

**FIFRA §2(ee) RECOMMENDATION  
FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**



**For Chemigation applications on Dried Shelled Pea and Bean (Except Soybean) Crop Subgroup 6C and Rapeseed (Canola Varieties ONLY) Crop Subgroup 20A**

<b>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.</li> <li>• The user must refer to the federally approved labels for the above noted product and read and follow all directions for use, restrictions, and precautions.</li> <li>• The user should have this recommendation in its possession at the time of use.</li> <li>• This recommendation for use of this product is permitted under Section 2(ee) of FIFRA and has not been submitted to or been approved by EPA.</li> </ul>

<b>Dried Shelled Pea and Bean (Except Soybean) Crop Subgroup 6C</b>	
<b>Target Disease</b>	<b>Application Rate fl oz/A</b>
Powdery Mildew of pea ( <i>Erysiphepisi</i> ) Sclerotinia White Mold/ Stem Rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> ) Ascochyta Blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> ) Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot ( <i>Ascochyta spp.</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> )	4.2 – 6.7 (0.062 to 0.1 lb ai/A)

<b>RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) applications per year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 13.4 fl oz of product (0.20 lb ai/A) per acre per year. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than two (2) applications of <b>DOMARK 230 ME Fungicide</b> per acre per year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6.7 fl oz/A (0.1 lb ai/A) per single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days (retreatment interval) of the initial application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14 day PHI).</li> </ul>

**Crop Subgroup 6C. Dried shelled pea and bean (except soybean) subgroup.**  
 Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus* spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); (*Phaseolus* spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean; tepary bean; bean (*Vigna* spp.) (includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea; guar; lablab bean; lentil; pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes field pea); pigeon pea.

<b>Rapeseed (Canola Varieties ONLY)</b>	
<b>Crop Subgroup 20A</b>	
<b>Target Disease</b>	<b>Applicaiton Rate fl oz/A</b>
Sclerotinia Stem Rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)	4.2 – 6.7 (0.062 to 0.1 lb ai/A)
<b>RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 13.4 fl oz of product (0.20 lb ai/A) per acre per year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than two (2) applications of <b>DOMARK 230 ME Fungicide</b> per acre per year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6.7 fl oz/A (0.1 lb ai/A) per single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 7 days (retreatment interval) of the initial application.</li> </ul> <p>NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.</p>	
<b>CROP LIST: CROP SUBGROUP 20A (RAPESEED (CANOLA VARIETIES ONLY)): Borage; Canola, Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Sesame; Sweet Rocket Cultivars, Varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</b>	

**CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS**

**DOMARK 230 ME FUNGICIDE** may be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is advised.

- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation system.
- **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, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other irrigation 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 if the need arises.

**Prevent the movement of DOMARK 230 ME FUNGICIDE into the soil**

- Minimize pesticide contact with the soil surface by chemigating above the crop canopy.
- Stop chemigation when pesticide mixture is observed running off crop surfaces or after 0.25 inches of water has been applied, whichever occurs first.
- Allow for sufficient time after chemigation for crop surfaces to dry prior to expected rainfall or to irrigation applied above the crop canopy.

**Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems**

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced- pressure zone, 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, 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 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 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.

#### **Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems Cont.**

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, including positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

#### **Sprinkler Chemigation**

- 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 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, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

**Produced For:**  
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