



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	82.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	
TOTAL 1	

(82.5% Water Dispersible Granules)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER—PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

	FIRST AID
If in eyes:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.
	• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
	• Rinse eye only with water. Do not put eye drops, drugs, or ointments in eyes unless
	specifically recommended by a medical doctor or a poison control center.
	• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	Move person to fresh air.
	• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration,
	preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
	Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin	Take off contaminated clothing.
or clothing:	
	Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Possible mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage; chemical absorbents are recommended to reduce absorption of the product. Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids. If in eyes, the upper and lower lids should be retracted and irrigated, and any particulate matter should be carefully removed from the conjunctival fornix. Irrigation should be continued until the conjunctival sac is neutral on pH testing with universal indicator paper. Fluroscein staining is required to reveal the extent of corneal or conjunctival epithelial loss. Topical antibiotic ointments are indicated when corneal epithelial damage is identified. Use of steroid eye drops is not advocated unless expressly requested by an Ophthalmologist.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet. Read entire label carefully and use only as directed.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-965 EPA EST. NO. 50534-TX-001 NET CONTENTS 5 LBS. (2.26 KG)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER—PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

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

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- protective eyewear
- chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- chemical resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading
- dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C) or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter
- For exposures in enclosed areas, such as a greenhouse, applicators and other handlers must wear a respirator with an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.

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

Engineering Control 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 PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Ensign® 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published supplemental labeling recommendations for this product.

Agricultural Uses

For use to control diseases on turf in sod farms and commercial seed production farms and ornamentals in production operations such as farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, or pets either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval (REI). 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 workers to enter treated areas during the restricted entry interval 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective evewear
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

- 1. At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS-required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
- 2. Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
 - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
 - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out
 of their eyes
 - that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water
 - how to operate the eyeflush container.

Non-Agricultural Uses

For use to control diseases on turf on golf courses, lawns around commercial and industrial buildings, and professional and collegiate athletic fields.

For use to control diseases on ornamentals on golf courses and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

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 the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. This product is recommended for use in programs which are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Resistance Management

Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Some other fungicides which are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site mode of fungicidal action. This product, with a multi-site mode of action, may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your Federal or State Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of this product in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

Tank Mix Precautions and Instructions

DO NOT combine Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. DO NOT combine Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide with Dipel®, Latron B-1956®, or Latron AG-98®, horticultural oil, and products containing xylene as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some species on this label.

The required amount of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of this product in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

When tank mixing other products with Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide, follow the proper sequence of adding products to the spray tank. Add wettable powders or water dispersible granules such as Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide to the water in the tank first, followed by flowable products, and then emulsifiable concentrates. Provide sufficient mechanical or bypass agitation during mixing and application.

When tank mixing, observe all directions, precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or your local or State agricultural authorities for compatibility information. It is impossible to test every species and variety of plants under all conditions.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, play-grounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e. elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

Agricultural Use Sites Only (sod farms, farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses): This product must not be applied within 150 feet for aerial and airblast applications or 25 feet for ground applications of marine/estuarine water bodies, unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

Spray Drift Precautions

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or applications using dry formulations.

- 1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supercede the mandatory label requirements.]

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable conditions (see Wind, Temperature).

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION

Application and Calibration Techniques for Chemigation

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not use Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide through sprinkler irrigation equipment on golf courses.

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.

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.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Always inject Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

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, 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 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.
- 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 no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

- 6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- 7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Posting

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

Specific Chemigation Instructions

Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2 to 3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide for acreage to be covered into the same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line Venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this product plus water in the

injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration. Agitation is recommended. Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

TURF

Always use Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, play-grounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (ie., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

Sod Farms:

Do not use for sodfarms at application rates greater than 13 pounds of active ingredient, per acre, per year. Do not apply more than 15.8 pounds per acre (5.8 ounces per 1,000 square feet) of this product per growing season (13 pounds active ingredient per acre per growing season). The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates up to 8.8 pounds per acre (3.2 ounces per 1,000 square feet) of this product (7.3 pounds active ingredient per acre) is 7 days. Do not apply more than one application of a rate greater than 8.8 pounds per acre (3.2 ounces per 1,000 square feet) of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide (7.3 pounds active ingredient per acre) per growing season. The maximum single application rate is 8.8 pounds per acre (3.2 ounces per 1,000 square feet) of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide (7.3 pounds active ingredient per acre).

Apply Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide in 90 to 450 gallons of water per acre (2 to 10 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet) for tees and greens and 30 to 450 gallons of water per acre (0.7 to 10 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet) for all other turf. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist.

Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

		Pre-Disease Rates	Post-Disease Rates
Diseases Controlled Pathogen(s)	Application Interval (days)	oz product/ 1,000 sq ft	oz product/ 1,000 sq ft
Dollar Spot	, , ,		_
Sclerotinia homeocarpa	7 to 10	1.0 ^a to 1.8	_
<i>Lanzia</i> spp.	7 to 21	1.8 to 3.25	_
<i>Moellerodiscus</i> spp.	14	_	3.7 to 5.0
Leaf Spot, Melting-Out, Brown Blight <i>Drechslera</i> spp.			
(including <i>D. poae, D. siccans</i>)	7 to 10	1.8	_
Bipolaris sorokiniana	7 to 21	1.8 to 3.25	_
<i>Curvularia</i> spp.	14	_	3.7 to 5.0
Brown Patch			
Rhizoctonia solani			
R. zeae	7 to 14	1.8 to 3.25	_
R. cerealis	14		3.7 to 5.0

		Pre-Disease Rates	Post-Disease Rates
Diseases Controlled Pathogen(s)	Application Interval (days)	oz product/ 1,000 sq ft	oz product/ 1,000 sq ft
Gray Leaf Spot	, , ,	<u>-</u>	-
Pyricularia grisea	7 to 10	1.8 to 3.25	_
P. oryzae	14	_	3.7 to 5.0
Red Thread	7 to 10	1.8 to 3.25	_
Laetisaria fuciformis	14	3.25 to 5.0	5.0
Anthracnose	7 to 14	2.75 to 3.25	_
Colletotrichum graminicola	14	3.25 to 5.0	_
Copper Spot			
Gloeocercospora sorghi	14	3.7 to 5.0	5.0
Stem Rust			
Puccinia graminis	14	3.7 to 5.0	5.0
Dichondra Leaf Spot (CA only)			
_Alternaria spp.	14	3.7 to 5.0	5.0
Gray Snow Mold ^b			
<i>Typhula</i> spp.	30c	5.0	_
Pink Snow Mold ^d			
Fusarium Patch			
Microdochium nivale	21 to 28 ^e	5.0	_
Algae (algal scum)	7 to 14	1.8 to 5.0	5.0

aLow rate is not effective on intensively mowed turfgrasses such as golf course tees and greens.

Conversion Chart for Turf Rates

		101011 011411 101 1411 114100	
oz product/ 1,000 sq ft	lbs product/A	lbs AI/A	
1.0	2.5	2.1	
1.8	5.0	4.1	
2.75	7.5	6.2	
3.25	8.8	7.3	
3.7	10.0	8.25	
5.0	13.6	11.3	·

Turf Restrictions

- For rates up to and including 3.25 ozs/1,000 sq ft,
 - The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days.
- For rates greater than 3.25 ozs/1,000 sq ft,
 - Limit of two applications per year on Tees and Greens.
 - The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days.
 - Limit of one application per year on All Other Turf.
- Maximum single application rate of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide: 5.0 ozs/1,000 sq ft.

bApply before snow cover in autumn in 2 to 10 gals of carrier/1,000 sq ft.

^cTees and Greens: If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, you may make a second application.

dDo not apply on top of snow. Apply in combination with Banner MAXX®, Heritage®, Medallion® or with products containing iprodione.

eTees and Greens: If conditions are favorable for *Fusarium*, you may make a second application.

• Maximum amount of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide per growing season:

	oz/1000 sq ft	lbs/A	lbs Al/A
Greens	32.5	88.5	73
Tees	23.0	63.0	52
Fairways and Roughs	11.6	31.5	26
All Other Turf	5.8	15.8	13

- Do not use Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide on fine fescue turf due to the potential for phytotoxicity or turfgrass injury.
- Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry.
- Sod farm turf treated with Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and palletized.

Ornamental Plants

Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, and residential and commercial landscapes.

Apply Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide at a rate of 1.4 pounds (1.16 pounds active ingredient) per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in the tables below. Do not apply more than 44 pounds of this product (36.4 pounds active ingredient) per acre per growing season to field grown ornamentals.

Apply in a spray to run-off, when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, apply Turf & Ornamental Fungicide at 7 day intervals. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Apply this product when plants are dry or nearly dry.

Do not apply Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide through high pressure spray equipment. Do not use mistblowers, cold fog, or other fogging application equipment when making applications of this product in greenhouses.

Do not eat edible parts from treated ornamental plants referred to in this Ornamental Plants section.

Table 1. Ornamentals recommended for treatment with Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide

The numbers in parenthesis refer to fungal diseases in Table 2 controlled by Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide.

Broadleaf Shrubs And Trees

Andromeda (Pieris) (4)	Flowering Cherry (1,2)	Photinia (1)
Ash (Fraxinus) (1)	Flowering Peach (1,2)	Poplar (1)
Aspen (1)	Flowering Plum (1,2)	Privet (Ligustrum) (1)
Azalea (1,2,4)	Flowering Quince (1,2)	Rhododendron (1,2,4)
Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1)	Hawthorn (1,6)	Sand Cherry (1,2)
Cherry-Laurel (1)	Holly (1)	Sequoia (1)
Crabapple (1,6,8)	Lilac (5)	Spiraea (1)
Dogwood (1)	Magnolia (1)	Sycamore, Planetree (1)
Eucalyptus (3)	Maple (1)	Viburnum (5)
Euonymus (1)	Mountain Laurel (1)	Walnut (Juglans) (1)
Firethorn (Pyracantha) (1)	Oak (red group only) (1,7)	
Flowering Almond (1,2)	Oregon-Grape (Mahonia) (6)	Cont'd.next page

Flowering Plants^a, Bulbs, and Corms

Arabian Violet (2) Geranium (1.6) Narcissus (1) Begonia (1) Gladiolus (1,2) Pansy (1) Caladium (1) Hollyhock (6) Petunia (1,4) Hydrangea (foliage only) (1.6) Camellia (2) Phlox (1) Carnation (1,2) Iris (1,2) Poinsettia^b (1) Chrysanthemum (1,2) Iris, Bulbous (1) Rose^c (1) Crocus (1) Lily (1) Statice (1) Daffodil (1) Lily, Asiatic (1) Tulip (1) Zinnia (1.5) Daisy (1) Marigold (1)

Foliage Plants

Aglaonema (1) Ficus (1) Peperomia (1) Areca palm (1) Lipstick plant (1) Philodendron (1.4) Ming aralia (1) Artemesia (1) Prayer plant (Maranta) (1) Dumbcane (Diffenbachia) (1) Oyster plant (Rhoeo) (1) Syngonium (1) Pachysandra^d (1) Zebra plant (Aphelandra) (1) Dracaena (1) Fatsia (Aralia) (1) Parlor palm (Chamaedorea) (1)

Table 2.

Diseases Controlled with Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide

1. Leaf spots/Foliar blights:

Actinopelte leaf spot Corvnespora leaf spot Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight Coryneum blight (shothole) Mycosphaerella ray blight Alternaria leaf spot/leaf blight Anthracnose leaf blotch, spot Curvularia leaf spot Myrothecium leafspot, brown rot Anthracnose (Discula) blight Cylindrosporium leaf spot Nematostoma leaf blight Ascochyta blight Dactylaria leaf spot Phyllosticta leaf spot Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) leaf Didymellina leaf spot Ramularia leaf spot Drechslera leaf spot Rhizoctonia web blight Fabraea (Entomosporium) leaf spot Black spot on roses Septoria leaf spot Botrytis leaf spot, leaf blight Fusarium leaf spot Sphaeropsis leaf spot Stagonospora leaf scorch Cephalosporium leaf spot Gloeosporium black leaf spot Cercospora leaf spot Ink spot (Drechslera) Tan leafspot (Curvularia) Cercosporidium leaf spot Volutella leaf blight Marssonina leaf spot

2. Flower spots/blights:

- 3. Cylindrocladium stem canker
- 4. Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback
- 5. Powdery mildews:

Erysiphe cichoracearum Microsphaera spp.

6. Rusts:

Gymnosporangium spp. Pucciniastrum hydrangeae Puccinia spp.

- 7. Taphrina blister
- 8. Scab (Venturia inaequalis)

^aAvoid applications during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable. ^bDiscontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts. ^cUse 1 lb Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide (0.825 lbs Al)/100 gals of water. ^dUse 2.5 lbs of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide (2.1 lbs Al)/100 gals of water.

Plant Safety

Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide has been shown to be safe when applied at the recommended rates to the ornamental plants listed in the following tables. However, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to this product. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing at the recommended rates to ensure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

Do not apply Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera, as multiple applications may cause phytotoxic responses.

Do not apply Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide to ferns.

Table 3.

The following ornamental plant species that have been tested with Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide at recommended rates did not exhibit phytotoxicity.

Common Name

Peacock Plant Aechmea Croton Aluminum Plant False Aralia Piggy-back Plant Aster Flame Violet Purple Passion Vine Baby's Breath Gerbera Daisv Silver-nerve Plant Birdsnest Sansevieria Golden Pothos, Scindapsus Spineless Yucca Bleeding Heart **Impatiens** Ti Plant Bougainvillea Jade Plant Venus Fly Trap Wax Plant Caladium Japanese Holly

Chinese Holly Natal Plum

Christmas Cactus Norfolk Island Pine

Bulb and Corm Dip

Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide may be used to control bulb and corm diseases of ornamental flow-

ering plants.

Crop	Diseases	lbs product/ 100 gals*	Application Directions
Caladium Crocus Daffodils Iris Lily (bulb) Tulips	Basal rot Neck rot Other bulb rot diseases caused by: Mucor spp. Zygorrhynchus spp. Rhizopus spp. Curvularia spp. Rhizoctonia spp. Fusarium oxysporum	2.5 to 5.0	Dip bulbs from 15 minutes up to 4 hrs prior to planting. Add the recommended diluted mixture of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide to the dip tanks to maintain dip solution at levels needed to achieve complete bulb coverage.
Gladiolus	Botrytis spp. Curvularia spp.	2.5	Recharge dip tanks with 0.3 lbs product/20,000 corms. Treat corms once before storage and once before planting. Allow to drain and dry before handling corms.

Application of Dip Tank Treatment Water: Spent dip tank treatment water may be applied using ground equipment to bulb fields for basal, neck or other bulb rots.

Conifers

Apply Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy.

Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide may be applied with aircraft. The minimum volume for application by aircraft to forest nurseries, forest stands, and Christmas trees is 10 gallons per acre. The minimum volume for application by ground equipment to conifer nursery beds is 5 gallons per acre. For conifers, the maximum volume is 100 gallons per acre.

When concentrate sprays are used or when treating immature trees, the lower rate of Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide listed may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Do not apply Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide through high pressure spray equipment. Do not use mistblowers, cold fog, or other fogging application equipment when making applications of this product in greenhouses.

Do not use on blue spruce.

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Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Acre	100 Gals*	Application Directions
Conifers (pines, spruces, Douglas firs)	Swiss needlecast (Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii)	2.5 to 5.0 (2.1 to 4.1)	2.5 to 5.0 (2.1 to 4.1)	Single application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands, make one shoot application in the spring when new growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length.
,	Scleroderris canker (pines) (Gremmeniella abietina) Swiss needlecast (P. gaeumannii)	1.25 to 2.5 (1.0 to 2.1)	1.25 to 2.5 (1.0 to 2.1)	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3 week schedule.
	Sirococcus tip blight (S. conigenus) Rhizosphaera needlecast (spruces) (Rhizosphaera spp.) Scirrhia brown spot (pines) (Mycosphaerella dearnessii)	1.8 to 3.2 (1.5 to 2.6) 5.0 (4.1)	1.8 to 3.2 (1.5 to 2.6) 5.0 (4.1)	
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecasts (pines)	2.5 to 5.0 (2.1 to 4.1)	2.5 to 5.0 (2.1 to 4.1)	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 wk intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.

		Lbs Product/ (lbs Al per)		
Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Acre	100 Gals*	Application Directions
Conifers (pines, spruces, Douglas firs) cont'd.:	Rhabdocline needlecast (Douglas fir)	1.4 to 2.5 (1.1 to 2.1)	1.4 to 2.5 (1.1 to 2.1)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 wk intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 wks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 wk schedule.
	Botrytis seedling blight Phoma twig blight	1.4 to 2.5 (1.1 to 2.1)	1.4 to 2.5 (1.1 to 2.1)	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.
	Autoecious needle rust (Weir's cushion) (spruce)	5.0 (4.1)	5.0 (4.1)	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7 to 10 day intervals.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 20 lbs Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide (16.5 lbs AI)/A during each growing season.
- The minimum re-treatment interval for established trees is 21 days.
- The minimum re-treatment interval in nursery beds is 7 days.

Nurseries, Gardens and Landscapes

Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide may be applied by ground application to plants in production nurseries, gardens, and landscapes to control certain diseases. Follow pre-harvest interval following applications prior to consuming fruits, nuts, or other produce from the treated areas.

Fruit and Nut Trees

Apply Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. For fruit and nut trees, the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions. Apply by ground equipment only.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

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

		Lbs. Product/ (lbs Al per)		
Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Acre	100 Gals*	Application Directions
Almonds	Blossom Blight/brown rot (Monilinia spp.) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus) Scab (Venturia carpophila)	3.6 (3.0)	1.2 (1.0)	Use water volumes of 20 to 300 gals/A. For blossom blight, begin application at popcorn (pink bud) and follow with an application at full bloom. If weather is still conducive for disease development, another application may be made at petal fall. For control of shothole, make an application in the autumn at leaf fall. In the spring, make the first application at budbreak, followed by an application at shuck split to control nut infections and to control scab.

Specific Use Restrictions:

Do not apply more than 22.5 lbs of this product (18.75 lbs Al)/A during each growing season.
Do not apply with 150 days of harvest

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Filberts	Eastern filbert blight	3.6	1.2	Use a water volume of 20 to 300
(Hazelnuts)	(Anisogramma anomala)	(3.0)	(1.0)	gals/A. Begin applications at the onset of disease or when weather conditions favor disease development. Make applications on a 14 to 28 day schedule, using the shorter interval under heavy disease pressure (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days).

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 11 lbs of this product (9 lbs Al)/A during each growing season.
- Do not apply with 120 days of harvest.
- Do not apply through irrigation.
- Do not apply with oils, other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers.
- Do not apply within one week of an oil-based pesticide application.

Peach	Leaf curl	2.8 to 3.8	0.9 to 1.25	For best control of both diseases, apply
Nectarine	(Taphrina deformans)	(2.3 to 3.1)	(0.75 to 1.0)	at leaf fall in late autumn, using
Apricot				sufficient water and proper sprayer
Cherry	Shot hole			calibration to obtain uniform coverage.
Plum	(Wilsonomyces			When conditions favor high disease
Prune	carpophilus)			levels, use the high rate of application
				and apply once or twice more in mid to
				late winter before budswell. If the leaf
				fall application is not practical,
				application of this product for control
				of leaf curl may be made at any time
				prior to budswell the following spring.
				Where shothole occurs, also apply at
				budbreak to protect newly emerging
				leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit
				infections.

		Lbs. Product/ (lbs Al per)		
Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Acre	100 Gals*	Application Directions
Peach Nectarine Apricot Cherry Plum Prune cont'd.:	Lacy (russet) scab (plum/prune) Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2.8 to 3.8 (2.3 to 3.1)	0.9 to 1.25 (0.75 to 1.0)	Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.
	Cherry leaf spot (Blumeriella jaapi) Scab (Cladosporium carpophilum) Black knot (cherry, plum) (Apiosporina morbosa)	2.8 to 3.8 (2.3 to 3.1)	0.9 to 1.25 (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. Do not apply this product after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10 to 14 days later.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 18.8 lbs of this product (15.5 lbs AI)/A during each growing season.
- Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide may be applied the day of harvest.
 The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.

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Pistachio	Botyrosphaeria Blight	5.4	2.7	Use a water volume of 20 to 200
	(B. dothidea)	(4.5)	(2.2)	gals/A. Make the first application at
				the beginning of the blossom period
	Suppression:			followed by an application at full
	Alternaria late blight			bloom. Make additional applications
	(A. alternata)			as required on a 28-day schedule
				(the minimum re-treatment interval
	Septoria leaf spot	3.6 to 5.4	1.8 to 2.7	is 28 days). For Septoria and Botrytis,
	(S. pistacina)	(3.0 to 4.5)	(1.5 to 2.2)	use the higher rate if disease pressure
				is severe.
	Botrytis blight			NOTE: Use of this product may result in
	(B. cinerea)			speckling or reddening of the fruit hull
				(epicarp). This effect is superficial and
				has not resulted in any change in nut
				quality.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 27 lbs Ensign 82.5% Turf & Ornamental Fungicide (22.5 lbs AI)/season.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a dry place.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC — 1-800-424-9300.

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