



Drexel

Captan 80WDG

A Fungicide for Plant Disease Control

CAPTAN 80WDG is a water dispersible granule for use in water as a spray for the control of certain fungal diseases of fruit and ornamental crops and as a soil treatment for the control of certain seed rots and damping-off diseases.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% BY WT.
Captan	78.2%
Related derivatives	1.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	20.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER / PELIGRO

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

See **FIRST AID** Below

EPA Reg. No. 66222-58-19713

EPA Est. No. 19713-

Net Contents: _____

CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

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

IF SWALLOWED:

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

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid inhalation of dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

(Continued)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (Cont.)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers (including handlers participating in seeding and transplanting as part of root-dip or greenhouse-soil treatments) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (except applicators driving motorized equipment) such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber > 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant apron when participating in dip treatments.
- In addition a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter must be worn by all handlers except (1) applicators driving motorized equipment and (2) mixers/loaders/applicators participating in backpack, low pressure handwand/handgun and dip treatments, and (3) mixers/loaders participating in aerial application operations. Mixers/loaders participating in aerial applications must wear an air-purifying NIOSH-approved respirator with any N100, R100, or P100 filter. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: 1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 2) Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 3) Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Manufactured For:



Drexel Chemical Company

P.O. BOX 13327, MEMPHIS, TN 38113-0327

SINCE 1972

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 (WPS), 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, 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), restricted entry interval (REI) and notification to workers. 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 REI of: – 24 hours for Strawberries, Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Plums/Fresh Prunes, Peaches.

48 hours for soil treatments and root dips: For soil and greenhouse bench treatments and root dips, once the treatment and any seeding or transplanting tasks done as part of the treatment are complete, the 48 hour REI begins. **EXCEPTION:** Once the seeds or transplants are planted in the soil, the Worker Protection Standard allows workers to enter the treated area without restriction if there will be no contact with the soil subsurface. 72 hours for Blueberries, Grapes, Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries.

96 hours for Ornamentals. **EXCEPTION:** For the last 48 hours of the REI, workers may enter the treated area to perform hand labor or other tasks involving contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, without time limit, if they wear the early-entry PPE listed below.

EARLY ENTRY PPE:

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
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Eye Protection: To mitigate eye irritation concerns from post-application exposures, it is requiring that, for at least seven days following the application of captan:

1. At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes is available in operating condition at the WPS-required decontamination site for workers entering the area treated with captan, and
2. Workers are informed orally, in a manner they can understand:
 - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes,
 - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes,
 - that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes with the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site, and
 - how to operate the eyeflush container.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

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 (WPS) 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.

Entry Restriction: Do not allow people or pets to enter treated areas until sprays have dried. For post-application fruit dips: Do not contact or allow others to contact the treated fruit until the treatment solution on the fruit has dried.

Read all precautions and directions for use before using. Use only for claims listed and only as specified on this label.

In order that pesticide residues on food and forage crops will not exceed Federal tolerances, use only at recommended rates and intervals and do not apply closer to harvest than specified. Do not apply or allow to drift to adjoining food, fiber or pasture crops. Drift of this product onto sensitive crops (e.g., D'Anjou pears) can cause severe phytotoxicity and crop loss.

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

Do not allow this product to drift.

Foliar Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift from foliar applications is the responsibility of the applicator. Similar to aerial spray drift, the interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift from foliar applications. To protect water resources, the applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Aerial Spray Drift Management

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

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

- 1) The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed three-fourths the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2) Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Boom Length

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

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is recommended for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Consult State Agricultural Experiment stations or State Agricultural Extension Service for additional information as the time of applications needed will vary with the local conditions.

COMPATIBILITY AND PLANT SAFETY: CAPTAN 80WDG can be combined safely and effectively at recommended dosage rates with most commonly used fungicides and insecticides, with the exception of oil and strongly alkaline materials. Alkaline materials such as spray lime, lime-sulfur and Bordeaux mixture will reduce the fungicidal activity of this product. Do not apply this product in combination with or immediately before or closely following oil sprays. Do not allow oil sprays on adjacent crops to drift onto crops which have been or will shortly be treated with this product. The time factor governing the safe interval between this product and oil sprays varies due to general climatic conditions, therefore, consult local agricultural spray programs and authorities to determine the proper timing. The use of spreaders which cause excessive wetting is not advised. Combinations with solvent formulations of organic phosphates should not be used. Combinations of this product and sulfur should not be used on crops sensitive to sulfur. Used at high rates or in drenching sprays, this product may cause a necrotic spotting of tender, immature leaves of certain varieties of Apples, Peaches, Plums and Cherries. This type of injury is most likely to occur in the early cover sprays during long periods of warm, cloudy, humid weather. To avoid the hazard of leaf spotting under such conditions, use this product and other spray materials at lowest recommended rates and avoid drenching trees.

Applications can be made by aircraft or ground power equipment (including concentrate and semi-concentrate equipment). Pour recommended amount of this material into nearly filled spray tank. Add balance of water. Maintain agitation during filling and spraying operations. Do not allow mixture to stand. Do not combine with emulsifiable liquids or wettable powders unless previous experience has proven them to be physically compatible and safe to plants. (Read "COMPATIBILITY AND PLANT SAFETY" information.)

For aerial or concentrate spray applications, apply the same amount of this product per acre as would normally be applied for dilute spray applications. Apply aerial or concentrate sprays in sufficient water for coverage.

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Except as specified, begin applications before or at first sign of disease and repeat as needed to maintain control, but observe use limitations. Unless otherwise specified, application can be made on the day of harvest. Maximum application is for a crop cycle. Crop cycle is defined as prebloom through postharvest. Apply the high rate and/or spray at shorter intervals when climatic conditions most favor disease(s). Apply the low rate and/or spray at longer intervals when climatic conditions least favor disease(s). If you are unaware of the climatic conditions favorable for disease(s) claimed for the specific use sites, you must consult with your State Agricultural Extension Service to learn of these conditions.

IMPORTANT: Read label carefully. Although most of the directions on this label may be followed nationwide, a few are limited to either the Eastern or Western U.S. Follow those directions for your growing area where specified.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop	Disease(s)	Rate per Acre
Almonds	Anthracnose, Brown rot twig and Blossom blight, Leaf blight, Scab, Shothole	2.5 to 5.66 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: (For control of anthracnose, use in a disease and resistance management program of rotational sprays with other approved materials). Apply in 20 to 300 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 5 to 20 gals. of water by air. Use 3.75 to 5.66 lbs. per acre when captan is used alone. To reduce the potential for disease resistance development to other fungicides having a similar spectrum, this product may be used in a tank mix at a rate of 2.5 to 3.75 lbs. per acre. Apply at popcorn, bloom, petal fall, post petal fall, and full cover sprays.	
Note: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Almond hulls may be fed to livestock. Do not apply more than 25 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle. The REI is 24 hours.		
Apples (East of the Rockies)	Black rot (Frogeye), Botrytis blossom end rot, Primary scab	5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 400 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 5 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply at 5- to 7-day intervals as needed to maintain control in pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall, and first cover sprays.	
	Bitter rot, Black pox, Black rot, Botryosphaeria rot, Brooks fruit spot, Fly speck, Secondary scab, Sooty blotch	2.5 to 5 lbs.
SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 400 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 5 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals in second and later cover sprays.		
Note: Do not apply more than 40 pounds of this product per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to the day of harvest. Powdery mildew: If powdery mildew is a problem, add 6 to 12 pounds of sulfur per acre to all post-bloom sprays until foliage matures. Note: Do not use this product in combination with or closely following or in alternation with wettable sulfur products on sulfur sensitive varieties of Apples such as Red Delicious, Staymen, Baldwin, King, etc. as severe injury and defoliation may occur. The REI is 24 hours.		
Apples (West of the Rockies)	Primary scab	2.5 to 5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 400 gals. of water per acre using ground equipment or in 5 to 20 gals. of water by air. To reduce the potential for disease resistance development to other fungicides having a similar spectrum, the lower rate may be used in tank mixtures. Secondary scab - In mid-Summer cover sprays, the dosage may be reduced to 2.5 pounds per acre.	
	Botrytis rot, Bull's eye rot (Pacific Northwest)	3.75 lbs.
SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 400 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 5 to 20 gals. of water by air. Make 1 or 2 applications with late cover sprays and one final spray prior to harvest.		
Note: Do not apply more than 40 pounds of this product per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 24 hours.		
Apricots	Brown rot (Twig blight), Jacket rot	1.87 to 3.12 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 250 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply in red bud, bloom, and 75% petal fall sprays. To reduce potential for tolerance development to other fungicides having a similar spectrum, use the lower rate in tank mixtures.	
Note: Do not apply more than 15.62 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 24 hours.		
Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries (Not registered for use in California)	Anthracnose, Botrytis, Spur blight	2.5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when blossoms are in bud (young canes are 8 to 10 inches long). Make a second application two weeks later. Apply a Fall spray after old canes are removed.	
	Fruit rot	2.5 lbs.
SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply at early bloom (5 to 10% bloom) and again at full bloom. Additional applications can be made at 10- to 14-day intervals as needed. Apply as indicated above in 45 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher volume as foliage increases.		
Note: Do not apply more than 12.5 pounds of this product per acre per season. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. The REI is 72 hours.		
Blueberries (East of the Rockies)	Berry rot, Botrytis gray mold, Mummy berry	3.12 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage or a minimum of 5 gals. of water by air. Start spray program when buds swell or when buds have loose scales. Repeat at 7-day intervals through blossom period. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals from late bloom.	
Blueberries (West of the Rockies)	Berry rot, Botrytis gray mold, Mummy berry	1.25 to 3.12 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 200 gals. of water by ground or in 5 to 20 gals. of water by air. Begin at mid-bloom, repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals until maturity.	
Note: (All Blueberries): Do not apply more than 43.75 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 72 hours.		

Crop	Disease(s)	Rate per Acre
Cherries (East of the Rockies)	Botrytis rot, Brown rot, Leaf spot	2.5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 200 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply in pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall, shuck, cover and pre-harvest sprays. Applications at 3- to 4-day intervals may be necessary during bloom to control Blossom blight. Repeat applications at 7- to 20-day intervals as needed to maintain control up to start of harvest. If Powdery mildew is a problem, add 6 lbs. of sulfur per acre to the petal fall, shuck and early cover sprays. If sulfur is added, this product may be reduced to 1.25 lbs. per acre in these sprays. Post-harvest Sprays: Leaf spot - Apply 2.5 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle in 20 to 200 gallons of water using ground equipment. Apply immediately after harvest and repeat application in 10 to 14 days.	
Cherries (West of the Rockies)	Blossom blight, Brown rot, Brown rot (Fruit), Leaf spot	1.87 to 2.5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 200 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply in pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall, shuck, cover and pre-harvest sprays.	
Note: (All Cherries): Do not apply more than 17.5 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 24 hours.		
Grapes (U.S. Except CA)	Downy mildew, Phomopsis cane and leaf spot. Suppression of Black rot	1.25 to 2.5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 200 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 7 to 20 gals. of water by air when shoots are one-half to 1.5 inches long, when shoots are 3 to 5 inches long, and when shoots are 9 to 12 inches long. Repeat just before bloom, immediately after bloom and continue at 10- to 14-day intervals as long as disease conditions persist. Use the lower rate when spraying less susceptible Grape varieties or when conditions are less favorable for disease development. Use the higher rate on susceptible Grape varieties and during periods of weather highly favorable for disease development.	
Grapes (California only)	Bunch rot (Botrytis)	2.5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 200 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 7 to 20 gals. of water by air. Make 2 applications before bloom and one immediately after bloom. Repeat periodically making 3 cover applications before the bunches close.	
	Phomopsis cane and leaf spot (current season infection)	2 to 2.5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 200 gals. of water using ground equipment or apply 2.5 lbs. of this product per acre in 7 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply first spray when green tissue begins to show, but before shoots are 1 inch long and repeat application when shoots are 6 to 8 inches long.	
Note: (All Grapes): Do not apply more than 15 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 72 hours.		
Nectarines	Brown rot, Scab	2.5 to 5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 250 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. To reduce the potential for disease resistance development to other fungicides having a similar spectrum, use the lower rate in tank mixes. Apply in full pink, bloom, petal fall, shuck, cover, and preharvest sprays. Applications at 3- to 4-day intervals may be necessary during bloom to control Blossom blight. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed to maintain control. Continue applications throughout harvest if conditions favor Brown rot. If Powdery mildew is a problem, add 7.5 lbs. of sulfur per acre to the petal fall, shuck, and early cover spray. If sulfur is added, this product may be reduced to 1.6 lbs. per acre in these sprays.	
	Coryneum blight (Peach blight, Shothole)	2.5 to 5 lbs.
SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 250 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply in pink bud, full bloom, petal fall and cover sprays as necessary and as a postharvest spray (but before leaves drop).		
Note: Do not apply more than 30 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle (including postharvest sprays). Preharvest sprays may be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 24 hours.		

Crop	Disease(s)	Rate per Acre
Peaches	Brown rot, Scab	2.5 to 5 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 400 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. To reduce the potential for disease resistance development to other fungicides having a similar spectrum, use the lower rates in tank mixes. Apply in full pink, bloom, petal fall, shuck stages, and in cover and preharvest sprays. When conditions are favorable, make applications at 3- to 4-day intervals during bloom to control Blossom blight. Then repeat application at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed to maintain control. Continue applications through harvest if conditions favor Brown rot. If Powdery mildew is a problem, add 12 lbs. of sulfur per acre to the petal fall, shuck, and early cover spray. If sulfur is added, this product may be reduced to 2.5 lbs. per acre in these sprays.	
	Coryneum blight (Peach blight, Shothole)	5 lbs.
SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 400 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply in pink bud, full bloom, petal fall stages, and cover sprays as necessary and as a postharvest spray (but before leaves drop).		
Note: Do not apply more than 40 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle (including postharvest sprays). Pre-harvest spray may be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 24 hours.		
Plums, Fresh Prunes (East of the Rockies)	Brown rot	3.75 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 300 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply in full pink, bloom, and petal fall sprays. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed to maintain control. Continue applications through harvest if conditions favor Brown rot. The addition of a neutral spreader has improved coverage.	
Plums, Fresh Prunes (West of the Rockies)	Brown rot	2.5 to 3.75 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 300 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Use lower rate when tank mixes with fungicides of similar spectrum of activity are used. Apply at green bud, popcorn, bloom, and petal fall stages. Repeat in cover sprays as conditions warrant.	
	Prune russet scab (Lacy scab)	2.5 to 3.75 lbs.
SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 300 gals. of water using ground equipment. Apply at full bloom.		
Note: (All Plums, Fresh Prunes): Do not apply more than 33.75 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 24 hours.		
Strawberries	Botrytis (Gray mold), Leaf spot	1.87 to 3.75 lbs.
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply by broadcast spray in sufficient water for thorough coverage by ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Begin applications when new growth starts in the Spring and before fruit starts to form. Repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals. Under conditions favorable to Fruit rot, continue applications through harvest period treating immediately after each picking.	
Note: Do not apply more than 30 lbs. of this product per acre per crop year. May be applied up to day of harvest. The REI is 24 hours.		

If applying as a directed/banded spray; use band rate of this product according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Plant Bed Width (inches)}}{\text{Row Spacing (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banded rate of this product per acre}$$

SPECIAL USES

PEACH PRE-PLANT ROOT DIP (California): Preventative preplant dip treatment for **Crown gall**: Use 2.5 pounds of this product plus 3.2 pints of sodium hypochlorite (5.25% household bleach) per 100 gallons of water. Wash nursery trees to remove soil from roots. Cut off all dormant buds and suckers in crown area and prune root system if necessary. Submerge the entire dormant tree for 5 minutes. Recharge dip during operation at a rate of 3.2 pints diluted sodium hypochlorite per 100 gallons of water.

POST-HARVEST FRUIT APPLICATION: (For use in mechanical fruit-dip operations only. Hand dipping of fruit is prohibited):

For control of various molds and storage rots (Botrytis, Gloeosporium, Rhizopus): Use as a post harvest dip or spray wash on the following fruits — **Apples, Cherries, Pears**: Use 1.6 pounds of this product per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a spray or in a dip tank. When used as a dip, recharge wash solution periodically when tank volume is reduced by 25%. Bring water back to volume and add 1.6 pounds of this product for each 100 gallons added. At end of every 8-hour shift, empty tank, flush and charge with fresh dilution. Do not allow tank solution to stand overnight. Maintain continuous agitation during dipping operation. **For post-application fruit dips:** Do not contact or allow others to contact the treated fruit until sprays have dried.

DISPOSAL OF LEFTOVER POST-HARVEST TREATMENT MIXTURE:

Leftover dip or spray mixtures containing captan may be used as a foliar spray for the same crop in the case of Apples and Cherries (but not Pears) as treated by the dip or spray mixture or to registered Turf and Ornamental sites, observing all restrictions such as maximum pounds applied per application and season.

When calculating application rates, if analytical services are not available to determine the exact quantity of captan remaining in the mixture, assume that the tank still contains 1.6 pounds of this product per 100 gallons of water. If the dip or spray mixture contains other pesticides in addition to this product, refer to the product label(s) for information regarding disposal. Captan wastes are acutely hazardous to the eyes. Improper disposal of spray or dip tank mixtures is a violation of Federal Law. If the leftover dip or spray mixture cannot be disposed of in the manner prescribed above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance concerning the disposal of spent or excess dip tank mixtures.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep pesticide in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Protect from excessive heat. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse container. Completely empty container into application equipment. Then dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL INFOTRAC AT (800) 535-5053.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

DREXEL CHEMICAL COMPANY warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Drexel Chemical Company. In no case shall Drexel Chemical Company be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. In addition to the foregoing, no purchaser of this product (other than an end user) shall be entitled to any reimbursement for any loss suffered as a result of any suspension or cancellation of the registration for this product by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Except as expressly provided herein, Drexel Chemical Company makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any kind, either expressed or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, use or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be damages not exceeding the purchase price paid for this product or, at Drexel Chemical Company's election, the replacement of this product.