

PYRACLOSTROBIN

GROUP

11

FUNGICIDE



RightLine®

CHILL™

FUNGICIDE

For disease control in turfgrass and ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT*:

Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester) 21.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 78.5%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 2.08 pounds of pyraclostrobin per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No. 93051-1

Manufactured for:

RightLine LLC
385 Interlocken Crescent, Suite #240
Broomfield, CO 80021
20180615

EPA Est. No. 84501-CHN-001 (SZ)

72344-MO-004 (TS)

Letter(s) in the lot number correspond to letter(s) following the EPA Est. No.

FIRST AID**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 by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes

- Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. 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)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or tribe, consult the Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves (made of any waterproof material)
- Shoes plus socks

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 of 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 treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

RightLine CHILL Fungicide is a fungicide in a micro-emulsifiable concentrate formulation that controls a broad-spectrum of fungal diseases and provides good residual protection in ornamentals and turfgrass. The length of residual control varies based on how significant the disease pressure is, as well as management practices and environmental conditions at the application site. For best results, this product must be applied prior to or at the earliest stages of disease development, and applying RightLine CHILL Fungicide once disease is well established may result in unsatisfactory control.

For optimal disease control, apply this product preventively either by itself or in tank mixes with other fungicides registered for these uses. The active ingredient in this product (Pyraclostrobin) is in the strobilurin class of compounds (Group 11 Fungicides) and for best results, apply according to a scheduled spray program in rotation with other fungicides with a different mode of action.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

This product may be applied to the following use sites:

Turfgrass	Ornamentals
Cemeteries	Containers
Golf Courses	Greenhouses
Lawns (Commercial, Institutional, Municipal and Residential)	Interiorscapes
Parks	Landscapes (Commercial & Residential)
Recreational Areas (incl. athletic and sports fields)	Lathhouses / Shadehouses
Sod Farms	Recreational Areas (incl. golf courses)
	Retail Nurseries
	Outdoor Nurseries (incl. flower bulbs & conifer/forest nurseries)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product using aerial or ground spray equipment following the instructions in the USE DIRECTIONS section, using the shorter application intervals and/or higher rates listed if conditions that promote disease exist for prolonged periods. RightLine CHILL Fungicide must be well shaken prior to use and applied using calibrated sprayers with a water volume and pressure that ensures complete foliar coverage. After application, foliage should be allowed to dry before irrigating or mowing (except when treating fairy ring, brown ring patch and Pythium root dysfunction).

Ground Applications

Apply in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet using the rates listed in the Use Directions section. Applications may be repeated as necessary at the interval specified.

Aerial Applications

Aerial applications may only be made to sod farms and the following production ornamentals: Container and Field Nurseries, Flower Bulb Production and Forest and Conifer Nurseries. Apply using a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre using the rates listed in the Use Directions section and repeat applications as necessary at the interval specified.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

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

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or rotor blade diameter.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**; **Temperature and Humidity**; and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling droplet size:

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray

drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions because of 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

Apply RightLine CHILL Fungicide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., bodies of water or nontarget crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

Use Precautions for Sprinklers and Drip Irrigation Application

Drip Irrigation

Apply RightLine CHILL Fungicide through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for Soilborne disease control. Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces RightLine CHILL Fungicide per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply RightLine CHILL Fungicide through sprinkler irrigation to turf on sod farms, to potted ornamentals, or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals. Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20 to 30 minutes of the set.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

Maintain good agitation during the entire application period. If you have questions about calibration, contact a state extension service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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.

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

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

Specific Instructions for Public Water 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, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is not 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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, RightLine CHILL Fungicide contains Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to RightLine CHILL Fungicide and other Group 11 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 RightLine CHILL Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- When treating for **Pythium, Gray Leaf Spot, Dollar Spot or Anthracnose in turfgrass**, do NOT apply this product more than twice sequentially before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action registered for use on the disease being treated. When treating **all other turfgrass diseases**, do NOT apply this product more than three times sequentially before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action registered for use on the disease being treated.
- When treating for diseases in ornamental plants, do NOT apply this product more than twice sequentially before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action registered for use on the disease being treated. Do NOT alternate other Group 11 fungicides with this product.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides 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 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 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.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your RightLine LLC representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

NOTICE REGARDING ADDITIVES

Do NOT use this product with any adjuvants that are organosilicate-based. Due to the number of adjuvants available for use, neither the seller nor the manufacturer can verify the safety of using this product with all additives.

TANK MIXES

While this product may be used with most insecticide, fertilizer or fungicide products, users should know that plant injury, reduced control or physical incompatibility may result. Tank mixing with other non-Group 11 fungicides may also increase control of target diseases. When tank mixing, the most restrictive combination of precautions, restrictions and label directions must be followed.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mixes

The following procedure should be used to test for product compatibility. When adding components of the tank mix to the test container, mix 2 teaspoons / pound or one teaspoon / pint of labeled rate per acre.

- 1) With a large jar, add water to the jar using water from the same source as will be used in the tank mix.
- 2) Add water-dispersible products such as dry flowables, suspension concentrates, suspo-emulsions or wettable powders. Cap the jar and invert 10 times.

- 3) Add water-soluble products. Cap the jar and invert 10 times.
- 4) Add emulsifiable concentrates such as methylated seed oil or oil concentrates. Cap the jar and invert 10 times.
- 5) Add water-soluble additives. Cap the jar and invert 10 times.

Let the jar set for 15 minutes and then inspect for signs of incompatibility. The solution should be uniform and fully integrated with no signs of oil on the surface, particles that precipitate to the bottom or a thick texture. Do NOT use any combination that may clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

NOTE: The amount of spray solution mixed should be just that needed for immediate use.

- 1) Fill sprayer tank ½ full with water and commence agitation.
- 2) Add any products in water-soluble PVA bags to the tank and wait for the bags to fully dissolve and the product to be mixed evenly throughout the tank before going to the next step.
- 3) Being sure to shake containers well prior to use, add water-dispersible products (such as this product, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates or suspo-emulsions) to the tank mix.
- 4) Add water-soluble products.
- 5) Add emulsifiable concentrates such as methylated seed oil or oil concentrates.
- 6) Add water-soluble additives such as ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS).
- 7) Add the remaining amount of water.

Be sure to maintain agitation constantly during mixing and application. Prior to application, the spray mixture must NOT stand unagitated for extended periods of time.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly before and after applying this product, especially if a product with the potential to injure turfgrass was used prior to the RightLine CHILL Fungicide application.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR TURFGRASS

This product will control the following diseases in turfgrass:

Anthracnose	Bentgrass dead spot	Bermudagrass decline
Brown patch	Brown ring patch	Dollar spot*
Fairy ring	Fusarium patch	Gray leaf spot
Gray snow mold	Large patch	Leaf spot
Melting out	Necrotic ring spot	Pink patch
Pink snow mold	Powdery mildew	Pythium blight
Pythium root dysfunction	Rapid blight	Red thread
Rhizoctonia leaf or sheath spot	Rust	Summer patch
Take-all patch	Yellow tuft (downy mildew)	

* Suppression only

RightLine CHILL Fungicide will significantly suppress but not control dollar spot completely, so if pressure from dollar spot is moderate to severe when controlling other diseases, this product should be tank mixed with another fungicide that is effective against dollar spot.

If treating for pink and/or gray snow mold, this product should be tank mixed with another fungicide that is effective against these molds for best results.

Uses and Tolerances for Turfgrass

Because the manufacturer nor the seller cannot test this product on all possible combinations of turfgrass species, application techniques and tank mix partners, safety for all turfgrass uses cannot be assured. It is the user's responsibility to determine if this product may be used safely prior to widespread use. A test application should be made under the same conditions that are expected for the actual application, and the test area monitored for a period of 14-days post application for signs of any adverse effects.

Use Rates

Apply using the rates specified in the TURFGRASS APPLICATION RATES AND INTERVALS section in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons of water per acre). When applying to sod farms aerially, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Use Restrictions and Limitations for Turfgrass

- Do NOT apply by air in New York State.
- Do NOT apply by air for turfgrass uses other than to sod farms.
- Do NOT apply more than 4.4 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet per year (1.5 gallons or 13.37 pounds per acre per year).
- Do NOT apply to crops intended for food or feed use.
- Do NOT apply to turfgrass using any type of irrigation equipment (except on sod farms).

TURFGRASS APPLICATION RATES AND INTERVALS

Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Make applications preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Bentgrass Dead Spot (*Ophiophaerella agrostis*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Make applications preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Bermudagrass Decline (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *graminis*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	N/A	This product combined with cultural practices that discourage disease development (such as core aeration, appropriate fertilization and raised mowing heights) will assist in controlling Bermudagrass decline. Apply the listed amount in 4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet twice in a year. The first application should be made post-greenup in the spring and the second when air temperatures are above 80°F and humidity is 75% or more in the fall.

Brown Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Make application when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Brown Ring Patch (*Rhizoctonia circinata* var. *circinata* aka 'Waitea patch')

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	14 – 28	Because application made after disease is established will not control this disease, apply when early yellow ring development is observed. After application, symptoms may take up to 2-3 weeks to disappear. Apply the listed amount in 2-4 gallons of spray per 1000 square feet and add an appropriate soil wetting agent to the spray mix. The turf should be irrigated briefly after application in order for the fungicide to penetrate the thatch. A repeat application may be required after 28 days.

Dollar Spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*) (Suppression only)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	14	This product will significantly suppress but not completely control dollar spot. If dollar spot is moderately to severely present when treating for other diseases, this product should be tank mixed with a different fungicide effective against dollar spot such as iprodione. Applications should be made preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Fairy Ring (various *Basidiomycete* fungi)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	28	Make application as soon as possible after fairy ring development is observed. After application, symptoms may take up to 2-3 weeks to disappear. Apply the listed amount in 2-4 gallons of spray per 1000 square feet and add an appropriate soil wetting agent to the spray mix. The turf should be irrigated briefly after application in order for the fungicide to penetrate the thatch. A repeat application may be required after 28 days.

Fusarium Patch (*Microdochium nivale*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. When treating for this disease, if snow cover is not present this product should be used preventively.

Gray Leaf Spot (*Pyricularia grisea*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Gray Snow Mold (*Typhula incarnata*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	14-28	Make 2 applications in late fall just prior to snow cover, 14-28 days apart. For best results prior to extended periods of snow cover, apply 0.55-0.70 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet of treatment area tank mixed with a non-strobilurin fungicide such as iprodione.

Large Patch or Brown Patch of warm season turfgrasses (*Rhizoctonia solani*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	This product will control brown patch in centipedegrass, kikuyu-grass, seashore paspalum, St. Augustinegrass and zoysiagrass (zoysia patch). Make a minimum of two applications sequentially before or immediately after initial symptoms are observed in the fall. It may be necessary to reapply in the spring once greenup commences.

Leaf Spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp., and *Exserohilum* spp.)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. For best results, applications of this product should be rotated with other fungicides effective against Leaf Spot such as iprodione.

Melting Out (*Drechslera poae*)

0.0325 in		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. For best results, applications of this product should be rotated with other fungicides effective against Melting Out including vinclozolin.

Necrotic Ring Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	14-28	This product will assist in controlling necrotic ring spot if tank mixed with a non-strobilurin fungicide such as thiophanate methyl, chlorothalonil or triconazole fungicide. Apply in the fall, winter or spring when conditions promote disease formation.

Pink Patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Make application when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Pink Snow Mold (*Microdochium nivale*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	14-28	Apply 2 applications in late fall just prior to snow cover, 14-28 days apart. For best results prior to extended periods of snow cover, apply 0.55-0.70 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet of treatment area tank mixed with a non-strobilurin fungicide such as iprodione.

Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Pythium Blight (*Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium* spp.)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	10 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. If this disease is already present and pressure is severe, this product should be tank mixed with a non-strobilurin fungicide labeled for use against Pythium Blight.

Pythium Root Dysfunction (*Pythium volutum*, *Pythium* spp.)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	14 – 28	To control this disease, apply this product preventively when environmental conditions favor disease development and prior to seeing symptoms. Once this product is applied, the next application should be of another fungicide effective against Pythium Root Dysfunction. After application, irrigate the treated area.

Rapid Blight (*Labyrinthula terrestris*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. If using the lower application rate listed, the shorter application interval should be used.

Red Thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Make application when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Rhizoctonia leaf or sheath spot (*R. oryzae*, *R. zea*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	This disease may occur on both cool-season and warm-season turf-grass when conditions are warm and humid, and symptoms include brown (necrotic) rings and dry spots. Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development, and addition of a soil-wetting agent may be helpful.

Rust (*Puccinia* spp. and *Uromyces* spp.)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Make application when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Summer Patch (*Magnaporthe poae*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Apply preventively in the spring once soil temperatures at a depth of 2" reach 60-65°F, or as recommended by local experts.

Take-all Patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.7	30.5	28	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. Two applications 28 days apart should be made in the spring and in the fall.

Yellow Tuft / Downy Mildew (*Sclerophthora*)

Use Rate		Application Interval (days)	Instructions
Fluid ounces per 1000 feet ²	Fluid ounces per Acre		
0.4 – 0.7	17.4 – 30.5	14 – 28	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

TURFGRASS DILUTIONS

At a use rate of 0.40 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet:

Gallons per 1000 square feet of spray volume	Fluid ounces per 100 gallons of spray solution
2	20.00
3	13.33
4	10.00

At a use rate of 0.55 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet:

Gallons per 1000 square feet of spray volume	Fluid ounces per 100 gallons of spray solution
2	27.50
3	18.33
4	13.75

At a use rate of 0.70 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet:

Gallons per 1000 square feet of spray volume	Fluid ounces per 100 gallons of spray solution
2	35.00
3	23.33
4	17.50

USE DIRECTIONS FOR PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS AND LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

This product is NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN CALIFORNIA.

This product will control the following aerial, crown rot and foliar diseases in ornamental plants and flower bulbs:

Anthracnose

Downy Mildews

Powdery Mildews

Scab

Blights

Leaf Spots

Rust

Apply before disease has developed and continued at the intervals specified below being sure to follow appropriate guidelines for resistance management. Control may not be achieved if used for eradication or as a late curative treatment, and this product is most effective when used as part of a preventive disease management program.

Uses and Tolerances

Because the manufacture nor the seller cannot test this product on all possible combinations of plant species/cultivars, application techniques and tank mix partners, safety for all ornamental uses cannot be assured. Refer to the table at the end of this label for a list of plant species that have been tested with RightLine CHILL Fungicide. It is the user's responsibility to determine if this product may be used safely prior to widespread use. A test application should be made under the same conditions that are expected for the actual application, and the test plants monitored for a period of 14-days post application for signs of any adverse effects.

Use with Additives

All of the following directions are made based on experience without additives being used since they are not usually needed when applying this product. Only surfactants approved for use with RightLine CHILL Fungicide when applied to ornamentals should be used in tank mixes. Prior to widespread use, a test application should be made using the desired tank mix and the test plants monitored for a period of 14-days post application for signs of any adverse effects. Do NOT use organosilicone based adjuvants with this product or plant injury may result.

Use Restrictions and Limitations for Ornamentals

- Do NOT apply to crops intended for food or feed use.
- Do NOT apply by air in New York State.
- To minimize the potential of resistance to the product being developed, do NOT make more than two sequential applications of this product before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action that is labeled for this use.
- Do NOT apply this product to plants that have been damaged by prior applications of a pesticide.
- When applying outdoors, do NOT apply more 1.5 gallons or 13.37 pounds of this product per acre per year.
- When applying in greenhouses, do NOT make more than 8 applications of this product per year.
- This product may be applied by air ONLY to production ornamentals including forest and conifer nurseries, flower bulb production and field and container nurseries.
- Do NOT apply to greenhouse vegetables intended for crop production or for transplant to outdoor uses.
- Direct application of, or spray drift from, this product to Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegetus*) and Nine bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) may result in injury to the plant.
- Direct application of, or spray drift from, this product to the following grape varieties may result in injury to the plants: Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben and Worden.
- If applied to impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.) and petunia (*Petunia* spp.) when flowering, discoloration of the flowers may occur.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS

Apply this product by aerial equipment, ground sprayer or sprinkler and drip irrigation systems using the rates, timing and instructions below.

Foliar- and Crown-Directed Applications

For light to moderate disease pressure, apply using the lower rates and a 7-day interval or the higher rates and a 14-day interval. When conditions exist that promote disease formation, apply at the higher rates listed on a 7-day interval. Apply as a broadcast or banded-spray to the foliage or crown of the plant until runoff using sufficient water to ensure complete coverage. For best results, complete and thorough coverage of the crown, foliage and base of the plant, as well as the growth media surrounding the crown, is necessary. Repeat applications at the intervals specified in these instructions for as long as necessary, being sure to alternate with other fungicides as instructed in order to prevent resistance development.

Drench Applications

To control certain crown, seedling and soilborne diseases in production ornamentals, apply this product as a drench treatment being sure to obtain thorough coverage and wetting of all parts of the plant as well as the surrounding growth media for best results. Repeat applications at the intervals specified in these instructions for as long as necessary, being sure to alternate with other fungicides as instructed in order to prevent resistance development. Refer to the Drench Treatment Rates to Control Specific Soilborne Diseases for specific instructions.

Because control may not be sufficient, do NOT apply this product after disease symptoms are observed.

ORNAMENTAL APPLICATION RATES AND INTERVALS FOR FOLIAR AND CROWN DISEASES

Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Gloeosporium* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Blossom Blight (*Ophiosphaerella agrostis*)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Crown and Basal Rot (*Fusarium* spp., *Phytophthora* spp., *Pythium* spp., *Rhizoctonia solani*)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. For best results the crown and base of the plant as well as the potting media or soil around the crown must be completely covered by the application. For herbaceous plants use 6.1-9.1 fluid ounces, and for woody ornamentals use 6.1-12.2 fluid ounces.

Downy Mildew (*Peronospora* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
3.0 – 6.1	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp., *Cercospora* spp., *Mycosphaerella* spp., *Myrothecium* spp., *Phyllosticta* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
1.5 – 6.1	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Leaf Spot (*Didymellina* spp., *Ramularia* spp., *Septoria* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
3.0 – 6.1	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Leaf Spot (*Diplocarpon rosae*, *Entomosporium* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. When controlling <i>D. rosae</i> , for best results tank mix with a fungicide containing triazole or mancozeb.

Phytophthora Aerial Blight and Pythium (*Phytophthora* spp., *Pythium* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. For best results the crown and base of the plant as well as the potting media or soil around the crown must be completely covered by the application. For herbaceous plants use 6.1-9.1 fluid ounces, and for woody ornamentals use 6.1-12.2 fluid ounces.

Sudden Oak Death (SOD) (*Phytophthora ramorum*)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
12.2	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. For best results the crown and base of the plant as well as the potting media or soil around the crown must be completely covered by the application. For this disease, apply preventively as a foliar spray being sure to completely cover all stems and foliage. For plants that have leaves that are hard to wet, a wetting agent (spreader-sticker) is recommended. Do NOT apply this product after the appearance of disease. Following two applications of RightLine CHILL Fungicide, rotate to dimethomorph or mefenoxam containing products.

Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe* sp., *Microsphaera* sp., *Oidium* sp., *Phyllactinia* sp., *Podosphaera* sp., *Sphaerotheca* sp., *Uncinula* sp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
3.0 – 6.1	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Rhizoctonia Blight (*Rhizoctonia solani*)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. For best results the crown and base of the plant as well as the potting media or soil around the crown must be completely covered by the application. For herbaceous plants use 6.1-9.1 fluid ounces, and for woody ornamentals use 6.1-12.2 fluid ounces.

Rot – Botrytis Rot (*Botrytis cinerea*, *Botrytis Tulipae*), **Sclerotinia Rot** (*Sclerotinia* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	7 – 14	Applications should be made preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
3.0 – 6.1	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

Rust (*Gymnosporangium* spp., *Melampsora* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development. Use higher rates on <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp. and <i>Melampsora</i> spp.

Scab (*Venturia* spp., *Cladosporium* spp.)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Application Interval (days)*	Instructions
3.0 – 6.1	7 – 14	Apply preventively commencing when conditions are conducive for disease and prior to disease development.

*Use the listed interval when moderate-to-high disease pressure conditions are expected. If disease pressure is non-existent or conditions are unfavorable for infection, the interval may be extended up to 28 days.

DRENCH TREATMENT RATES TO CONTROL SPECIFIED SOILBORNE DISEASE**Soilborne disease** (*Fusarium* spp., *Phytophthora* spp., *Pythium* spp., *Rhizoctonia solani*)

Use Rate in fluid ounces per 100 gallons	Instructions
6.1 – 12.2	Apply as a preventative treatment. For best results the crown and base of the plant as well as the potting media or soil around the crown must be completely covered by the application. Use 6.1 to 12.2 fluid ounces per 100 gallons of this product as a soil drench. Reapply as needed within 7 to 21 days. 6-inch pot suggested drench volume: 200-250 ml per pot.

ORNAMENTAL DILUTIONS

Use Rate Fluid ounces of product per 100 gallons	Spray Volume (ml of product per 4 gallons)	Spray Volume (ml of product per 3 gallons)	Spray Volume (ml of product per 2 gallons)
3.0	3.58	2.66	1.77
6.1	7.22	5.41	3.61
9.1	10.77	8.07	5.38
12.2	14.43	10.82	7.22

RightLine CHILL Fungicide Tolerant Plant Species

Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to RightLine CHILL Fungicide when it is applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
African violet	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	Cherry, flowering, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Cherry, flowering, Mt. Fuji, (Shirotae)	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Mt. Fuji' (Shirotae)
Almond, nonbearing	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Chestnut, American	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	China, rose	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.
Apple, nonbearing	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Chinquapin	<i>Cantanea pumila</i>
Apricot, nonbearing	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> sp.	Citrus, nonbearing	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Ardisia	<i>Ardisia</i> sp.	Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> sp.
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Cone flower	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Ash, red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Coral bells	<i>Heuchera</i> sp.
Asian trache	<i>Losperrum</i> sp.	Cortaderia	<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Cotoneaster, cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Astilbe	<i>Astilbe</i> sp.	Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> sp.
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Cranberry, American	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>
Avens	<i>Geum chiloense</i>	Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria</i> sp.
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Cupid's dart	<i>Catananche cerulean</i>
Bachelor button	<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> sp.
Balloon flower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Barbados lily	<i>Hippeastrum vittatum</i>	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> sp.
Basket-of-gold	<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i>	Deutzia	<i>Deutzia</i> sp.
Bayberry, wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Dietes	<i>Dietes vegeta</i>
Bee balm	<i>Monardia didyma</i>	Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> sp.
Begonia	<i>Begonia x superflorenscl-torium</i>	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> sp.
		Dusty Miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>
Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Echinacea	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Blackberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Elaeagnus, Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.	Elder, water	<i>Sambucus</i> sp.
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	Euonymus	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Blue lily turf	<i>Liriope</i> sp.	Fern, Kimberly Queen	<i>Nephrolepis obliterata</i>
Boxwood, Japanese, common	<i>Buxus</i> – <i>B. japonica</i> , <i>B. sempervirens</i>	Fern, wood	<i>Dryopteris</i> sp.
		Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i> sp.
Brachycome, blue	<i>Brachycome</i> sp.	Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> sp.
Bridal wreath	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia</i> sp.	Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> sp.
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> sp.	Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> sp.
Camellia, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.
Canna	<i>Canna</i> x <i>generalis</i>	Gerbera	<i>Gerbera</i> sp.
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Globe thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>
Chamaecyparis	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Goldbell tree, Chinese	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Cherry, nonbearing	<i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>P. cerasus</i>	Grape, European, non-bearing	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i> sp.	Myrica cerifera	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylopsis</i> sp.	Myrtle	<i>Myrtus</i> sp.
Heavenly bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Narcissus	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	Nectarine, nonbearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Holly, Chinese, Japanese, Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> – <i>I. cornuta</i> , <i>I. crenata</i> , <i>I. vomitoria</i>	Oak, bur, red	<i>Quercus</i> sp. – <i>Q. macrocarpa</i> , <i>Q. rubra</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> sp.	Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> sp.	Olive, fragrant tea	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Impatiens*, New Guinea, balsam, (nonflowering)	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. (nonflowering)	Pansy	<i>Viola</i> sp.
Iris	<i>Iris</i> sp.	Peach, nonbearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Ivy, common, California, English	<i>Hedera</i> sp.	Pear, nonbearing	<i>Pyrus</i> sp.
		Pecan, nonbearing	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Jasmine, star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Periwinkle, perennial	<i>Vinca major, V. minor</i>
Juniper, creeping, Chinese	<i>Juniperus – J. horizontalis, J. chinensis</i>	Petunia*, (nonflowering)	<i>Petunia</i> spp. (nonflowering)
Lamb's ear	<i>Stachys byzantine</i>	Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> sp.
Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Pine, black, white, blue, Mugo	<i>Pinus – P. thunbergiana, P. strobes, P. pinea, P. mugo</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium elatum</i>	Pine, European	<i>Abies alba</i>
Leopard's bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>	Pistachio, nonbearing	<i>Pistacia vera</i>
Leucophyllum	<i>Leucophyllum</i> sp.	Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Lilac, common	<i>Syringa</i> sp.	Plum, nonbearing	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> sp.	Plum, purple leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Liriop, variegated	<i>Liriope muscari variegata</i>	Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Lisianthus	<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i>	Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa, P. deltoides</i>
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i> sp.	Primrose	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Purple ornamental grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Magnolia, star, saucer	<i>Magnolia – M. stellata, M. soulangiana</i>	Purslane	<i>Portulaca</i> sp.
Maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> sp.
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla</i> sp.	Ranunculus	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.
Maple, Amur, Japanese, Norway, sugar, soft, negundo	<i>Acer – A. ginnala, A. palmatum, A. platanoides, A. saccharum, A. saccharinum, A. negundo</i>	Rhaphiolepis	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i> sp.
		Redbud	<i>Cercis</i> sp.
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> sp.	Redtip photinia	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Maudlin, blue	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Redvein enkianthus	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>
Meadow sage	<i>Salvia x superba</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.
Monkey grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Rock cress	<i>Arabis caucasica</i>
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.	Rose	<i>Rosa</i> sp.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Moss, rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Rose mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Mountain laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Ruellia	<i>Ruellia</i> sp.
Russian arborvitae	<i>Microbiota decussata</i>	Sweetspire	<i>Itea</i> sp.
Sage, silverado	<i>Leucophyllum</i> sp.	Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Salvia	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Tick seed	<i>Coreopsis</i> sp.
Scabious, sweet	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> sp.
Sedum	<i>Sedum</i> sp.	Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> sp.
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> sp.	Viburnum, Water elder	<i>Viburnum</i> sp.
Speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Vinca, annual	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Spindle tree, Burning bush	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.	Viola	<i>Viola</i> sp.
Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i> sp.	Wall germander	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> sp.	Walnut tree, black, common	<i>Juglans – J. nigra, J. regia</i>
Spurge, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> sp.
St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> sp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> sp.	Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.

*Impatiens and petunia occasionally have shown discoloration on the flowers following applications of RightLine CHILL Fungicide made directly onto the flowers. Be cautious with application of RightLine CHILL Fungicide when these species are flowering. Not all cultivars and flower colors have been evaluated. Before making applications of RightLine CHILL Fungicide on the entire area, a small area should be treated first to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

Plant Species NOT Tolerant to RightLine CHILL Fungicide

Do not expose these species or varieties to RightLine CHILL Fungicide.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grape Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17) Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden	<i>Vitis</i> sp.
Impatiens – flowering	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Nine bark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Petunia – flowering	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus vegetus</i>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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

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

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

RightLine LLC 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. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or RightLine LLC, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, RIGHTLINE LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither RightLine LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF RIGHTLINE LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF RIGHTLINE LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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