseudomonas</i><br>Leaf Spot   |
| Fig, Weeping†            | <i>Ficus benjamina</i>         | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Filbert (Ornamental)†    | <i>Corylus</i> spp.            | Filbert Blight  |
| Gardenia                 | <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>    | Alternaria Leaf Spot,<br>Bacterial Blight,<br>Botrytis Bud Rot,<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot |
| Geranium                 | <i>Pelargonium</i> spp.        | Alternaria Leaf Spot,<br>Botrytis Gray Mold,<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot                    |
| Gladiola                 | <i>Gladiolus</i> spp.          | Alternaria Leaf Spot,<br>Anthracnose,<br>Bacterial Leaf Blight,<br>Botrytis Gray Mold   |
| Golden Rain Tree         | <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Grape Ivy†               | <i>Cissus</i> spp.             | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Hawthorn†                | <i>Crataegus</i> spp.          | Fire Blight   |
| Hibiscus <sup>4</sup>    | <i>Hibiscus</i> spp.           | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Holly†                   | <i>Ilex</i> spp.               | Bacterial Blight,<br>Leaf Spots   |
| Honeylocust†             | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>   | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Honeysuckle, Tatarian†   | <i>Lonicera tatarica</i>       | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |

| Crop                                    | Scientific Name                                | Disease  |
|---|--|--|
| Hydrangea                               | <i>Hydrangea</i> spp.                          | Leaf Spots,<br>Powdery Mildew  |
| Impatiens                               | <i>Impatiens sallerana</i>                     | Bacterial Leaf Spot  |
| Indian Hawthorn <sup>5</sup>            | <i>Raphiolepis indica</i>                      | Anthraxnose,<br>Entomosporium<br>Leaf Spot   |
| Iris <sup>6+</sup>                      | <i>Iris</i> spp.                               | Bacterial Leaf Spot  |
| Ivy (English,<br>Algerian) <sup>1</sup> | <i>Hedera helix</i> ,<br><i>H. canariensis</i> | Xanthomonas<br>Leaf Spot   |
| Ixora                                   | <i>Ixora coccinea</i>                          | Leaf Spots   |
| Juniper                                 | <i>Juniperus</i> spp.                          | Anthraxnose <sup>†</sup> ,<br>Cedar Apple Rust,<br>Cercospora Needle<br>Blight, Twig Blight <sup>†</sup> |
| Lantana                                 | <i>Lantana camera</i>                          | Bacterial Leaf Spot  |
| Leyland Cypress                         | <i>X Cupressocyparis<br/>leylandii</i>         | Cercospora Needle<br>Blight  |
| Lilac                                   | <i>Syringa</i> spp.                            | Cercospora Leaf Spot   |
| Linden <sup>†</sup>                     | <i>Tilia</i> spp.                              | Anthraxnose,<br>Leaf Blight  |
| Lisianthus                              | <i>Eustoma grandiflora</i>                     | <i>Pythium</i> spp.  |
| Loblolly Bay                            | <i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>                     | Anthraxnose  |
| Loquat                                  | <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>                     | <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.,<br><i>Entomosporium<br/>maculata</i>   |
| Magnolia                                | <i>Magnolia</i> spp.                           | Algal Leaf Spot,<br>Anthraxnose,<br>Bacterial Leaf Spot  |
| Mandevilla                              | <i>Mandevilla</i> spp.                         | Anthraxnose  |
| Maple <sup>†</sup>                      | <i>Acer</i> spp.                               | Anthraxnose,<br>Leaf Spots,<br>Pseudomonas Leaf<br>Blight  |
| Marigold                                | <i>Tagetes</i> spp.                            | Alternaria Leaf Spot,<br>Botrytis Leaf Rot,<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot,<br>Flower Rot                       |
| Mountain-Ash <sup>†</sup>               | <i>Sorbus</i> spp.                             | Fire Blight  |
| Mulberry<br>(Ornamental) <sup>†</sup>   | <i>Morus</i> spp.                              | Bacterial Leaf Spot  |
| Narcissus <sup>†</sup>                  | <i>Narcissus</i> spp.                          | Leaf Blight  |
| Nephtytis <sup>†</sup>                  | <i>Syngonium<br/>podophyllum</i>               | Bacterial Leaf Spot  |

| Crop                                   | Scientific Name                                   | Disease   |
|--|---|---|
| Oak <sup>7+</sup>                      | <i>Quercus</i> spp.                               | Anthraxnose,<br>Leaf Spots                          |
| Oak, Laurel                            | <i>Quercus laurifolia</i>                         | Algal Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> ) |
| Oleander                               | <i>Nerium oleander</i>                            | Bacterial Leaf Spot,<br>Fungal Leaf Spot            |
| Oregon<br>Grapeholly <sup>†</sup>      | <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>                         | Leaf Spots  |
| Pachysandra                            | <i>Pachysandra<br/>procumbens</i>                 | Volutella Leaf Blight                               |
| Palm, Date <sup>7</sup>                | <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>                        | Pestalotia Leaf Spot                                |
| Palm, European<br>Fan                  | <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>                         | Pestalotia Leaf Spot                                |
| Palm, Parlor <sup>†</sup>              | <i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>                        | Bacterial Leaf Spot                                 |
| Palm, Queen                            | <i>Arecastrum<br/>romanzoffianum</i>              | Exosporium Leaf Spot,<br>Phytophthora Bud Rot       |
| Palm,<br>Washingtonia                  | <i>Washingtonia robusta</i>                       | Pestalotia Leaf Spot                                |
| Peach<br>(Flowering) <sup>3,7+</sup>   | <i>Prunus</i> spp.                                | Bacterial Blast,<br>Brown Rot,<br>Fire Blight       |
| Pear (Flowering) <sup>7</sup>          | <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>                           | Fire Blight,<br>Leaf Spot                           |
| Pentas<br>(Egyptian Star) <sup>†</sup> | <i>Pentas</i> spp.                                | Bacterial Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)   |
| Peony                                  | <i>Paeonia</i> spp.                               | Botrytis Blight                                     |
| Periwinkle                             | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> ,<br><i>Vinca</i> spp. | Phomopsis Stem Blight                               |
| Philodendron                           | <i>Philodendron selloum</i>                       | Bacterial Blight,<br>Bacterial Leaf Spot            |
| Phlox                                  | <i>Phlox</i> spp.                                 | Alternaria Leaf Spot                                |
| Photinia<br>(Red Tip)                  | <i>Photinia x fraserii</i> ,<br><i>P. glabra</i>  | Anthraxnose,<br>Entomosporium Leaf<br>Spot          |
| Pine                                   | <i>Pinus</i> spp.                                 | Diploid Tip Blight,<br>Dothistroma Needle<br>Blight |
| Pistachio                              | <i>Pistacia chinensis</i>                         | Anthraxnose   |
| Plantain Lily <sup>6+</sup>            | <i>Hosta</i> spp.                                 | Bacterial Leaf Spot                                 |
| Plum<br>(Flowering) <sup>3,7+</sup>    | <i>Prunus</i> spp.                                | Bacterial Blast,<br>Brown Rot, Fire Blight          |

| Crop                  | Scientific Name  | Disease   |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Poinsettia            | <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>   | Botrytis Blight,<br>Powdery Mildew                                  |
| Pothos†               | <i>Scindapsus</i> spp.   | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Powder Puff Plant     | <i>Calliandra</i> spp.   | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Pyracantha            | <i>Pyracantha</i> spp.   | Fire Blight,<br>Scab  |
| Rhododendron          | <i>Rhododendron</i> spp.   | Alternaria Flower Spot  |
| Rose <sup>1</sup>     | <i>Rosa</i> spp.   | Black Spot,<br>Powdery Mildew                                       |
| Snapdragon            | <i>Antirrhinum majus</i>   | Anthraxnose,<br>Dieback,<br>Downy Mildew<br><i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. |
| Spathe Flower†        | <i>Spathiphyllum</i> spp.  | Bacterial Leaf Spot<br>Phytophthora Root Rot                        |
| Spirea†               | <i>Spiraea</i> spp.  | Fire Blight   |
| Spruce†               | <i>Picea</i> spp.  | Needle Casts  |
| Sycamore              | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>   | Anthraxnose,<br>Leaf Spots†   |
| Tulip                 | <i>Tulipa</i> spp.   | Anthraxnose,<br>Botrytis Blight                                     |
| Umbrella Tree†        | <i>Schefflera</i> spp.   | Bacterial Leaf Spot   |
| Verbena               | <i>Verbena</i> spp.  | Xanthomonas<br>Leaf Spot  |
| Viburnum              | <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> ,<br><i>V. plicatum</i> ,<br><i>V. suspensum</i> | Anthraxnose   |
| Viola (Pansy, Violet) | <i>Viola</i> spp.  | Downy Mildew  |
| Willow                | <i>Salix</i> spp.  | Anthraxnose   |
| Yew†                  | <i>Taxus</i> spp.  | Needle Blight   |
| Yucca (Adam's Needle) | <i>Yucca</i> spp.  | Cercospora Leaf Spot,<br>Septoria Leaf Spot                         |
| Zinnia†               | <i>Zinnia</i> spp.   | Leaf Spots  |

†Except California.

1 Discoloration of blooms may occur on certain varieties or colors of these plants.

To avoid this problem, do not spray just before or during flower period.

2 Easter Lily – Apply Camelot at 5 to 6 pints per 100 gallons of water.

3 Apply dormant through bloom only.

4 Hibiscus – Do not apply to plants in flower.

5 For Indian Hawthorn use 4 to 5 pints per 100 gallons of water.

6 Some cultivars may be sensitive to Camelot.

7 Fruit and nuts may not be used as human or animal food.

**NOTE:** Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. If unfamiliar with the use of Camelot, apply the recommended rate to a few plants and observe after 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity.

## ALGAE CONTROL

Spray soil or other surface where algae is present at 16 - 48 ounces per 100 gallons of water. Repeat as needed, with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days. Prior to spraying on non-soil surfaces, test a small area of the surface for staining caused by application of Camelot. Do not spray on walkways.

## CHEMIGATION

### GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.
- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. 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 non uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

### CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

- 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 the reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction.
- There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.



- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

**NOTE:** It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment such as aluminum, rubber and synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Stickers, spreaders, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

Camelot should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Camelot has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

## SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 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.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

**NOTE:** It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment such as aluminum, rubber and synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Stickers, spreaders, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

Camelot should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Camelot has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

## SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPRINKLER APPLICATION OF CAMELOT

To apply Camelot and/or tank mixes with it through a sprinkler irrigation system, apply the recommended rate to each sprinkled acre. Any sprinkler irrigation system must give thorough, complete and uniform coverage for best disease control. Use irrigation and injection equipment that complies with label instructions above.

Depending on the type of injection equipment, Camelot may be injected into the irrigation line either undiluted or diluted with water for easier metering. The preferred method is to dilute the required volume of Camelot with an equal or greater volume of water in the supply tank. When mixing, add water to the supply tank first.

Then slowly add Camelot to the tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating. Use sufficient initial agitation to effect mixing, and continue agitation during application. If tank-mixed with other compatible products, add them to the water with agitation by first adding wettable powders, flowables and then emulsifiable pesticides, including Camelot. When Camelot is used undiluted, the supply tank must be free of any water residue and no water should enter the tank until Camelot has been completely emptied, as gelling may occur. If gelling occurs, add additional water so that the water volume at least equals the amount of Camelot remaining and mix until gel returns to solution. If this dilution step is necessary, recalibrate injection device to compensate for the dilution.

Camelot may be applied with up to 1 1/2 inches of irrigation water per acre. To avoid runoff, do not exceed irrigation rates for your soil.

### **Storage and Disposal**

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in a cool, dry, secure place away from fire or open flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product is not damaged by freezing, but preferably store at temperatures above 32° F. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved landfill.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture 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.

**Nonrefillable Container Disposal (rigid, 5 gallons or less):** Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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 the procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities, or plastic containers by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

## **Warranty Disclaimer**

SePRO Corporation warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SEPRO CORPORATION MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

## **Inherent Risks of Use**

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of SePRO Corporation as the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

## **Limitation of Remedies**

To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at SePRO Corporation's election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless SePRO Corporation is notified in writing within twenty-one (21) days from the date of applicaion of such losses or damages. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of SePRO Corporation or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or "Limitations of Remedies" in any manner.

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