



SPECIMEN LABEL

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 70299-28

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Hydrogen Peroxide.....27.00%
 Peroxyacetic Acid.....5.00%

OTHER INGREDIENTS.....68.00%

TOTAL.....100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN **DANGER – PELIGRO**

FIRST AID

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 for treatment advice.

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 swallowed

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

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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information on OxiDate Tree and Vine, call the National Pesticides Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, 6:30AM to 4:30 PM Pacific Time (PT), seven days a week. During other times, call the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
 DANGER**

CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin irritation or temporary discoloration on exposed skin. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in

eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Handlers who may be exposed to the undiluted product through mixing, loading, application, or other tasks must wear: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, rubber gloves, chemical resistant footwear plus socks, and protective eyewear (goggles or face shield). Handlers who may be exposed to the dilute through application or other tasks must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should 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 product is highly toxic to bees and other beneficial insects exposed to direct contact on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to crops where beneficials are part of an Integrated Pest Management strategy.

This pesticide is toxic to birds. Treated seed exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to birds, wildlife, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Cover or collect seeds spilled during loading. Do not apply directly to water, or 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 apply directly to treated, finished drinking water reservoirs or drinking water receptacles when the water is intended for human consumption.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Corrosive. Strong oxidizing agent. Do not use in concentrated form. Mix only with water in accordance with label instructions. Never bring concentrate in contact with other pesticides, cleaners or oxidative agents.

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 State or Tribal 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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to the uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Handlers who may be exposed to the undiluted product through mixing, loading, application, or other tasks must wear: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, rubber gloves, chemical resistant footwear plus socks, and protective eyewear (goggles or face shield). Handlers who may be exposed to the dilute through application or other tasks must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

For enclosed environments:

There is a restricted entry of one (1) hour for this product when applied via spraying to growing plants, surfaces, equipment, structures and non-porous surfaces in enclosed environments such as glasshouses and greenhouses. PPE requirement 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 worn over long-sleeved shirt and pants, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

There is a restricted entry of zero (0) hours for pre-plant dip, seed treatment, soil drench, mop, sponge, dip, soak, rinse or other non-spraying application methods when used in enclosed environments such as glasshouses and greenhouses.

For field applications:

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

INTRODUCTION

OxiDate Tree and Vine is a liquid bactericide/fungicide used to treat and control plant pathogens on Tree crops, Berries, Citrus crops, Grapes, Pome Fruits, Tree nuts and other permanent crops. Apply OxiDate Tree and Vine up to and including the day of harvest. See the label for a complete list of plant pathogens.

Solution Preparation:

OxiDate Tree and Vine works best when diluted with water containing low levels of organic or inorganic materials and having a neutral pH (pH value of 7.0). pH can be measured using a pH meter or indicator test strips. Measuring total suspended solids and EC (Electrical Conductivity) can help in determining concentration of organic and inorganic content in the water. Thoroughly rinse out mixing tank with water before mixing. OxiDate Tree and Vine will readily mix with clean, neutral water and does not require agitation. OxiDate Tree and Vine is formulated with minimal surfactant for plants having waxy or hairy surfaces. In order to increase the effectiveness of Oxi-

Date Tree and Vine, additional non-ionic surfactant may be added, for treatment of plants with difficult to reach surfaces, or for plants having waxy or hairy surfaces. Only non-ionic surfactants are compatible with OxiDate Tree and Vine.

OxiDate Tree and Vine works by surface contact with the plants and materials being treated. It is important to ensure that all surfaces are thoroughly wetted. OxiDate Tree and Vine does not produce any visible residue, distinct odor or deleterious effects to plants when used in accordance with label directions.

Tank mixes of metal-based chemicals and OxiDate Tree and Vine that have a pH of less than 7.0 may cause excessive foaming and phytotoxicity. Consult specific product labels for additional information or restrictions concerning tank mixing. Observe the most restrictive limitations and precautions of the labeling of all products used in mixtures.

OxiDate Tree and Vine is a strong oxidizing agent and may react with residues of metal-based fungicides or supplements. Do not apply OxiDate Tree and Vine as a foliar spray immediately following foliar applications of metal-based products. Allow at least 24 hrs. after application of metal-based products before applying OxiDate Tree and Vine as a foliar spray. Check the label of the metal-based product prior to application for specific instructions for use with other fungicide products.

Note: Use spray solution the same day it is prepared, do not store and reuse mixed spray solution.

Compatibility:

OxiDate Tree and Vine is compatible as a direct injection or tank-mix with many commonly used pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants and non-ionic surfactants but has not been fully evaluated with all of these. Do not direct inject or tank mix OxiDate Tree and Vine in to the irrigation system or in spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers before conducting a compatibility test to show it is physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your use conditions. Do not tank mix OxiDate Tree and Vine with copper or other pesticide containing metals at a dilution rate stronger than 1:256.

To ensure compatibility, evaluate them prior to use as follows: Using a suitable container, add proportional amounts of product to water. Add wettable powders first, followed by water dispersible granules, then by liquid flowables and lastly, emulsifiable concentrates. Mix thoroughly and let stand for at least five minutes. If the combination stays mixed or can be remixed, it is physically compatible. Test the combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

Plant Sensitivity Testing:

For foliar applications, only use OxiDate Tree and Vine at labeled dilutions. Solutions more concentrated than prescribed on this label may result in leaf necrosis for some plants. OxiDate Tree and Vine has been designed to provide a balanced source of the active ingredient directly to the plant surface. OxiDate Tree and Vine has been used and tested on many varieties of plant material; however, the nature of the target plant, environmental conditions, plant vigor, and the use of other pesticides can all affect plant sensitivity to OxiDate Tree and Vine. The safety of OxiDate Tree and Vine has not determined on all plants and crops. Plants grown in greenhouses vary greatly from those grown under field conditions. Determine if OxiDate Tree and Vine can be safely used prior to application. Before treating large numbers of plants, test OxiDate Tree and Vine or tank mixes of OxiDate Tree and Vine and other pesticides or fertilizers at labeled rates on a separate set of plants and observe for symptoms of sensitivity prior to use. Symptoms on foliage include yellow or brown spotting, "burned" tips and/or yellow or brown

scorching along the leaf edges.

When using OxiDate Tree and Vine for control of organisms living on the plant tissue (such as downy and powdery mildew), treatment may result in lesions on plant tissue. OxiDate Tree and Vine will oxidize parasitic organisms living in plant tissue that are not always visible to the naked eye. Resulting oxidative effects may include spotting, or drying of the plant tissue where organisms inhabited tissue.

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label directions. Do not use OxiDate Tree and Vine above labeled rates.

Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops

OxiDate Tree and Vine works immediately on contact with any plant surface for control of plant diseases—see Application Instructions chart. Good coverage and wetting of the foliage is required. For increased coverage and penetration of spray, use a compatible non-ionic wetting agent/surfactant. For drift reduction and to aid spray deposition. Do not spray OxiDate Tree and Vine during conditions of intense heat, drought or poor plant vigor.

Run a plant sensitivity test when considering using spray concentrations greater than 0.39% v/v (1:256) by following instructions under “plant sensitivity testing”. If plants show symptoms of phytotoxicity, decrease the spray solution concentration to a level that does not demonstrate symptoms.

See *Crop Specific Directions, Rates and Usage Section For Additional Instructions.*

Preventative Application Rates

1. Begin applications early in season. Use a rate of 1:800–1:500 (16–26 fl. oz. of OxiDate Tree and Vine per every 100 gallons of water).
2. Spray plants in morning or evening. Apply in 50–500 gallons of water per acre, ensuring adequate coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage.
3. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule to prevent the establishment of disease inoculum.

Curative Application Rates:

1. For best results, apply at first sign of disease. Use a 1:256 dilution rate (50 fl. oz. of OxiDate Tree and Vine per every 100 gallons of clean water). Do not store and reuse mixed spray solution, prepare a fresh solution daily.
2. Spray plants in morning or evening. Apply in 50–500 gallons of water per acre, ensuring adequate coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage.
3. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved.

Rescue Treatment Rates:

1. Concentrations up to 1:100 (1 gallon of OxiDate Tree and Vine per every 100 gallons of water) can be used as a rescue treatment for severe infestations.
2. Always test for phytotoxicity by spraying on few plants before using this rate on a large scale. Do not apply 1:100 rescue treatment rate while crops are in bloom.
3. Spray plants in morning or evening. Apply in 50–500 gallons of water per acre, ensuring adequate coverage of upper and lower foliage, stems, branches and stalks. Final spray solution volume will depend on crop type, canopy size and/or growth stage.
4. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved.

Electrostatic Spray Applications:

- For electrostatic sprayers, use the 1:256 curative rate applied in 10–25 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. Follow spray equipment manufacturer’s instructions for final spray volume to obtain adequate coverage.

Aerial Spray Treatments

Spray Drift Management- Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

- Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift away from the intended area for treatment. Many factors including droplet size, equipment type and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift.
- To ensure optimum product performance, use at the foliar application rate indicated in sufficient water for adequate coverage of plant foliage. Apply between 3–20 gallons per acre of total spray solution. Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 ft. above the plant canopy, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to wind and evaporation. Do not exceed the maximum application rate or apply more often than labeled in the Application Instructions for that crop.

EARLY AND LATE DORMANT SPRAYS APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use dormant sprays for early and late season applications on tree crops, small fruits, cane berries and vine crops to control dormant spores of bacterial and fungal pathogens.

1. Make applications after leaf drop in fall, after pruning and prior to bud swell in spring.
2. Use a 1:500–1:100 dilution rate, or 26–128 fl. oz. of OxiDate Tree and Vine per every 100 gallons of water.
3. Use up to 500 gallons of spray solution per acre. For the most effective results, use enough volume of spray solution to obtain complete and uniform coverage of foliage and stems.

For dormant spray application for specific crops follow direction on the Tree and Vine Application Direction & Rate Chart.

Dilution Rate Chart

Amount of OxiDate Tree and Vine Per Acre						
Dilution Rate Of OxiDate Tree and Vine	Spray Volume (Gallons/Acre)					
	50	100	200	300	400	500
1:100 (1.0% v/v)	0.5 gal.	1.0 gal.	2.0 gal.	3.0 gal.	4.0 gal.	5.0 gal.
1:256 (0.39% v/v)	26 fl. oz.	50 fl. oz.	100 fl. oz.	150 fl. oz.	200 fl. oz.	250 fl. oz.
1:500 (0.20% v/v)	12.8 fl. oz.	26 fl. oz.	0.51 fl. oz.	77 fl. oz.	102 fl. oz.	128 fl. oz.
1:800 (0.125% v/v)	8 fl. oz.	16 fl. oz.	32 fl. oz.	48 fl. oz.	64 fl. oz.	80 fl. oz.

Tree and Vine Application Rates and Directions Chart

Crops	Disease	Application Rates
Cane Berries Blackberry Blueberry Raspberry	Anthracnose Botrytis (fruit rot or blight) Downy Mildew Cane Blight Leaf Rust Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew	<p>Foliar Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season, when new shoot growth appears. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Rescue: 1:100 dilution. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:100 rate to blooming crops.</p>
	Mummy Berry Disease	Start sprays at green tip and continue until fruit. Use curative rate at first sign/symptom of disease.
	Botrytis Blight	Start sprays at pre-bloom and continue until end of bloom. Use curative rate at first sign/symptom of disease.
Citrus Crops Citrus Hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Limes Orange Tangerine	Alternaria (leaf spot/blight) Anthracnose Greasy Spot Black Spot Rust Citrus Scab	<p>Foliar Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Rescue: 1:100 dilution. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:100 rate to blooming crops.</p>
	Citrus Canker	<p>Foliar and Tree Treatment Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Spray entire tree including trunk, branches, leaf canopy. Spray all areas where branches have been pruned, grafted or have become damaged or have apparent lesions or breaks in bark. In groves with a history of disease pressure use the 1:256 dilution rate on a 5–7 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Spray diseased plants using OxiDate Tree and Vine treatment solution for one to three consecutive days until control is achieved, then continue treatments on a 5–7 day interval. Rescue: 1:100 dilution. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:100 rate to blooming crops.</p>
Grapes	Black Rot Botrytis Downy Mildew Phomopsis Blight Powdery Mildew Sour Rot	<p>Foliar Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved.</p>
	Botrytis Blight	Start sprays at pre-bloom and continue until end of bloom. Use curative rate at first sign/symptom of disease.
Hops	Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew	<p>Foliar Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Rescue: 1:100 dilution. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:100 rate to blooming crops.</p>
Pome Fruit Apples Pears Loquats Mayhaws Quince	Fire Blight Powdery Mildew Rusts Scab Flyspeck Sooty Blotch	<p>Foliar Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Rescue: 1:100 dilution. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:100 rate to blooming crops.</p>
	Fire Blight	Curative: 1:256 dilution. For Fire Blight control, make 2–4 applications during Bloom and Petal Fall stages.
Stone Fruit Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums Prunes	Brown Rot Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew Bacterial Canker (<i>Pseudomonas</i>)	<p>Foliar Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Rescue: 1:100 dilution. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:100 rate to blooming crops.</p>

Tree Nuts Almonds Brazil Nuts Cashews Filberts Macadamias Pecans Pistachios Walnuts	Alternaria Anthracnose Brown Rot Bacterial Blight Bacterial Canker E. Filbert Blight Jacket Rot Almond Leaf Scorch <i>(Not approved for use in California)</i>	Foliar Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Rescue: 1:100 dilution. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:100 rate to blooming crops.
Tropical/ Sub Tropical Fruit Casaba Coconut Dates Guava Kiwi Mango Olive Passion Fruit Pineapple Poi Star Fruit	Alternaria Anthracnose Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew Rhizoctonia Sooty Mold Stem Rot	Foliar Applications: Follow "Use Rates and Directions for Foliar Applications on Tree, Vine and other Permanent Crops." Preventative: 1:800–1:500 dilution. Begin sprays early in season. Maintain a 5–10 day spray schedule. Curative: 1:256 dilution. Apply at first sign/symptom of disease. Maintain a 3–10 day spray schedule until control is achieved. Rescue: 1:100 dilution. Apply under severe disease conditions. Maintain a 3–5 day spray schedule until control is achieved. DO NOT apply 1:100 rate to blooming crops.

Pre-Harvest Clean-Up Sprays for Spoilage and Decay Causing Organisms on Crops

Use OxiDate Tree and Vine as a foliar spray for control of spoilage and decay causing organisms up to and including day of harvest. Use a 0.4% v/v (1:256) solution. Use adequate spray solution to ensure complete coverage of foliage and plant material. For increased coverage and penetration of spray, use a compatible non-ionic wetting agent/surfactant.

Treatment of Agricultural Water used for Pesticide Spray Solutions

Use OxiDate Tree and Vine as a bactericide/microbiocide to treat and suppress algae, bacteria and fungi in water collected from open or closed sources including but not limited to wells, ditches, canals, reservoirs, and ponds, used for pesticide spray solutions and mixtures. Add OxiDate Tree and Vine at a 1:700–1:2,500 dilution rate (18.0–5.0 fl. oz. of OxiDate Tree and Vine per every 100 gallons of water) to water in spray or mix tank. Mix and allow a contact time of 3–5 minutes before adding other pesticides to spray solution.

CHEMIGATION:

General Requirements -

1. Apply this product only through a drip system or sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, hand move, flood (basin), furrow, border or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. 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.
5. 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 as needed.
6. Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, play-

grounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

7. Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign must face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.
8. All words shall consist of letters at least 2.5 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

Specific Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems -

1. 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.
2. 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 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 in-

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

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation -

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
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 filled with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Requirements for Flood (Basin), Furrow and Border Chemigation -

1. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
2. The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. 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.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. 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.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. 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.

- f. 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 filled with a system interlock.

Specific Requirements for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation -

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, a vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
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 filled with a system interlock.

Application Instructions -

1. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water until no scale or pesticide residues are present. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
2. Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
3. Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required amount of water and then adding product as required. The product will immediately go into solution without any agitation. Use mixed solution within two hours.
4. OxiDate Tree and Vine may be applied in conjunction with other pesticides or fertilizers. Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Conduct a compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Test for potential crop injury on a small set of plants prior to commercial use of a new tank mix.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a cool, dry well-vented area, away from direct sunlight. Do not allow product to become overheated in storage. Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with other pesticides or fertilizers could occur.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: (Containers equal to or less than 5 gallons): Nonrefillable container. 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 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER HANDLING: (Containers greater than 5 gallons): Nonrefillable container. 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. 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

TOTES: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONDITIONS 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. Crop injury or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of BIOSAFE SYSTEMS LLC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold BIOSAFE SYSTEMS and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors, to the extent consistent with applicable law.

BIOSAFE SYSTEMS warrants that this product conforms to the *chemical* description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or BIOSAFE SYSTEMS, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BIOSAFE SYSTEMS MAKES NO WARRANTIES

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