



Specimen Label

Camelot® O Fungicide/Bactericide*

COPPER	GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE
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INTENDED FOR COMMERCIAL USE ONLY

Active Ingredient:

Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap)10.0%
 CAS Reg. No. 20543-04-8

Other Ingredients..... 90.0%

Total.....100.0%

*metallic copper equivalent: 1.8%

one gallon contains 0.16 lbs. metallic copper equivalent



Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) for use in organic production

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, **call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands 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):

Mixers/loaders and other handlers must wear the following:

- Long-sleeved shirts;
- Long pants;
- Waterproof gloves; and
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Controls: Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.305).

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 is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and may contaminate water through runoff. 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 by disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate. This product may contaminate water through runoff. Poorly draining 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 water adjacent to treated areas.

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 manner that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected workers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on this label before using.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product 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), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

Entry-Restrictions: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 4 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, wear: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes, socks and waterproof gloves.

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.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Shake well before use. Most conventional liquid pesticide plant sprayers can be used to apply Camelot O to plants. A spreader may be used to improve the spreading of Camelot O on hard to wet plants.

Resistance Management Recommendations:

For resistance management, Camelot O contains a Group M1 (MOA) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Camelot O and other Group M1 (MOA) fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Camelot O or other Group M1 fungicides/bactericides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide/bactericides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide/bactericide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Tank Mixing Camelot O with Other Pesticides

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on the label of other products, before mixing with Camelot O.

Camelot O can be applied up to day of harvest. When tank-mixed with products, do not apply that product closer to harvest than is permitted or stated on the other product's label.

Pour Camelot O into spray tank at least half filled with water using adequate agitation. When mixed with other products proven or known to be compatible, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables (such as Camelot O, and then emulsifiable concentrates.

Camelot O can be mixed with products containing the active ingredients *Bacillus thuringiensis*, Captan, Chlorothalonil, Ferbam, mancozeb, sulfur, Pydrin[®], Diazinon[®], malathion, and with the products Bravo[®] 720 (EPA Reg. No. 66222-276), Bravo[®] 500 (EPA Reg. No. 66222-275), and Dithane[®] M-45 (EPA Reg. No. 829-286) for use on the crops listed on this label, in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Use caution if mixing Camelot O with chelated or liquid fertilizers. Use caution when using product with other fungicides and insecticides. Observe all cautions and limitations on all products used in mixtures.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing.

Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Spray Drift

Aerial Applications

- DO not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy or water, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- DO not apply when the wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the application area.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the spray release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the group or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target

spray volume and droplet size.

- Spray Nozzle – Use spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increase with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Chemigation

Apply this product only through sprinkler systems, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, bug gun, solid set, or hand move. 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 non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, 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.

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, 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 should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior the pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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 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 back flow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing checkvalve 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.

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.

Use a supply tank for this product, and agitate product continuously in the supply tank. For tank mixing in the supply tank, follow the tank mixing order and restrictions in the tank mixing section above. Apply this product at the end of the irrigation cycle.

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

Directions for use on Listed Non-field Greenhouse and Shadehouse Vegetables and Field-grown Herbs, Field Crops, Nuts, Fruits including Citrus and Berries

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of Camelot O with 30 to 100 gallons of water and apply using standard ground spray equipment to one acre. Optional: If using ultra low volume sprayers, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 5-30 gallons of water and apply to one acre.

Application rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language: Mix 6.4 to 25.6 fluid ounces of Camelot O with 10 gallons of water. Apply 1.1 to 2.3 gallons of diluted spray using standard ground spray equipment to 1,000 ft². Optional application language for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language:

If using ultra low volume sprayers, mix 1.5 to 6 fl. oz. of this product in 15 to 88 fl. oz. water and apply to 1000 sq. ft. Optional: For application by aircraft, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of Camelot O with 5-40 gallons of water and apply to one acre.

For tender plants test for phytotoxicity before treating large areas. Begin treatment with disease first appears, and unless otherwise directed in the crop table, reapply at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed, following crop-specific application notes. Use the higher rate following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

Hydroponic use: Apply as soon as disease appears, or as a preventive spray 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Apply as a foliar spray only. Do not apply directly to the water in hydroponic growing systems. Discarded water from hydroponic growing systems may be used in greenhouses and for irrigating site vegetation. Water from these systems is prohibited from being discarded directly into a water source.

Camelot O may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species.

Fruit and Nut Crops

Crop	Disease Controlled	Maximum Annual Rate Gallonsof Product/Acre Alternate Maximum Annual Rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language: or fl. oz. product/1000 ft ² and lbs. Cu/Acre	Specific Use Instructions (including Maximum per Application Rate lbs.Cu/acre)
Almonds	Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Brown rot, Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Anthracnose, Bacterial blast	112 gal/acre and/or 336 fl.oz./1000 ft ² 18 lbs Cu/acre	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In fall spray again at 10 and 80% of leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. During wet weather, additional bloom sprays may be necessary. Do not reapply within 5 days during the growing season or within 7 days during the dormant season.
Blueberries*	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot, Bacterial canker, Phomopsis Twig blight	53 gal/acre and/or 157 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 8.4 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply at the start of flowering and reapply every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.

Cranberries	Fruit rot, Rose bloom, bacterial stem canker, Leafblight, Red leaf spot, Stem blight, Tip blight	80 gal/acre and/or 235 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 12.6 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply at the start of flowering and reapply every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Caneberries (Blackberries, Raspberries)	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot, Anthracnose, Cane spot, Leafspot, Pseudomonas blight, Purple blotch, Yellow rust	63.5 gal/acre and/or 187 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 10 lbs Cu/acre	Apply at the start of flowering and reapply every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2 lbs. Cu/acre.
Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemon, Kumquat, Lime, Orange, Pummelo, Tangerine)	Melanose spot, greasy spot, citrus scab, Alternaria brownspot, citrus canker, <i>Phytophthora</i> brown rot, and <i>Septoria</i> .	80 gal/acre and/or 235 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 12.6 lbs. Cu/acre	May cause phytotoxicity if conditions are conducive, when mixed with other products, or when applied to citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shadehouses. Reapply every 7-14 days if needed. Do not apply more than 3.15 lbs. Cu/acre.
Papaya*	Anthracnose	134 gal/acre and/or 396 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 21.2 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply before disease appears and reapply every 14 days if needed. Do not apply more than 2.63 lbs. Cu/acre.
Starfruit* (carambola)	Anthracnose	66 gal/acre and/or 196 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 10.5 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7 to 14 days until just before harvest. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Currants, Gooseberries	Powdery mildew, Anthracnose, Leaf spot	101 gal/acre and/or 298 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 16 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 10 days. Do not apply more than 4 lbs. Cu/acre.
Grapes	Downy mildew, black rot, phomopsis cane, leaf spot, powdery mildew, gray mold, ripe rot*	127 gal/acre and/or 373 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 20 lbs. Cu/acre	Begin treatment when new growth reaches ½ inch and reapply every 7 to 14 days throughout the growing season. Use Precaution: Do not mix Camelot O with lime. Certain Vinifera and French Hybrid varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn. Before spraying these varieties, consult your State Experiment Station or make test sprays. Do not apply more than 3 lbs. Cu/acre.

Kiwi	<i>Erwinia herbicola</i> , <i>Pseudomonas flurescens</i> , <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	40 gal/acre and/or or 117 fl.oz./1000 ft ² 6.3 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply when disease appears and reapply every 30 days to a maximum of 3 applications per crop. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Pome Fruits (Apples, Pears, Quince)	Anthracnose, Cedar Apple Rust, Fireblight, Scab, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck , Quince Rust, Blossom blast, European Canker (<i>Nectria</i>), Shoot blast (<i>Pseudomonas</i>), Collar rot, Crown rot	102 gal/acre and/or 299 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 16 lbs. Cu/acre	May cause russetting of susceptible apple varieties. Do not exceed the 1.0 gallon of product/100 gallons water use rate. As a dormant or delayed dormant application, up to 200 gallons diluted spray/acre may be applied. Do not exceed one application during the fall, late dormant period. Do not exceed one application between silver tip and greentip growth stages. Do not reapply within 5 days during the bloom and growing stages. Do not apply more than 6 lbs. Cu/acre.
Strawberries	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot, angular leaf spot, leaf scorch, mycosphaerella leaf spot, phomopsis leaf blight, powdery mildew, septoria leaf spots, anthracnose fruit rot	38 gal/acre and/or 112fl.oz./ 1000 ft ² 6 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply at the start of flowering and reapply every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 1 lb.Cu/acre. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. Cu/acre for severe disease.

Stone Fruits (Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums)	Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), <i>Monolinia</i> brownrot Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Anthracnose, Peach leaf curl, Bacterial blast, Black knot* (plums), Cherry leaf spot* (sour cherries only)	114 gal/acre and/or 336 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 18 lbs. Cu/acre	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In fall spray again at 10 and 80% of leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. During wet weather, additional bloom sprays may be necessary. For peach leaf curl make first application before fall rains and as a dormant spray in late fall during a period of dry weather. Do not reapply within 5 days during the growing season or within 7 days during the dormant season. Do not apply more than 8.0 lbs. Cu/acre during the dormant season or 1.5 lbs. Cu/acre during the growing season.
Mangos*	Anthracnose	305 gal/acre and/or 896 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 48 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when fruit sets and reapply every 30 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.6 lbs. Cu/acre.
Walnuts	Blight	203 gal/acre and/or 597 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 32 lbs. Cu/acre	Make first application when leaflets start to unfold (prior to, but no later than 1% pistillate bloom) and reapply every 7 days as needed, especially until seasonal rainfall stops. When rain threatens, additional applications are important, applied before or immediately after the rain. Do not apply more than 4 lbs. Cu/acre.
Banana/Plantain	Sigatoka (Black and yellow), Black Pitting	120 gal/acre and/or 353 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 18.9 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply to the fruit stem and the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.
Avocado	Anthracnose, blotch, Scab	120 gal/acre and/or 353 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 18.9 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when blossom buds open and reapply every 14- 30 days for a maximum of 6 applications. Do not apply more than 3.15 lbs. Cu/acre.

Filbert (WA and OR only)	Bacterial blight, Eastern FilbertBlight	152 gal/acre and/or or 448 fl.oz./1000 ft ² 18lbs. Cu/acre	For bacterial blight apply as a post-harvest spray. For Eastern Filbert Blight, apply at bud swell and reapply every 14 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 6 lbs.Cu/acre.
Pecan	KernelRot, Shuck Rot (<i>Phytophthora catorum</i>), Zonate Leaf Spot (<i>Cristulariella pyramidalias</i>), Ball Moss*, Spanish Moss*	40 gal/acre and/or 117fl.oz./1000 ft ² 6.3 bs.Cu/acre	Apply when kernel growth starts and reapply every 14- 30 days until shucks open. For Ball Moss and Spanish moss, wet moss thoroughly when moss is actively growing. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Pistachio	Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Bight, Botrytis Blight, Late Blight(<i>Alternaria alternata</i>), Septoria LeafBlight	53 gal/acre and/or 156fl. oz./1000 ft ² 8.4 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply at bud swell and reapply every 14-28 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Guava	Anthracnose, Red Algae	31 gal/acre and/or 91fl.oz./1000 ft ² 4.92 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7-14 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 1.23 lbs. Cu/acre.
Lychee*	Anthracnose	31 gal/acre and/or 91fl. oz./1000 ft ² 4.92 lbs.Cu/Acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7-14 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 1.23 lbs. Cu/acre.
Macadamia	Anthracnose, Phytophthora Blight (<i>P.capsici</i>), Raceme Blight(<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	60 gal/acre and/or 176fl.oz./1000 ft ² 9.44 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods and reapply every 7 days as needed. For Anthracnose, apply at first sign of flowering. Do not apply more than 2.36 lbs. Cu/acre.
Passion Fruit*	Anthracnose	60 gal/acre and/or 176fl. oz./1000 ft ² 9.44 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.36 lbs. Cu/acre.
Sugarapple (Annona)*	Anthracnose	80 gal/acre and/or 235fl.oz./1000 ft ² 12.6 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 3.15 lbs. Cu/acre.
Mamey Sapote*	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose	53 gal/acre and/or 156 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 8.4 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply when disease first appears. Reapply every 14- 30 days if needed. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.

Other Crops

Crop	Disease Controlled	Maximum Annual Rate Gallon of Product/Acre Alternate Maximum Annual Rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language: or fl. oz. product/1000 ft ² and lbs. Cu/Acre	Specific Use Instructions (including Maximum per Application Rate lbs. Cu/acre)
Coffee	Coffee Berry Disease, Bacterial Blight, Leaf Rust, Iron Spot, Pink Disease	80 gal/acre and/or 235 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 12.6 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering, after flowering, and before long rain periods. Reapply every 14-21 days if needed. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Cacao	Black Pod	100 gal/acre and/or 294 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 15.75 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply at the start of rainy season and reapply every 14-21 days if needed. Do not apply more than 2.25 lbs. Cu/acre.
Olives	Olive knot, Peacock spot	114 gal/acre and/or 336 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 18 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply before winter rain begins. Reapply in early spring if needed and continue every 30 days if needed. Do not apply more than 6 lbs. Cu/acre.

Greenhouse and Shadehouse and Field Grown Vegetables, and Herbs

<u>Greenhouse and Shadehouse and Field Grown Vegetables, and Herbs Crop</u>	Disease(s) Controlled	Maximum Annual Rate Gallon of Product/Acre Alternate Maximum Annual Rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language: or fl. oz. product/1000 ft ² and Lbs. Cu/Acre	Application Notes (including Maximum per Application Rate lbs. Cu/acre)

Artichoke	Powdery mildew, bacterial spot, bacterial soft rot and bottom rot	16.8 gal/acre and/or 49 fl.oz./1000 ft ² 2.64 lbs.Cu/acre	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed every 7 days during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter.
Bean, Pea	Anthrachnose leaf and fruit spot, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common and brown spot), Downy mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis), Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia)	For peas: 25 gal/acre and/or 73 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 3.95 lbs.Cu/acre For beans: 30 gal/acre and/or 88 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 4.74 lbs.Cu/acre	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible reapply every 7 days. For white mold, to prevent floral infection, apply at 25% bloom.Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre.
Beet, Sugarbeet, Chard,Spinach	Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White rust, Anthracnose Blue Mold	For beets: 49.9 gal/acre and/or 147 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 7.86 lbs.Cu/acre For Spinach and chard: 25 gal/acre and/or 74 fl. oz/r1000 ft ² 3.95 lbs.Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 10 days on beets or within 7 days on spinach or chard. Do not apply more than 1.31 lbs. Cu/acre on beet or more than 0.79 lbs. Cu/acre on spinach or chard.
Carrot	Alternaria leaf blight, Bacterial leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	31.8 gal/acre and/or 93 fl. oz. / 1000 ft ² 5 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Celery and celeriac*	Bacterial leaf spot, Cercospora (early) blight, Septoria (late) blight	33.7 gal/acre and/or 99 fl.oz./ 1000 ft ² 5.3lbs.Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.

Corn (Field Corn, Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Sweet Corn)*	Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common, and brown spot), Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Southern leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight, Common or Southern Rust, Gray Leaf Spot, Stewart's Wilt*, Bacterial Stalk Rot*	26.7 gal/acre and/or 78 fl.oz./1000 ft ² 4.2 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.
Crucifer Crops (Broccoli, Brussel sprouts, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Collard Greens, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard Greens, Turnip Greens)	Alternaria blight, Bacterial leaf spot, Black rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>), Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White mold (<i>Sclerotinia</i>), Black Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i>)	16.8 gal/acre and/or 49 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 2.65 lbs.Cu/acre	Begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. For white mold, to reduce floral infection apply at 25% bloom. For Rutabaga, do not reapply within 10 days. For other crops, do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Cucurbits Cucumbers, Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Squash, Pumpkin, Zucchini, Watermelon	Alternaria blight, scab, Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Ulocladium leaf spot, Bacterial spot, Powdery mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (suppression)	33 gal/acre and/or 98 fl. oz. / 1000 ft ² 5.25 lbs.Cu/acre	On plants that are very susceptible to powdery mildew, such as greenhouse-grown cucumber, spray the plants every 5 days during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs.Cu/acre.
Ginseng	Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora, Powdery mildew	33 gal/acre and/or 98 fl. oz. / 1000 ft ² 5.25 lbs.Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.

Basil, Chives, Coriander, Mint, Lavender, Rosemary*	Anthracnose, Alternaria blight, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis, Downy mildew, Leaf scorch, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia Leaf blight	16.8 gal/acre and/or 49 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 2.65 lbs.Cu/acre	Begin applications when environmental conditions favor disease development. Reapply every 10 to 14 days as needed. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Dill*	Anthracnose, Alternaria blight, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis, Downy mildew, Leaf scorch, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia Leaf blight, Phoma Leaf Spot	25 gal/acre and/or 74 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 3.95 lbs.Cu/acre	Begin applications when environmental conditions favor disease development. Reapply every 10 to 14 days as needed. Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre.
Parsley*	Anthracnose, Alternaria blight, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis, Downy mildew, Leaf scorch, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia Leaf blight	12.7 gal/acre and/or 37 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 2 lbs. Cu/acre	Begin applications when environmental conditions favor disease development. Reapply every 10 to 14 days as needed. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Soybean	Bacterial blight, downy mildew,	30 gal/acre and/or 88 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 4.74 lbs.Cu/acre	For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6-inches high; reapply every 7 to 14 days if needed. Use the higher rates for more severe disease. Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre.
Cereal Grains (Wheat, oats, barley)	Helminthosporium spot blotch, Septoria leaf blotch*, Stagonopsora leaf and glume blotch* , Stem rust*, Fusarium head blight suppression*, Powdery mildew	6.7 gal/acre and/or 20 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 1.06 lbs.Cu/acre	Make applications for early season disease control through heading. Reapply every 10 days. Use rates when conditions favor disease. Addition of adjuvants is recommended. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Alfalfa	Cercospora leaf spot, Lewptosphaerulina Leaf Spot*, rust, downy mildew, anthracnose	7 gal/acre and/or 21 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 1.12 lbs.Cu/acre	Apply 10 to 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. Reapply every 30 days as needed. NOTE: Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.

Hop	Anthrachnose leaf and fruit spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew	16.8 gal/acre and/or or 49fl.oz./1000 ft ² 2.65 lbs.Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 10 days.Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Lettuce Chicory, Endive	Bacterial soft rot and bottom rot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot	50.8 gal/acre and/or 149 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 8 lbs. Cu/acre	For powdery mildew, plants that are susceptible, reapply every 5 days for the first 2 weeks after emergence, and every 7 days thereafter. Use Precaution: Use the lower rate on copper sensitive varieties of lettuce. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Onion, Garlic,Leek, Shallot	Botrytis leaf blight, Downy mildew, Neck rot, Bacterial soft rot, Bacterial Blight, Purple Blotch	38 gal/acre and/or 112 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 6 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Peanuts	Leaf spots (early and late), web blotch, Sclerotinia blight	30 gal/acre and/or 88 fl.oz./1000 ft ² 4.74 lbs.Cu/acre	For leaf spots and web blotch, begin spray when disease first appears, or for best control begin early, usually 25 to 40 days after emergence and reapply every 10 to 14 days until harvest. For Sclerotinia blight, make first application at first bloom and reapply every 7 to 14 days until harvest. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre.
Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper	Anthrachnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot, Alternaria blight, Phomopsis	For tomatoes: 50 gal/acre and/or 149 fl. oz. / 1000 ft ² 8 lbs. Cu/acre For eggplant: 50 gal/acre and/or 148 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 7.9 lbs.Cu/acre For peppers: 75 gal/acre and/or 221 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 11.85 lbs.Cu/acre	Use 2.0 gallons in 30 to 100 gallons or 25.6 fluid ounces in 1.1 to 2.3 gallons of water when spraying to control late blight. On tomatoes and peppers, do not reapply within 3 days. On eggplant, do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre to eggplant and pepper and 0.53 lb. Cu/acre to tomato.

Okra*	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Leaf Spots, Pod Spot, Powdery Mildew	33 gal/acre and/or 98 fl.oz./1000 ft ² 5.25lbs.Cu/acre	Apply when disease first appears and reapply every 5-7 days if needed. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.
Potato	Early blight Late blight	159 gal/acre and/or 467 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 25 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when plants are 2 to 6 inches high. Use 2.0 gallons in 30 to 100 gallons or 25.6 fluid ounces in 1.1 to 2.3 gallons of water when spraying to control late blight. Do not reapply within 5 days. Do not apply more than 2.5 lbs. Cu/acre.
Tobacco	Blue mold (Downy mildew)	25 gal/acre and/or 73.5 fl. oz. /1000 ft ² 4 lbs. Cu/acre	Use on tobacco in transplant beds (or on field grown plants). Do not reapply within 10 days. Do not apply more than 2 lbs. Cu/acre.
Watercress*	Cercospora Leaf Spot	13 gal/acre and/or 40 fl. oz./1000 ft ² 2.12lbs.Cu/acre	Apply when plants are first established in the field and reapply every 7 to 14 days if needed. For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to each application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following each application. Copper must not be applied to watercress during the aquatic production phase. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.

* Not registered for use in California

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTALS

Camelot O can be used for controlling diseases on ornamentals grown (under field conditions), in nurseries, greenhouses, interior landscapes and other sites. For control of these diseases on plants grown on a large scale, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 30-100 gallons of water, and apply to 1 acre alternate mixing rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language: mix 1.5 to 5.9 fluid ounces in 2.3 gallons of water, and apply to 1,000 ft². For plants grown on a small scale, mix 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces in 1 gallon of water, and spray all plant surfaces thoroughly. When necessary, repeat sprays every 7 to 10 days. Camelot O may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species. Before spraying a specific plant species, consult your State Experiment Station or make a test spray. Do not apply more than 127 gallons of product per acre per year alternate mixing rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language: Do not apply more than 374 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 ft² per year. Do not reapply within 7 days. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

The ornamental species listed below may be treated with Camelot O. The diseases controlled have been designated with the following codes.

Code	Common name	Causal Pathogen
ANTH	Anthraxnose	<i>Colletotrichum, Glomerella</i>
BOT	Botrytis blight	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>
BLS	Bacterial leaf spot and blight	<i>Erwinia, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas</i>
DM	Downy mildew	<i>Plasmopara</i>
LEAFSPOT	Leaf spot (fungal)	<i>Acremonium, Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Corynespora, Curvularia, Dactylaria, Drechslera, Exosporium, Exserohilium, Glomerella, Myrothecium, Phyllosticta, Phytophthora</i>
PM	Powdery mildew	<i>Oidium</i>
RHIZC	Rhizoctonia blight	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
SOFTROT	Soft rot	<i>Erwinia</i>

Ornamental Plant

<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Urn plant, bromeliad	ANTH, BLS
<i>Aeschynanthus pulcher</i>	Lipstick vine	BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Aglaonema</i> species	Chinese evergreen	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Anthurium</i> species	Tailflower	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	Zebra plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	Colletotrichum needle blight
<i>Arecastrum romazoffianum</i>	Queen palm	LEAFSPOT, Phytophthora bud rot
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Bird's nest fern	BLS
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Schefflera	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Caladium</i> species	Caladium	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Calathea</i> species	Rattlesnake plant	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Chamaedorea</i> species	various palms	LEAFSPOT
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Cissus</i> species	Grape ivy	ANTH, BOT, DM, PM, RHIZC
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	ANTH, BLS
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti plant	ANTH, LEAFSPOT
<i>Chryptanthus</i> species	Bromeliad, earthstar	ANTH
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> species	Dieffenbachia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Dracaena</i> species	Dracaena, Corn plant	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothos, Devil's ivy	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbia	RHIZC

<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	LEAFSPOT
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	India-rubber tree	LEAFSPOT, BOT
<i>Fittonia verschaffeltii</i>	Nerve plant	RHIZC
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English ivy	ANTH, BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	Wax plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Maranta leuconeura</i>	Prayer plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss cheese plant	BLS, ANTH, RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston fern	BSL, BOT, RHIZC
<i>Peperomia</i> species	Peperomia	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Philodendron</i> species	Philodendron	ANTH, BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Pilea</i> species	Aluminum plant	BLS, ANTH, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	Staghorn fern	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Polyscias</i> species	Aralia	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhapis</i> species	Ladyfinger palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Oyster plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	African violet	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, PM

Crop	Disease Controlled	Specific Use Instructions
Pine	Needle Blight	Apply when new needles are just emerging. Make a second application 3 weeks later.
Rose and Ornamental Shrubs (Crape Myrtle, Forsythia, Hydrangea, Willow, Mock-Orange, Deutzia, Pyracantha, Japanese quince, Abelia, Summersweet)	Blackspot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Leafspots, Powdery mildew, Rust	Begin treatment when newspring growth emerges and repeat every 7 to 10 days for as long as needed to control disease. This product may cause copper toxicity on some rose varieties. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots.
Sycamore	Anthraco nose	Make first application just before buds begin to swell, and repeat twice at 7-day intervals.
For all listed ornamentals, the maximum per application rate is 2 lbs. Cu/acre, and the maximum annual rate is 20 lbs. Cu/acre.		

Directions for Use on Turf

Camelot O is suitable for controlling diseases of turf in golf courses, turf farms, home lawns and other sites. For large areas, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 30-100 gallons of water and apply to 1 acre. Mix 1.5 to 5.9 fluid ounces with 2.3 gallons of water and apply to 1000 ft². For best control, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 10-day intervals for as long as needed. In frequently diseased areas, prune adjacent trees and shrubs to reduce turf shading and to improve air movement. Do not apply more than 133 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 392 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 ft² per year. Do not reapply within 10 days. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

Ascochyta leaf blight, Cercospora leaf spots, Dollar spot

To reduce Ascochyta leaf blight mow less frequently, only as necessary to maintain recommended height. Water before noon to allow grass to dry. Water thoroughly only as required to avoid moisture stress. Apply Camelot O when disease first appears, and reapply every 10 days if needed.

Rust

To reduce rust, mow frequently to reduce rust spore production. Water and fertilize lawns required to avoid moisture and nutrient stress. Water before noon to allow grass to dry. Apply Camelot O when disease first appears, and reapply every 10 days if needed.

Algae

Apply Camelot O to control algae. Reapply every 10 days if necessary. Phytotoxicity may occur on sensitive varieties of turf. Discontinue use if injury occurs.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a secure place, away from open fire or flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product may be damaged by freezing. Do not store product below 4°C. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved manner.

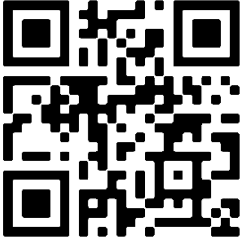
Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. [For containers equal to or less than 5 gallons] 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. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

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