

# WILLOWOOD USA

# WILLOWOOD PYRAC 2EC

## FUNGICIDE

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
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For use in disease control and plant health in the following crops: alfalfa, barley, citrus fruit, corn (all types), cotton, dried shelled peas and beans, edible-podded legume vegetables, grass grown for seed, mint, oats, oilseed crops, peanut, pecan, rye, sorghum, soybean, succulent shelled peas and beans, sugar beet, sugarcane, tuberous and corm vegetables (includes potato), and wheat and triticale.

California Only – Not approved for use in sugarcane or in-furrow use for corn, dried shelled peas and beans, oilseed crops, peanut and soybean.

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT\*:

Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl] methoxy-, methyl ester)..... 23.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS\*\*: ..... 76.4%

TOTAL: ..... 100.0%

\*Equivalent to 2.09 pounds of pyraclostrobin per gallon.

\*\*Contains petroleum distillates.

EPA Reg. No. 87290-64

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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

### FIRST AID

**If swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. **Do not** give any liquid to the person. **Do not** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. **Do not** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. • **If on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • **If in eyes:** Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

### HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For general information on product use, etc., call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 Mon. - Fri. 8:00 am to 12:00 pm Pacific Time. For emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

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



**Manufactured For:**  
Willowood, LLC  
1600 NW Garden Valley Blvd. Suite #120  
Roseburg, OR 97471

**Net Contents:**  
**2.5, 265 Gallons**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**WARNING:** May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Socks
- Chemical-resistant footwear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils or viton ≥ 14 mils)
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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 STATEMENTS**

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:**

- 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. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. 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. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated 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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

**Groundwater Advisory**

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

**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 the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves (barrier laminate, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils or viton  $\geq$  14 mils)
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Willowood Pyrac 2EC is a Group 11 fungicide which has pyraclostrobin as its active ingredient. It is an emulsifiable concentrate, and is effective against the fungal diseases listed on this label. Group 11 fungicides are respiration inhibitors specifically classified as 'quinone outside inhibitors' (QoI). More specifically, Willowood Pyrac 2EC is classified as a 'strobilurin' compound, and was derived from the fungus *Strobilurus tenacellus*, which has a suppressive effect on other fungi.

When applied prior to fungal outbreaks, Willowood Pyrac 2EC can control or prevent establishment of fungal diseases in listed crops, which can bring about healthier plants that exhibit better resistance to stress, enhanced crop growth and quality and improved crop yields.

When used routinely, alternating with other fungicides and within a prearranged fungicide spray program, Willowood Pyrac 2EC can boost control of and provide residual activity against listed fungal diseases.

#### Restrictions (all crops):

- For aerial application in New York State, do not apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds)
- This product is not for use in transplant production or in greenhouses
- Follow crop specific label instructions carefully and do not exceed listed maximums (rate per year; rate per application; number of applications) or pre-harvest interval

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient in Willowood Pyrac 2EC is a QoI (Group 11) fungicide. It is efficacious against fungal diseases that have shown resistance to other (non Group-11) fungicides (including benzimidazoles, dicarboximides, phenylamides or sterol inhibitors). However, fungal populations can also contain fungal isolates resistant to Group 11 fungicides, and repeated and favored use of Group 11 fungicides (including azoxystrobin fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, pyraclostrobin or trifloxystrobin) as the primary means of control for successive years can allow these resistant isolates to flourish and build up in the general fungal population, and can lessen fungicidal activity by Group 11 fungicides such as Willowood Pyrac 2EC.

To help combat resistance management, exercise some or all of the following steps in your fungal control program

- Observe all use rates and restrictions for Willowood Pyrac 2EC as indicated in crop specific directions for use. Follow label instructions carefully and do not exceed listed maximum rates or applications.
- Follow label instructions listed in crop specific directions pertaining to consecutive applications of this product; do not exceed maximum listed consecutive applications for specific crops.
- When observing label instructions regarding specific consecutive applications, alternate use of this product (and other Group 11 fungicides) with a minimum of an equal number of applications of a non-group 11 fungicide before using a Group 11 fungicide again on a listed crop.
- When using a Group 11 fungicide alone, it should not comprise more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide treatments per year to a certain crop or use site
- When using Group 11 fungicides with other tank mix partners, or in a fungicide spraying program with other solo products or mixtures, the Group 11 fungicide should not comprise more than 1/2 of the total number of fungicide treatments per year to a certain crop or use site.

To help slow the development of resistant fungal isolates, exercise some or all of the following:

- Apply Willowood Pyrac 2EC with fungicide tank mix partners having different modes of action
- Make certain that minimum labeled rates of Willowood Pyrac 2EC and other fungicides are used
- Develop and implement an IPM (Integrative Pest Management) program for overall disease control. IPM programs include use of fungicides, adherence to cultural practices known to diminish fungal occurrence, timing of fungicide

applications based on environmental conditions favorable for occurrence of fungal diseases (check for agricultural extension advisory programs in your area to help determine application timing)

- Monitor and document the effectiveness of fungicides used against fungal diseases, along with any other environmental conditions or other influential factors. If efficacy of Willowood Pyrac 2EC or other Group 11 (or non-group 11) fungicide appears to be reduced, consult with and provide this information to a certified crop advisor, extension specialist, or Willowood LLC representative

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Willowood Pyrac 2EC is to be applied at rates indicated in crop specific instructions. Methods of application are:

- Aerial application (Fixed wing or Helicopter)
- Ground application (Ground Sprayer)
- Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation Equipment)

If fungal disease has been found or if environmental conditions are favorable for or contributing to the occurrence of fungal disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at higher listed application rates, and at smaller listed application intervals, if making a repeat application. If making application early in the season and disease pressure is not yet elevated, apply Willowood Pyrac 2EC at lower listed application rates and broader application intervals.

#### Aerial Application

Willowood Pyrac 2EC can be aerially applied (fixed wing or helicopter). Choose spray parameters (including sprayer height, pumping pressure, nozzle selection) to provide medium to fine spray droplets which will spread through the entire crop canopy. It is important to calibrate droplet size before spraying, and to monitor droplet size and canopy penetration during application, taking into account spray parameters and environmental conditions that can affect droplet size and canopy penetration. To eliminate the possibility of damage to crops from previously applied pesticides, and to ensure no cross contamination before or after application, fully clean spray equipment both before and after applying this product.

Unless otherwise specified in individual crop directions for use, observe the following spray volumes.

#### Spray Volumes:

Crop or Parameter	Willowood Pyrac 2EC per Acre (finished spray solution)
Application to corn, soybean, wheat, triticale	1 or more gallons of finished spray solution
Application to alfalfa, barley, oats, rye	2 or more gallons of finished spray solution
Application to citrus orchards	10 or more gallons of finished spray solution
Application to all other crops	5 or more gallons of finished spray solution
Application under high disease pressure	4 or more gallons of finished spray solution

#### Restrictions:

- For aerial application in New York State, do not apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).
- If environmental conditions favor drift from target application area, do not apply
- Observe instructions and restrictions in Spray Drift Management section of product label

#### Ground Application

When applying Willowood Pyrac 2EC by ground, make application in such a way as to completely cover the plant's blooms, foliage or fruit, using rates listed on this label. If using additives such as adjuvants or crop oil, follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information. To eliminate the possibility of damage to crops from previously applied pesticides, and to ensure no cross contamination before or after application, fully clean spray equipment both before and after applying this product.

Application instructions for specific crops are for broadcast methods of application. Banded application Willowood Pyrac 2EC is also acceptable, but it is necessary to scale down the product rate in proportion to the area, or band that is being sprayed, to avoid application of use rates that are too high. Banded rates can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Sprayed Bed Width in inches}}{\text{Total Row Width in inches}} \times \frac{\text{Broadcast Rate}}{\text{Treated Acre}} = \frac{\text{Band Rate}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

Note that: Sprayed Bed Width + Unsprayed Row Middle = Total Row Width

EXAMPLE: Banded application to a 40 inch plant bed with a 20 inch unsprayed row middle; broadcast rate of 9 fl oz. product per acre

$$\frac{40 \text{ Inch Sprayed Bed Width}}{60 \text{ Inch Total Row Width}} \times \frac{9 \text{ fl. oz. product}}{\text{Treated Acre}} = \frac{6 \text{ fl. oz. Band Rate}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

$$40 \text{ inch sprayed bed width} + 20 \text{ inch unsprayed row middle} = 60 \text{ inch total row width}$$

## **Sprinkler Irrigation Application**

When applying Willowood Pyrac 2EC through sprinkler irrigation system, use the rates listed in this label. To eliminate the possibility of damage to crops from previously applied pesticides, and to ensure no cross contamination before or after application, fully clean sprinkler irrigation equipment (including chemical tank and injector system) both before and after applying this product.

This product can only be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems (center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, hand move irrigation systems)

### **Restrictions:**

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems – do not apply through any other type of irrigation system.

Observe instructions and restrictions in Chemigation section of this product label

## **ADDITIVES AND MIXING**

Willowood Pyrac 2EC can be applied on its own or in combination with other pesticides (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides) or other additives (adjuvants, crop oils, liquid fertilizers, biological control products), to provide additional control or to support product performance. Refer to specific crop directions for more information on appropriate tank mix/additive partners. Make certain that any tank mix partners are registered for use on the same crops or use sites on this product label. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on any tank mix or additive partner label, as well as those on the Willowood Pyrac 2EC label. Consult specific crop use directions for additional information regarding rates and restrictions.

Willowood Pyrac 2EC and all tank mix or additive combinations have not been tested with all varieties and cultivars of the crops listed on this label. Before mixing Willowood Pyrac 2EC with any pesticide or other additive, it is advised that the user test a sample of the tank mixture combination on a portion of the crop before general application to the crop, to make certain that the combination does not result in an adverse effect (crop injury, phytotoxicity, reduced disease control, physical incompatibility).

Take care when mixing a crop oil or adjuvant with Willowood Pyrac 2EC for use on corn. If applying to corn after it has reached the V8 growth stage or before the VT stage (tassel fully emerged), crop damage can occur. Grower and user should contact adjuvant manufacturer or supplier to determine if a particular adjuvant is safe to use on corn during that growth period.

### **Tank Mixtures - Compatibility**

When using Willowood Pyrac 2EC with a tank mix partner, it is recommended that compatibility be tested before mixing in application equipment.

Compatibility test: In a lidded jar (~1 quart size), add all mix partners, in their relative proportions. Invert, shake or mix the jar thoroughly. If mixture forms precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balls up or forms oily film or layers, this indicates incompatibility. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes before determining compatibility.

### **Mixing**

To eliminate the possibility of damage to crops from previously applied pesticides, and to ensure no cross contamination before or after application, fully clean spray equipment both before and after applying this product. Check application equipment for calibration throughout use.

Mix Willowood Pyrac 2EC using the following procedure:

- Fill a clean spray tank with  $\frac{3}{4}$  of water required for treatment
- Begin and maintain agitation throughout the mixing and application procedure
- If using an inductor, make certain that after each ingredient is added, the inductor is rinsed completely
- Ingredient mixing order (make sure each is thoroughly mixed before adding next component)
  1. Products in water soluble bags (allow bags to fully dissolve and contents to fully mix before adding next ingredient)
  2. Water dispersible products (including dry flowables, wettable powders, suspo-emulsions, suspension concentrates)
  3. Water soluble products
  4. Emulsifiable or oil concentrates (such as Willowood Pyrac 2EC)
  5. Water soluble additives
  6. Water (enough to achieve finished volume)

## **CROP ROTATION**

Any crop can be planted right away following the latest application of Willowood Pyrac 2EC if the crop is listed on the label (or on the label of other fungicide products containing the active ingredient pyraclostrobin).

For crops not listed on this or other products containing pyraclostrobin, wait at least 14 days from latest application before planting.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions that may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

### Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

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

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

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

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the fixed wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
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 must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the aerial drift reduction advisory information.

### Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. 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 recommended practice. Significant deflection from the 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.

### Wind

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. 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 must 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., bodies of water or non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

### **CHEMIGATION**

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product/water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. Do not exceed ½ inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject the product/water mixture in the last 15 to 30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain agitation during the entire application period. Contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts for calibration questions.

### **System Requirements:**

- 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 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 that 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.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- 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.

### **Specific Instructions for Public Water**

1. Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

## CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS – CEREAL GRAINS

### BARLEY

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results in barley (and other cereal crops) the plant's flag leaf should be protected from fungal diseases. Begin treatment before fungal diseases appear, directly after appearance of flag leaf.

For control of Black point, Kernal blight or Head mold (*Cochliobolus sativus*, *Alternaria* spp.); Net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*); Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis* f. sp., *hordei*); Rust, leaf (*Puccinia hordei*, *P. recondite*); Rust, stem (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp., *tritici*); Rust, stripe (*Puccinia striiformis*); Scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*); Septoria Leaf and glume blotch (*Septoria* spp., *Stagonospora* spp.); Spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*); Tan spot, Yellow leaf spot (*Pyrenophora trichostoma*)

Head blight – Do not use Willowood Pyrac 2EC for control of Fusarium head blight (head scab). It cannot prevent reduction in grain quality associated with Fusarium head blight.

Net blotch, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, Spot blotch, Tan spot - If early season environmental conditions are favorable for the occurrence of these fungal diseases, apply 3 to 6 fl. oz. product per acre. Use Willowood Pyrac 2EC either on its own or tank mixed with/in conjunction with a herbicide application. Make certain that any tank mix partners are registered for use on the same crops or use sites on this product label, and follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. A repeat application may be necessary once flag leaf appears. If environmental conditions are favorable for or contributing to the occurrence of these fungal diseases, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, but do not exceed yearly maximum of 18 fl. oz/ product (0.29 lb a.i.) per acre. Do not use for early season control in the State of California.

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 18 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.29 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Wait 14 days after last application to feed green chopped barley or harvest hay
- In the State of California, do not use for early season control
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days in CO, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY and parts of AZ (north of I-10) , MT (west of Rte 87 / I-15), TX (west of Rte 283/377), and WY (west of I-25 / I-90) – see map, below. For all other areas, make application at 50% head emergence or earlier (Feekes 10.3 or Zadok's 55).



14-Day PHI Area for Barley (shaded areas)



## CORN

(including Field, Pop and Sweet; and Seed Production Corn)

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with adjuvants (follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information). Take care when mixing a crop oil or adjuvant with Willowood Pyrac 2EC for use on corn. If applying to corn after it has reached the V8 growth stage or before the VT stage (tassel fully emerged), crop damage can occur. Grower and user should contact adjuvant manufacturer or supplier to determine if a particular adjuvant is safe to use on corn during that growth period.

For control of Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*); Blight, Northern corn leaf (*Exserohilum turcicum*); Blight, Southern corn leaf (*Bipolaris maydis*); Blight, Yellow leaf (*Phyllosticta maydis*); Eyespot (*Bakatiella zae*); Leaf spot, gray (*Cercospora zeamaydis*); Leaf spot, Northern corn (*Cochliobolus carbona*); Physoderma brown spot (*Physoderma maydis*); Rust, common (*Puccinia sorghi*); Rust, Southern (*Puccinia polyspora*)

For control of soilborne Rhizoctonia on corn seedlings see 'Seedling Disease' section.

Northern and Southern Corn Leaf Blight – for optimum results apply at a rate of 9 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.15 – 0.195 lbs a.i.) per acre, particularly under environmental conditions favorable for disease

Anthracnose, Blight (Northern corn leaf, Southern corn leaf, Yellow leaf), Northern corn leaf spot, Physoderma brown spot – in the State of California, the use rate for these fungal diseases in 9 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.15 – 0.195 lbs a.i.) per acre.

### Restrictions:

- In-furrow use not registered in California.
- Do not apply more than 72 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (1.18 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season (including in furrow and foliar uses)
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications per season in field corn
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days

## OATS

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results in oats (and other cereal crops) the plant's flag leaf should be protected from fungal diseases. Begin treatment before fungal diseases appear, directly after appearance of flag leaf.

For control of Blotch, leaf (*Pyrenophora avenae*); Blotch, Septoria and stem rot (*Septoria avenae*, *Phaeosphaeria avenaria*, *Stagnospora avenae*); Blotch, spot (*Bipolaris* spp.); Helminthosporium leaf spot (*Drechslera avenae*); Rust, crown (*Puccinia coronata*); Rust, leaf (*Puccinia* spp.); Rust, stem (*Puccinia graminis*)

Head blight – Do not use Willowood Pyrac 2EC for control of Fusarium head blight (head scab). It cannot prevent reduction in grain quality associated with Fusarium head blight.

Leaf blotch, Septoria blotch, Stem rot, Spot blotch - If early season environmental conditions are favorable for the occurrence of these fungal diseases, apply 3 to 6 fl. oz. product per acre. Use Willowood Pyrac 2EC either on its own or tank mixed with/in conjunction with a herbicide application. Make certain that any tank mix partners are registered for use on the same crops or use sites on this product label, and follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. A repeat application may be necessary once flag leaf appears. If environmental conditions are favorable for or contributing to the occurrence of these fungal diseases, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, but do not exceed yearly maximum of 18 fl. oz/ product (0.29 lb a.i.) per acre. Do not use for early season control in the State of California.

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 18 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.29 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Wait 14 days after last application to feed green chopped oats or harvest hay
- In the State of California, do not use for early season control
- Do not apply after oats begin to flower (Feekes 10.5; Zadok's 59)

## **RYE**

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results in rye (and other cereal crops) the plant's flag leaf should be protected from fungal diseases. Begin treatment before fungal diseases appear, directly after appearance of flag leaf.

For control of Leaf spot (*Pyrenophora* spp.); Mildew, powdery (*Erysiphe graminis*); Rust, leaf (*Puccinia recondite*); Rust, stem (*Puccinia graminis*); Rust, stripe (*Puccinia striiformis*); Septoria leaf and glume blotch (*Septoria* spp., *Stagonospora* spp.)

Head blight – Do not use Willowood Pyrac 2EC for control of Fusarium head blight (head scab). It cannot prevent reduction in grain quality associated with Fusarium head blight.

Leaf spot, Septoria leaf and glume blotch- If early season environmental conditions are favorable for the occurrence of these fungal diseases, apply 3 to 6 fl. oz. product per acre. Use Willowood Pyrac 2EC either on its own or tank mixed with/ in conjunction with a herbicide application. Make certain that any tank mix partners are registered for use on the same crops or use sites on this product label, and follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. A repeat application may be necessary once flag leaf appears. If environmental conditions are favorable for or contributing to the occurrence of these fungal diseases, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, but do not exceed yearly maximum of 18 fl. oz/ product (0.29 lb a.i.) per acre. Do not use for early season control in the State of California.

### **Restrictions:**

- Do not apply more than 18 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.29 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- In the State of California, do not use for early season control
- Do not apply after 50% head emergence (Feekes 10.3; Zadok's 55)

## **SORGHUM**

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate.

For control of Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*); Gray leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.); Leaf blight, Northern (*Excerohilum turcicum*); Leaf blight, Southern (*Bipolaris*, spp.); Rust (*Puccinia*, spp.)

Northern and Southern Leaf Blight – Make application at 9 to 12 fl. oz. per acre rate.

### **Restrictions:**

- Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.2 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Make a maximum of 1 Willowood Pyrac 2EC application per season (if necessary, follow with a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Do not apply after 25% flowering

## WHEAT AND TRITICALE

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results in wheat and triticale (and other cereal crops) the plant's flag leaf should be protected from fungal diseases. Begin treatment before fungal diseases appear, directly after appearance of flag leaf.

For control of Black point kernel smudge (*Alternaria* spp., *Helminthosporium* spp.); Blotch, septoria leaf and glume (*Septoria* spp., *Stagonospora* spp.); Blotch, spot (*Cochliobolus sativus*); Mildew, powdery (*Erysiphe graminis* f. sp., *tritici*); Rust, leaf (*Puccinia triticina*); Rust, Stem (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp., *tritici*); Rust, stripe (*Puccinia striiformis* f. sp., *tritici*); Tan spot, Yellow leaf spot (*Pyrenophora* spp.)

Head blight – Do not use Willowood Pyrac 2EC for control of Fusarium head blight (head scab). It cannot prevent reduction in grain quality associated with Fusarium head blight.

Tan spot, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, Spot blotch - If early season environmental conditions are favorable for the occurrence of these fungal diseases, apply 3 to 6 fl. oz. product per acre. Use Willowood Pyrac 2EC either on its own or tank mixed with/in conjunction with a herbicide application. Make certain that any tank mix partners are registered for use on the same crops or use sites on this product label, and follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. A repeat application may be necessary once flag leaf appears. If environmental conditions are favorable for or contributing to the occurrence of these fungal diseases, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, but do not exceed yearly maximum of 18 fl. oz/ product (0.29 lb a.i.) per acre. Do not use for early season control in the State of California.

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 18 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.29 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Wait 14 days after last application to feed green chopped wheat or triticale, or harvest hay
- In the State of California, do not use for early season control
- Do not apply after wheat or triticale begin to flower (Feekes 10.5; Zadok's 59)

## CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS - LEGUMES

### ALFALFA

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application.

For control of Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum trifolii*); Black stem and leaf spot, Spring (*Phoma medicaginis*); Black stem and leaf spot, Summer (*Cercospora medicaginis*); Downy mildew (*Peronospora trifoliorum*); Leaf Spot (*Leptosphaerulina briosiani*); Leaf spot, common (*Pseudopeziza medicaginis*); Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe pisi*); Rhizoctonia blight / black patch (*Rhizoctonia* spp.); Rust (*Uromyces* spp.); Stagnospora leaf spot (*Stagnospora melilot*); Stemphyllium leaf spot (*Stemphyllium* spp.); Yellow leaf blotch (*Leptotrichila medicaginis*)

### Restrictions:

- Apply Willowood Pyrac 2EC a maximum of 2 times per alfalfa cutting and 3 times per year (season)
- Application interval for Willowood Pyrac 2EC is 14 to 21 days
- Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.45 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per year (season)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days

## **DRIED SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS (except Soybeans)**

(including Broad bean, Chickpea, Guar, Lablab bean, Lentil, Pigeon pea, *Lupinus* spp. (Grain lupin, Sweet lupin, White lupin); *Phaseolus* spp. (Field bean, Kidney bean, Lima bean, Navy bean, Pink bean, Pinto bean, Tepary bean); *Vigna* spp. (Adzuki bean, Black-eyed pea, Catjang, Cowpea, Crowder pea, Moth bean, Mung bean, Rice bean, Southern pea, Urd bean); *Pisum* spp. (Field pea))

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with adjuvants (follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information)

For control of Alternaria leaf and pod spot (*Alternaria* spp.); Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.); Ascochyta blight (*Phoma exigua*, *Ascochyta* spp.); Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.); Mildew, downy (*Phytophthora nicotianae*); Mildew, powdery (*Erysiphe polygoni*); Micosphaerella blight (*Mycosphaerella* spp.); Rust (*Uromyces appendiculatus*); Rust, Asian soybean (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)

For control of soilborne Rhizoctonia on dry shelled beans seedlings see 'Seedling Disease' section.

### **Restrictions:**

- In-furrow use not registered in California.
- Do not apply more than 18 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.29 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season (including in furrow and foliar uses for dried shelled beans)
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Do not feed bean forage or hay or pea vines or hay to livestock within 14 days of latest application
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 21 days

## **EDIBLE-PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES**

(including Jack bean, Pigeon pea, Soybean (immature seed), Sword bean; *Phaseolus* spp. (Runner bean, Snap bean, Wax bean); *Vigna* spp. (Asparagus bean, Chinese longbean, Moth bean, Yardlong bean); *Pisum* spp. (Dwarf pea, Edible-podded pea; Snowpea; Sugar snap pea))

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with adjuvants (follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information)

For control of Alternaria leaf and pod spot (*Alternaria* spp.); Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.); Ascochyta blight (*Phoma exigua*, *Ascochyta* spp.); Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.); Mildew, downy (*Phytophthora nicotianae*); Mildew, powdery (*Erysiphe polygoni*); Micosphaerella blight (*Mycosphaerella* spp.); Rust (*Uromyces appendiculatus*); Rust, Asian soybean (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)

### **Restrictions:**

- Do not apply more than 18 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.29 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Do not feed bean forage or hay or pea vines or hay to livestock within 14 days of latest application
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days

## PEANUT

### Directions:

- Use Rate 1: Apply 6 to 15 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.245 lb a.i.) per acre
- Use Rate 2: Apply 9 to 15 fl. oz. product (0.15 – 0.245 lb a.i.) per acre
- Use Rate 3: Apply 12 to 15 fl. oz. product (0.195 – 0.245 lb a.i.) per acre

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 28 days after first application. See use directions for specific diseases, below. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with adjuvants (follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information)

### For Control Of:

- Use Rate 1: Leaf spot, early (*Cercospora arachidicola*); Leaf spot, late (*Cercosporidium personatum*); Pepperspot (*Leptosphaerulina crassiasca*); Rust (*Puccinia arachidis*); Web blotch (*Phoma arachidicola*)
- Use Rate 2: Rhizoctonia limb rot, Peg rot, Pod rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*); Sclerotium rot, Southern stem rot, Southern blight and white mold (*Sclerotium rolfsii*); Suppression of Sclerotinia blight (*Sclerotinia minor*)
- Use Rate 3: Cylindrocladium black rot (*Cylindrocladium crotalariae*)

For control of soilborne Rhizoctonia on peanut seedlings see 'Seedling Disease' section.

Early and late leaf spot, pepperspot, rust, web blotch (Use Rate 1 diseases) – for best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are favorable for occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application can be made after first application – observe the following intervals:

6 to 12 fl. oz. product applied	7 to 14 day application interval
9 to 15 fl. oz. product applied	14 to 21 day application interval

Rhizoctonia, Sclerotium – For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. Repeat applications can be made 14 to 28 days after first application. Observe the following intervals:

9 to 15 fl. oz. product applied	14 day application interval
15 fl. oz. product applied	15 to 28 day application interval

### Restrictions:

- In-furrow use not registered in California.
- Do not apply more than 45 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.73 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season (including in furrow and foliar uses)
- Application interval is 7 to 28 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11); Rotate Willowood Pyrac 2EC with at least 1 application of a fungicide of a different mode of action, if the peanut spray program consists of four or less fungicide applications per year.
- Forage is not to be grazed or harvested; Livestock can be fed peanut meal from treated crops
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days

## SOYBEANS

### Directions:

Use Rate 1: Apply 6 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

Use Rate 2: Apply 12 fl. oz. product (0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with adjuvants (follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information)

Use Rate 1 – For control of: Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum truncatum*); Blight, cercospora (*Cercospora kikuchii*); Blight, pod and stem (*Diaporthe phaseolorum*); Blight, rhizoctonia aerial (*Rhizoctonia solani*); Brown Spot (*Septoria glycines*); Leaf spot, alternaria (*Alternaria* spp.); Leaf spot, frog-eye (*Cercospora sojina*); Rust, Asian soybean (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)

Use Rate 2 – For suppression of Southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)

For control of soilborne Rhizoctonia on soybean seedlings see 'Seedling Disease' section.

Soybean rust – For best results, begin treatment before rust appears on soybeans.

### Restrictions:

- In-furrow use not registered in California.
- Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.39 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season (including in furrow and foliar uses)
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Do not feed forage to livestock within 14 days of latest application
- Do not feed hay to livestock within 21 days of latest application
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 21 days

## SUCCULENT SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS

(including Pigeon pea, *Phaseolus* spp. (Lima bean, green); *Pisum* spp. (Broad bean, English pea, Garden pea, Green pea); *Vigna* spp. (Black-eyed pea, Cowpea, Southern pea))

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with adjuvants (follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information)

For control of Alternaria leaf and pod spot (*Alternaria* spp.); Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.); Ascochyta blight (*Phoma exigua*, *Ascochyta* spp.); Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.); Mildew, downy (*Phytophthora nicotianae*, *P. phaseoli*); Mildew, powdery (*Erysiphe polygoni*); Micosphaerella blight (*Mycosphaerella* spp.); Rust (*Uromyces appendiculatus*); Rust, Asian soybean (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 18 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.29 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Do not feed bean forage or hay or pea vines or hay to livestock within 14 days of latest application
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days

## CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS – OILSEEDS

### COTTON

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results in controlling fungal diseases that attack foliage or cause boll rot, begin treatment before diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application.

For control of *Alternaria* leaf spot, boll rot (*Alternaria* spp.); Anthracnose, boll rot (*Glomerella* spp.); *Ascochyta* blight, boll rot (*Ascochyta* spp.); *Cercospora* blight and leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.); *Diplodia* boll rot (*Diplodia* spp.); Hard lock, boll rot (*Fusarium* spp.); *Phoma* blight, boll rot (*Phoma* spp.); Rust (*Puccinia* spp.; *Phykopsora* spp.); *Stemphyllium* leaf spot (*Stemphyllium* spp.)

For control of soilborne *Rhizoctonia* on cotton seedlings see ‘Seedling Disease’ section.

#### Restrictions:

- In-furrow use not registered in California.
- Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.58 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season (including in furrow and foliar uses). In-furrow use is permitted in sunflower only.
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 30 days

### OIL SEED CROPS

(including Borage, Calendula, Castor Oil Plant, Chinese Tallowtree, Crambe, Cuphea, Echium, Euphorbia, Evening primrose, Flax seed, Gold of pleasure, Hare’s ear mustard, Jojoba, Lesquerella, Lunaria, Meadowfoam, Milkweed, Mustard seed, Niger seed, Oil radish, Poppy seed, Rapeseed, Rose hip, Safflower, Sesame, Stokes aster, Sunflower, Sweet rocket, Tallowwood, Tea oil plant, Vernonia)

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with adjuvants (follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information)

For control of PasmO (*Septoria linicola*) in Flax Seed

For control of Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*) and Blackspot (*alternaria* spp.) in Rapeseed

For control of Leaf spot, *alternaria* (*Alternaria* spp.); leaf spot, *Cercospora* (*Cercospora helianthi*), leaf spot, *Septoria* (*Septoria* spp), Mildew, downy (*Plasmopara halstedii*); Mildew, Powdery (*Erysiphe cichoracearum*); Rust (*Puccinia helianthi*, *Uromyces* spp.); Rust, White (*Albugo tragopogonis*) in Sunflowers

For control of *Alternaria* spp. and *Septoria* spp. in all other oilseed crops

For control of soilborne *Rhizoctonia* on sunflower seedlings see ‘Seedling Disease’ section.

PasmO in Flax Seed – Begin treatment about 7 to 10 days after flax seed has begun to flower. If environmental conditions are favorable, if disease pressure is high, or if pasmo continues, a repeat application can be made 7 to 10 days after first application.

Blackleg in Rapeseed – Begin treatment when rapeseed plants have reached 2- to 4- leaf stage.

Blackspot in Rapeseed – Begin treatment when pods have just begun developing on rapeseed plants. If environmental conditions are favorable, if disease pressure is high, or if blackspot continues, a repeat application can be made at 7 to 10 days after first application.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.39 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season (for sunflower, including in furrow and foliar uses)
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 21 days

## CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS – ORCHARD CROPS

### CITRUS FRUITS GROUP

(including Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Chironja, Grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mediterranean mandarin, Mount White lime, Orange, sour, Orange, sweet, Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Sweet lime, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, tangelo, Tangerine (mandarin), Tangor, Trifolate orange, Uniq fruit, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)

#### Directions:

- Use Rate 1: Apply 9 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.15 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre
- Use Rate 2: Apply 12 to 15 fl. oz. product (0.195 – 0.245 lb a.i.) per acre

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear (see below for specific instructions for Greasy Spot). If necessary, a repeat application can be made 10 to 21 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate.

#### For Control Of:

- Use Rate 1: Greasy spot (*Mycosphaerella citri*); Scab (*Elsinoe* spp.)
- Use Rate 2: Alternaria brown spot (*Alternaria citria*); Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum actuatum*, *C. Gloeosporoides*); Black spot (*Guignardia citricarpa*); Melanose (*Diaporthe citri*); Post bloom fruit drop (*Colletotrichum actuatum*)

Greasy Spot – for optimum results, make application against greasy spot during mid to late season fungicide spray application (for all other fungal diseases, apply Willowood Pyrac 2EC with early season spraying)

#### Restrictions:

- When applying aerially to citrus orchards, use a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution per acre
- Do not apply more than 54 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.88 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Application interval is 10 to 21 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 0 days

### PECAN

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 7 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.12 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear, and at the beginning any spray program for pecan (such as first cover, or prepollination stage). A repeat application can be made 14 days after first application.

For control of Pecan scab (*Cladosporium caryigenum*)

#### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 28 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.46 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Application interval is 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days



## CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS – ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES

### POTATO

#### Directions:

Use Rate 1: Apply 6 to 9 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.15 lb a.i.) per acre

Use Rate 2: Apply 6 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If making application early in the season and disease pressure is not yet elevated, apply Willowood Pyrac 2EC at lower listed rate and broader application interval.

#### For Control Of:

Use Rate 1: Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*); Early blight (*Alternaria solani*)

Use Rate 2: Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*); Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp., *Leveillula taurica*); Suppression only – White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)

For control of soilborne Rhizoctonia on potato seedlings see ‘Seedling Disease’ section.

Late blight – for optimum results, apply a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11) 5 to 7 days after applying Willowood Pyrac 2EC

#### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 72 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (1.18 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season (including in furrow and foliar uses)
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of one Willowood Pyrac 2EC application before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days

### SUGAR BEET (roots and tops)

**Directions:** Apply 9 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.15 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. A repeat application can be made 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate.

If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with the following additives:

Nonionic adjuvants (NIS)

Crop oil concentrate (COC)

Methylated seed oil (MSO)

Herbicides, including those containing sethoxydim, clethodim, quizalofop-p-ethyl or rimsulfuron

#### Precautions for combinations:

- Temporary crop injury can occur and can increase proportionally with the amount of adjuvants or additives used; for best results, use low rates of adjuvants or additives
- When tank mixing Willowood Pyrac 2EC with other products, COC or MSO can also be used (but be careful of crop injury – see crop injury precaution above)
- Follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information

For control of Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora beticola*); Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe betae*)

For control of soilborne Rhizoctonia on dry shelled beans seedlings see ‘Seedling Disease’ section.

Willowood Pyrac 2EC will also help manage the fungal diseases Crown rot and Rhizoctonia stem canker.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 48 fl oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.78 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season (including in furrow and foliar uses)
- Application interval is 14 days
- Do not mix Willowood Pyrac 2EC with silicone adjuvants either alone or in a tank mix with other products.
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications (one to sugarbeet before 4-leaf plant growth stage, and one application after 4-leaf plant growth stage) before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days

## TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUP

(Including Arracacha, Arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen, Edible canna, Ginger, Leren, Sweet Potato, Tanier, True yam, Turmeric, Yam bean)

For POTATO, see separate use directions.

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If making application early in the season and disease pressure is not yet elevated, apply Willowood Pyrac 2EC at lower listed rate and higher application interval.

For control of Leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp., *Alternaria* spp.); Mildew, downy (*Plasmopara* spp.); Mildew, powdery (*Erysiphe* spp., *Leveillula taurica*); Rust (*Uromyces* spp., *Puccinia*, spp.)

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 72 fl oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (1.18 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of one Willowood Pyrac 2EC application before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 3 days

## CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS – OTHER

### GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

**Directions:** Apply 6 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.1 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. A repeat application can be made 14 to 21 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application.

For control of Rust (*Puccinia recondite*, *P. graminis*)

For suppression of Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*)

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.39 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Application interval is 14 to 21 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Wait 27 days after latest application to graze or feed forage or hay to livestock
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days

### MINT

**Directions:** Apply 9 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.15 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application. If desired, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC with adjuvants (follow all instructions and restrictions on the crop oil or adjuvant label, and see ADDITIVES AND MIXING for additional information)

For control of Leaf spot (*Ramularia* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Phoma* spp.); Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.); Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 48 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.78 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Application interval is 7 to 14 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days

## SUGARCANE

(Not approved for use in sugarcane in California)

**Directions:** Apply 9 to 12 fl. oz. product (0.15 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre.

For best results, begin treatment before fungal diseases appear. If environmental conditions are contributing to the occurrence of fungal diseases, repeat application(s) can be made 7 to 14 days after first application. If fungal disease is present, or if conditions are optimal for disease, use Willowood Pyrac 2EC at the higher listed rate, and at smaller application interval, if making a repeat application.

For control of Rust, brown (*Puccinia melanocephala*); Rust, orange (*Puccinia kuehni*)

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 48 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.78 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre per season
- Application interval is 14 to 28 days
- Make a maximum of 2 consecutive Willowood Pyrac 2EC applications before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (other than Group 11)
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days

### CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS: SEEDLING DISEASES – SOILBORNE RHIZOCTONIA

For control of soilborne Rhizoctonia in seedlings of Corn; Cotton; Dried Shelled Beans\*; Peanut; Potato Soybean; Sugar Beet; Sunflower

\*Chickpea, Guar, Lablab bean, Lupinus spp. (Grain lupin, Sweet lupin, White lupin); Phaseolus spp. (Field bean, Kidney bean, Lima bean, Navy bean, Pink bean, Pinto bean, Tepary bean); Vigna spp. (Adzuki bean, Black eyed pea, Catjang, Crowder pea, Moth bean, Mung bean, Rice bean, Southern pea, Urd bean)

For best results, use indicated rates of Willowood Pyrac 2EC. Make an at plant, in-furrow treatment by spraying the product into the furrow prior to covering the seed. When applying to potato, apply in a band (4 – 8 inches) over the potato seed piece before covering.

Seedling	Use Rate per 1000 row feet
Corn, Cotton, Sunflower, Peanut, Soybean, Sugar Beet	0.1 to 0.8 fl. oz.
Dry Shelled Beans (except soybeans)	0.1 to 0.6 fl. oz.
Potato	0.4 to 0.8 fl. oz.

See Row Spacing charts, below for various use rates and equivalent per acre rates for Willowood Pyrac 2EC.

If environmental conditions are favorable for occurrence of fungal disease, or if Rhizoctonia is present or has occurred previously, apply Willowood Pyrac 2EC either on its own or tank mixed with/in conjunction with another, non-Group 11 fungicide, at the following rates:

Corn, Cotton, Sunflower, Peanut, Soybean, Sugar Beet	9 to 12 fl. oz (0.15 – 0.195 lb. a.i.) per acre)
Dry Shelled Beans (except soybeans)	9 fl. oz. (0.15 lb a.i.) per acre
Potato	8 to 12 fl. oz. (0.13 – 0.195 lb a.i.) per acre

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.195 lb. pyraclostrobin) per acre in all listed crops except Dried Shelled Beans; in Dried Shelled Beans, do not apply more than 9 fl. oz. Willowood Pyrac 2EC (0.15 lbs a.i.) per acre.
- Apply Willowood Pyrac 2EC in at least 2.5 gallons finished product per acre for all listed crops except potato; in Potato, apply in at least 5 gallons finished product per acre

**ROW SPACING CHART: Corn, Cotton, Peanut, Soybean, Sunflower, Sugar Beet**

Willowood Pyrac 2EC Rate (fl. oz. per acre)								
Row Spacing	fl. oz. product per 1000 row feet							
	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
15-inch	3.5	7.0	10.5					
20-inch		5.2	7.8	10.4				
22-inch		4.7	7.1	9.5	11.8			
30-inch		3.5	5.2	6.9	8.7	10.4		
32-inch		3.3	5.0	6.7	8.4	10.0	11.7	
34-inch		3.2	4.8	6.4	8.0	9.6	11.2	
36-inch		3.0	4.5	6.0	7.5	9.0	10.5	12.0
38-inch			4.3	5.7	7.1	8.5	10.0	11.4
40-inch			4.0	5.4	6.7	8.1	9.4	10.8

Maximum use rate per 1000 row feet: 0.7 fl. oz. for 32- to 34-inch rows; 0.6 fl. oz. for 30-inch rows; 0.5 fl. oz. for 22 inch rows; 0.4 fl. oz. for 20-inch rows; 0.3 fl. oz. for 15-inch rows

**ROW SPACING CHART: Dry Shelled Beans**

Willowood Pyrac 2EC Rate (fl. oz. per acre)						
Row Spacing	fl. oz. product per 1000 row feet					
	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
15-inch	3.5	7.0				
20-inch		5.2	7.8			
22-inch		4.7	7.1			
30-inch		3.5	5.2	6.9	8.7	
32-inch		3.3	5.0	6.7	8.4	
34-inch		3.2	4.8	6.4	8.0	
36-inch		3.0	4.5	6.0	7.5	9.0
38-inch			4.3	5.7	7.1	8.5
40-inch			4.0	5.4	6.7	8.1

Maximum use rate per 1000 row feet: 0.5 fl. oz. for 30- to 34-inch rows; 0.3 fl. oz. for 20- to 22-inch rows; 0.2 fl. oz. for 15 inch rows

**ROW SPACING CHART: Potato**

Willowood Pyrac 2EC Rate (fl. oz. per acre)				
Row Spacing	fl. oz. product per 1000 row feet			
	0.4	0.6	0.73*	0.8
32-inch	6.7	10.0	12.0	
34-inch	6.4	9.6	11.7	
36-inch	6.0	9.0		12.0
38-inch	5.7	8.6		11.4
40-inch	5.4	8.1		10.8

\* Maximum use rate per 1000 row feet: 0.73 fl. oz. for 32- or 34-inch rows

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):** Nonrefillable container. 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 this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):** Nonrefillable container. 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

### Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.
- Dike and contain the spill with inert materials (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

## CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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