

# BRAVO® S

## AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE/MITICIDE WITH ADJUVANTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	BY WEIGHT
Sulphur .....	27.25%
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)** .....	19.15%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS</b> .....	<b>53.60%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>

Contains 2.96 pounds Sulphur and 2.08 pounds Chlorothalonil per gallon.

**BRAVO®** is a registered trademark of (Zeneca)

\*\*Covered under U.S. Patent No. 3,290,353, No. 3,331,735 and No. 3,948,636

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

### CAUTION

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE INSIDE BOOKLET.

EPA REG. NO. 5905-472      NET CONTENTS:  
EPA EST. NO.              AD 062310

**MANUFACTURED FOR**  
**HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
**225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300**  
**COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017**

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

### CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

#### FIRST AID

##### IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

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

##### IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for 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 emergency assistance call toll-free, 1-800-424-9300 (ChemTrec).

**Note to User:** This product may produce temporary allergic side

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

effects characterized by redness of eyes, mild bronchial irritation and redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reaction should contact a physician.

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

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

#### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes plus socks
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride

In addition to PPE required above, applicators and other handlers in enclosed areas must wear:

- a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C) or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE, filter

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### 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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, swamps, bogs, marshes, or potholes, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Chlorothalonil is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

#### 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, or pets 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) 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 24 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 made of any waterproof material, such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 24 hours, for the next 6-1/2 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

- (1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS-required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
- (2) Workers must be informed, 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 using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and
- how to operate the eyeflush container.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat. If frozen may generally be restored after thawing and mixing. Repeated freezing-thawing cycles may impair utility.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

#### CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

**NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS):** Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 ¼ 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. Offer for recycling, if available.

#### NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS):

Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 ¼ 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. Offer for recycling, if available.

#### GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial and air-blast applications) or 25 feet (for ground applications) of marine/estuarine water bodies unless that there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction 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 forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards 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 Information:

[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 conditions (see Wind, Temperature).

#### **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 more 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 potential.

#### **BOOM LENGTH**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 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 required 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 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, small drops, etc.).

#### **WIND**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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 sensitive areas).

#### **GENERAL DIRECTIONS**

**BRAVO® S** makes an excellent fungicide combination when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases.

**BRAVO® S** can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control. **DO NOT**

combine **BRAVO® S** in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious to the crop under your conditions for use.

The sulphur in **BRAVO® S** may cause injury to plants if used improperly or under unfavorable weather conditions. During periods of high temperature sulphur may burn foliage. Do not make **BRAVO® S** application at such times.

**NOTE:** Sulphur will cause severe fruit and leaf injury to sulphur sensitive crops. Do not apply or allow to drift to apricots, d'Anjou and Comice pears, cranberries, cucurbits (cucumbers, cantaloupes, melons, squash), filberts, spinach, tung trees, walnuts, or other sensitive plants.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of **BRAVO® S** per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used. Applications should be made in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume will usually range from 20 to 150 gallons (approximately 80 to 600 liters) per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons (approximately 20 to 40 liters) per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See application and calibration instructions below.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS**

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

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

#### **FOR SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.**

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure

zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock).

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

See "Application and Calibration Techniques For Sprinkler Irrigation" for further directions.

#### **FOR SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS NOT CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.**

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 which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

#### **Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation**

**A. Center Pivot and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment -** Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for traveling gun equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run.

Mix recommended amount of **BRAVO® S** for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or rune. Use constant agitation in the supply tank, do not allow mixture to stand during mixing or application. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until **BRAVO® S** has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

**B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move) Irrigation Equipment -** Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period.

Mix desired amount of **BRAVO® S** for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Use constant agitation in the supply tank, do not allow mixture to stand during mixing or application. **BRAVO® S** can be injected at the beginning or the end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until **BRAVO® S** has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING**

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. Pour recommended amount in partially filled spray tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operation. **DO NOT ALLOW MIXTURE TO STAND.** Failure to maintain agitation will cause the sulphur in **BRAVO® S** to settle and may necessitate manual stirring to re-disperse.

**DO NOT USE WITHIN FOUR (4) WEEKS OF AN OIL SPRAYING. SULPHUR IS HIGHLY CORROSIVE AND EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE CLEANED THOROUGHLY AFTER EACH DAY'S SPRAYING.**

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

When growing crops for processing, consult the processor before applying **BRAVO® S**.

**BEAN (SNAP): Rust - 4-8 pints per acre. Botrytis blight (gray mold), Powdery mildew, Red Spider Mites - 8 pints.** Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin application

during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 day intervals. **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest. **DO NOT** graze treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock. Do not make more than 4 applications per season.

#### **CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS:**

**Alternaria leaf spot, Downy Mildew - 4-1/2 pints.** Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field or shortly after emergence of field seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 day intervals. **Ring spot (California only) - 5-1/2 pints.** For field-seeded brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 day intervals. **Powdery mildew, Red Spider mites - 5-1/2 pints.** Apply in 8 gallons of water by air. Apply at first sign of infection and repeat at 3 week intervals. Do not apply more than 5 3/4 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 46 pts. (12 lbs. a.i.) per acre per season.

#### **PEANUT: Early leaf spot (Cercospora), Late leaf spot (Cercosporidium) - 3 to 4-1/4 pints. Rust, Web blotch - 4-1/4 pints.**

Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease first appears and repeat at 14 day intervals. Under severe disease condition, use the 4-1/4 pints per acre rate. **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest. **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated areas. **DO NOT** feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. **BRAVO® S** may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 4-1/4 pints per acre in solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot or travelling gun sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not make more than 8 applications per season.

**POTATO: Early blight, Late blight, Botrytis vine rot (Botrytis spp.) - 3 to 4-1/4 pints. Early blight, Late blight (Dryland culture only) - 2-1/2 to 4-1/4 pints.** Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are 6 to 8 inches high or when disease threatens, and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed to maintain disease control. Under severe disease conditions, use 4-1/4 pints per acre on a 7 day schedule. **BRAVO® S** may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot systems only.) **DO NOT** exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using this technique. See calibration directions preceding this section. **Powdery mildew - 4-1/3 pints.** Apply in 8 gallons of water by air. Apply at first sign of infection and repeat at 3 week intervals. Do not make more than 10 applications per season.

**TOMATO: Early blight, Late blight, Gray leaf spot, Gray leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot - 4-1/2 to 5-1/2 pints. Anthracnose - 5-1/2 to 8 pints. Rhizoctonia fruit rot, Botrytis gray mold, Tomato russet mite - 8 pints.** Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Under moderate to severe disease conditions, use the highest rate specified and shorten spray interval. Do not make more than 7 applications per season. **BRAVO® S** may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set or portable wheel move systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

## TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS

Apply **BRAVO® S** in sufficient water and proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application through ground equipment is recommended. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of **BRAVO® S** listed may be used. The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre. Where multiple applications are recommended, make repeat applications no less than 10 days apart.

### SPRAY VOLUME (GALLONS PER ACRE)

CROP	DILUTE	CONCENTRATE
Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Prune, Tart Cherry	300	50 to 150
Sweet Cherry	400	65 to 200

CROP	DISEASES	BRAVO S RATE PER ACRE
Peach, Nectarine, Cherry, Plum, Prune,	Leaf curl, Coryneum blight (Shothole) on peach nectarine	9-12 pints

**APPLICATION - DIRECTIONS:** Use only full dilute spray volumes for dormant applications. Make one application in late autumn to early winter before hard freezing occurs. Make one or two additional applications in mid to late winter before buds begin to swell. Where Coryneum blight (Shothole) occurs, apply once at petal fall or at shuck-split to prevent fruit infections. Do not make more than 4 applications per season.

Brown rot blossom blight, Powdery mildew on peaches, nectarines, Scab on peaches, nectarines 12 pints

**APPLICATION - DIRECTIONS:** Use 12 pints per acre on trees taller than 20 ft. and 9-12 pints per acre on smaller trees. Make one application at popcorn (pin, red or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall. Do not make more than 4 applications per season.

Cherry, leafspot 9-12 pints  
Peach, Nectarine

**APPLICATION - DIRECTIONS:** In addition to the bloom applications listed above, make one application at shuck-split. DO NOT apply **BRAVO® S** after shuck-split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leafspot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leafspot incidence, make a second application no less than 10 later. Do not make more than 4 applications per season.

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

## CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Chemical Company (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Chemical Company's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

© Copyright Helena Holding Company, 2010.

\***SURFIX™** is a trademark of Helena Holding Company.

\*\***DIPEL®** is a registered trademark of Abbott Laboratories.

\*\*\***TRITON AG-98™** and **TRITON B-1956™** are trademarks of Rohm and Haas Company.

\***COPPER-COUNT®** is a registered trademark of Mineral Research and Development Co.