

COPPER HYDROXIDE	GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE
MANCOZEB	GROUP	M3	BACTERICIDE

ManKocide®

FUNGICIDE/BACTERICIDE

SPECIAL LOCAL NEED

24(c) Labeling

ManKocide®

FOR USE ON CARROTS GROWN FOR SEED

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

EPA Reg. No. 91411-7-70051

EPA SLN No. WA-030030b

FOR USE ON CARROTS GROWN FOR SEED TO PREVENT BACTERIAL BLIGHT

This label for ManKocide® expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance

with this SLN after December 31, 2026.

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.)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Unlike most organic pesticides, copper is an element and will not break down in the environment and will therefore accumulate in sediment with repeated applications. Copper is a micronutrient, but its pesticidal application rate exceeds the amount of copper needed as a nutrient. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in waters 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.

Do not use ManKocide® under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Endangered Species Program web site at <http://agr.wa.gov/departments/land-and-water/natural-resources/endangered-species-program> or contact the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) or US Fish & Wildlife Service for information regarding aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered. Consult the federal label for additional restrictions and precautions to protect aquatic organisms.

Instructions for Control of Bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris*)

Cultural Practices: The use of disease-free seed is recommended. A two- to three- year rotation and fall plowing or disking may reduce the number of bacteria and fungal spores that can survive in infected plant residues and cause carrot leaf blight.

Timing and Frequency of Application: Apply prior to conditions conducive to infection, such as, precipitation, overhead irrigation, and frost and winds strong enough to create plant wounding via blown sand and dirt. Repeat applications on a 7-14 day interval depending on plant growth and disease pressure. Early treatment in the seedling-to-4 leaf stage may protect against early spread and establishment. ManKocide® is a protective material and should be applied prior to establishment of infections. ManKocide® will not eradicate infections which are already established, but will provide partial protection from establishment of new infections. Thus, its use even after disease is established may prevent or delay further disease development.

Application Rate and Directions: Apply 2.5 lbs product per acre. Dilution rate should be adequate to provide thorough coverage of all leaf and stem tissue. For optimal disease control, arrange nozzles and adjust gallonage to ensure excellent coverage of both sides of leaves and stems. This product may be applied either as a dilute or concentrate spray using ground or aerial equipment. Use at least 100 gallons per acre for traditional airblast sprayers, 25-50 gallons per acre for low volume airblast sprayers, and 3-10 gallons per acre for aerial application. Rates of product per acre must be the same for dilute and concentrate sprays.

Add ManKocide® slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is recommended to keep the product in suspension. If needed, adjuvants of the spreader, sticker, or compatibility agent type that are approved for use on growing crops may be used.

Good coverage of the lower leaves in the canopy is essential. Application using aerial methods is not a direct replacement for application using ground methods and may result in unacceptable coverage of the lower leaves of the canopy.

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 16.5 lbs ManKocide® per acre per season.
- If ManKocide® is applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5, phytotoxicity may occur.
- This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of ManKocide® resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.
- Pesticides may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended by a state/local expert, or the user has small scale direct experience, tank mixing should not be undertaken.
- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, and plastic pipe solid set system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Mixing of this product with products containing diazinon, fosetyl-al or other aluminum containing products, or thiophanate-methyl is not recommended because of physical incompatibility.
- It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as pesticides are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

- To protect endangered aquatic organisms, use one of the following options: (1) Apply only when there is sustained wind away from fish-bearing waters, or (2) Leave an untreated buffer (25 feet for ground applications, 50 feet for chemigation applications, 150 feet for aerial applications) between treatment area and fish-bearing waters.
- All carrot seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the WSDA immediately upon request. Disposal records shall consist of documentation from a controlled dump site, incinerator, or other equivalent disposal site and shall show the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, its grower(s), and the date of disposal.
- No portion of the carrot seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
- Carrot seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
- Carrot seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

See EPA registered label for additional information.

WSDA Chemigation Guidance:

- Application off-site is prohibited. The chemigation application must be continuously observed whenever sensitive areas as defined in WAC 16-202-1002(44) (including but not limited to schools, parks, dwellings, occupied buildings or structures, public roadways, and waters of the state) are at risk of being exposed to drift, runoff, or overspray. In order to minimize the potential for application off-site, WSDA recommends that the product only be applied through low pressure irrigation systems (defined as 2 to 35 pounds/square inch) with a nozzle release height no higher than 3 feet above the target crop, and that end guns be disabled throughout application.
- An inspection port or a direct access point is required, and it must be positioned immediately upstream of the irrigation mainline check valve and be of sufficient size to allow visual and manual inspection of the check valve and low pressure drain. The inspection port or access point must have a minimum diameter of four inches, if feasible (WAC 16-202-1012[1]).
- The chemigation application tank cannot be placed within 20 feet of the wellhead or other sensitive areas. Mixing or loading activities cannot occur within 20 feet of the wellhead or other sensitive areas (WAC 16-202-1008[1]).
- The operator of the chemigation system must read and understand the WA State Chemigation Rules (WAC 16-202-1001 through WAC 16-202-1024) prior to conducting a chemigation application and must adhere to requirements contained therein. The rules can be accessed from the Washington State legislature website (<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=16-202>).

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance: Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA Waste Pesticide Program web site at: <https://agr.wa.gov/services/education-and-training/tsep/waste-pesticide-program>. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

ManKocide® is a registered trademark of Cosaco LLC.