

SPECIMEN LABEL



Broad Spectrum Bactericide/Fungicide

For Use on Crops, Turf and Ornamentals

Active Ingredients:

Mono- and di-potassium salts of phosphorus acid*.....27.1%

*contains 17.7% phosphorus acid by wt.

Hydrogen Peroxide.....14.0%

Other Ingredients:.....58.9%

Total:.....100.0%

*Contains 2.96 pounds/gallon of mono- and di-potassium salts of phosphorous acid, equivalent to 1.93 pounds of phosphorous acid per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

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

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 – 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

EPA Registration No. 70299-22

EPA Establishment No. 067441-IL-001

Sold by: BioSafe Systems, LLC 22 Meadow Street, East Hartford, CT 06108 1.888.273.3088 (toll-free)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes skin burns. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. This pesticide is toxic to birds. This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites.

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 through any irrigation system unless the chemigation instructions on this label are followed. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours. PPE required for early entry into 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

For field applications:

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

Engineering Controls Statement: 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) (4-5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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. For other uses including golf courses and other non-agricultural uses, do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

- Mixing this product with certain surfactants, foliar fertilizers, or other pesticides can cause crop injury. Determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Evaluate 3 to 7 days later for adverse effects.
- Do not use at higher than labeled dilution rates as leaf burn may result. Not every species or variety of ornamental plant has been tested for its tolerance to this product. Since OxiPhos® has not been tested all plant species, it is always advisable to test OxiPhos on a few plants before treating large numbers.
- Determine the compatibility of this product with any other product by mixing approximately 1 pint of this product spray solution with other products in the same proportion and order as the contemplated use. The mixture will typically show signs of incompatibility within 5 to 15 minutes. Do not use this mixture if any signs of incompatibility appear. If a tank mixture is being considered, read and follow all directions and precautions on this product label and on the labels of any products that will be used in the tank mixture
- Mixing of this product with other products has been known to increase the salt content and the potential for fruit burn. Environmental factors that could exasperate burn potential include applying product during the following conditions: 1) temperatures above 90°F, 2)

shortly after a rain event, 3) during color break of the fruit. Apply with extreme caution when these conditions exist. Determine crop sensitivity to these factors by spraying small areas of foliage and fruit. Evaluate 7 to 10 days later for adverse effects.

Application Instructions

Crops and Diseases (Alphabetical by Crop Grouping)

Crops	Disease	Application Method	Dilution Rate	Application Rate	Directions
Alfalfa	Bacterial Wilt Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl.oz of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Asparagus	Crown Rot and Asparagus Spear Lime (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply to ferns that have 2 to 3 inches of new growth. Do not apply to ferns that are starting to die down. Established plantings, start applications when conditions are favorable to disease (cool wet conditions). Ensure thorough coverage.
Avocado	Bacterial Canker Bacterial Fruit Spot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Pre-Bloom: Apply when bloom buds swell and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom. For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
	Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water	Spray to run-off as required
		Tree Injection		1/8 fl. oz. diluted with 1/2 fl. oz. of water per yard of canopy diameter.	Inject trees at spring flush maturity. Repeat treatment in February or March.
	Rootrot (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water.	Apply 2-2 1/2 gallons of spray solution per adult tree. Start applications in spring, up to 4 applications a year at two-month intervals. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Canker (<i>Phytophthora citricola</i>)	Trunk Spray	1:16	8.0 fl.oz of OxiPhos per gallon of water	Completely wet the trunk and lesions using sufficient spray volume.
Bananas Plantains	Bacterial Wilt Bugtok Finger Tip Rot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Berries, such as: Blackberry, Blueberry, Raspberry	Angular Leaf Spot Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
	Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water	Start applications when cool wet conditions occur which favor disease development. Spring application: First application after bud breaks and repeat at 2-month intervals. Do not exceed 4 applications per season.
Bulb Vegetables, such as: Garlic, Green Onions, Leeks,	Bacterial Soft Rot Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.

Onions, Scallions, Shallots					
Cereal Grains & Commodities such as: Barley, Corn field), Millet, Oats, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (Milo), Soybeans, Sweet Corn, Wheat, Wild Rice	Bacterial Blight Bacterial Leaf Blight Downy Mildew Sorghum Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Citrus Crops, such as: Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Limes, Orange, Tangerine	Phytophthora Citrus Canker	Foliar Spray	1:300 1:500	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre 25.6 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Coffee	Bacterial Blight	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Cole Crops, such as: Broccoli, Brussels, Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Kale	Black Rot Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water	1 to 3 week intervals between applications when conditions favor disease development (cool, moist weather). Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Cotton	Pythium Bacterial Blight	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Cranberries	Bacterial Stem Canker	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Cucurbit crops, such as: Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkin, Squash	Sudden Wilt-Root and Fruit Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella melonis</i>) Downy Mildew <i>Phytophthora</i> Pythium Rot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Repeat as necessary. Entire spray coverage of plant required. Do not exceed a total of 6 applications during the season.

Fruiting Vegetables, such as: Eggplant, Peppers, Tomatoes, Tomatillos	Late Blight and root rot <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> and <i>Phytophthora</i> spp) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella melonis</i>) Bacterial Wilt	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For specific application instructions, see <u>Fruiting Vegetables Application Instructions</u> .
Grapes	Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Spray time is critical. Start applying OxiPhos when conditions favor disease development. Ensure spray coverage is adequate.
Herbs and Spices, such as: Basil, Chives, Cilantro, Coriander, Dill, Mint, Rosemary, Sage	Downy Mildew Pythium Rot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Hops	Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Kiwi	<i>Phytophthora</i> Crown Rot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Leafy Vegetables, such as: Arugula, Celery, Chickory Root, Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Spinach, Rhubarb, Radicchio, Swiss Chard	Downy Mildew <i>Phytophthora</i>	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Ensure spray coverage is adequate. For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure increases.
Legumes, such as: Chick Peas, Dry Beans, Lima Beans, Peas, Snap Beans	Downy Mildew Bacterial Blight <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Ensure good coverage. Apply at 7-14 day interval after plant emergence, as needed.
Mango	Bacterial Canker Bacterial Fruit Rot <i>Anthraco</i>	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply at 14 day interval during blossom period and then monthly at harvest. Ensure spray coverage is adequate.
Mushrooms	Bacterial Blotch	Foliar Spray	1:500	0.256 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per gallon of water; apply 6 gallons of solution per 1,000 sq. ft.	Ensure spray coverage is adequate. For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule until harvest.

Papaya	Phytophthora Blight	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Pre-Bloom: Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom. Curative: Apply consecutive applications until control is achieved and then follow directions for preventative treatment.
Peanuts	Bacterial Wilt Damping-off and Root Rot (<i>Pythium</i> and <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Ensure spray coverage is adequate. Apply at 7-14 day intervals as necessary.
Pineapple	Bacterial Heart Rot Pink Fruit Soft Rot Phytophthora Root and Heart Rot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply when conditions favor disease. Ensure thorough coverage of plants and fruit.
Pome Fruits, such as: Apples, Pears, Loquats, Mayhews, Quince	Bacterial Spot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Ensure spray coverage is adequate. For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule until harvest.
	Apple Black Spot or Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply when conditions are optimal for Black Spot outbreak. Total of 10 applications at 10-12 day intervals. First application at open cluster and last application at fifth cover or fruit at 2.0-2.5 inch diameter.
	Root and Collar Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Fire Blight (<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Ensure spray coverage is adequate. Maintain 1-2 month interval between treatments.
Potatoes Pre-Harvest	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply as a preventative foliar application at 5-7 day interval, starting at 5-6 weeks after seeding. Thorough coverage is required.
	Storage Rot Diseases: Pink Rot (<i>Phytophthora erythroseptica</i>)	In-furrow	1:25- 1:100	1.28-5.12 fl.oz of OxiPhos per gallon of water	Apply as a band at planting directly over the seed pieces prior to row closure in a minimum of 3 gallons per acre. Use higher rate when conditions are congenial for disease development or when the disease pressure is high. Apply in combination with mefanoxam when disease conditions are severe or if the field has a history of disease.
	Late Blight Tuber Rot (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Pythium Leak (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)				
Potatoes Post-Harvest	Pink Rot (<i>Phytophthora erythroseptica</i>) Late Blight Tuber Rot (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Pythium Leak (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) Bacteria Soft Rot Early Blight Fusarium Tuber Rot Silver Scurf	Post-harvest Spray or Fog Injection into humidification water	1:25- 1:100	1.28-5.12 fl.oz of OxiPhos per gallon of water	Use 0.5-2.0 gallons of diluted solution per ton of potatoes. Ensure complete and even coverage.

Root & Tuber Vegetables, such as: Artichokes, Beets, Carrots, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsnip, Radish Rutabaga, Sugar Beets, Sweet Potatoes (Refer to Potato Section), Taro, Turnips, Yams	Bacterial Leaf Blight Bacterial Leaf Spot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Ensure spray coverage is adequate. For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule until harvest.
Stone Fruits, such as: Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Prunes	Bacterial Spot Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	Pre-Bloom: Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom.
	Root and Collar Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	Preventive: Begin applications before disease appears. Spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Ensure spray coverage is adequate. Apply three times during the season 1. Spring 2. Mid-summer 3. Fall, post-harvest.
	Almond Pruning-Wound Cankers (<i>Phytophthora syringae</i> .)	Paint or Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	Apply to pruning wound and surrounding area. Ensure area is thoroughly wet.
Strawberries	Angular Leaf Spot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For preventive sprays, spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Ensure spray coverage is adequate.
	Red Stele (<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i>)	Pre-planting dip	1:500	0.256 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per gallon of water	Dip planting material in the solution for 30 minutes.
	Leather Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	For annual crops, apply first treatment at 2-3 weeks post-planting. Repeat at 1-2 month intervals as needed. For Perennial crops, apply first treatment during spring growth flush and repeat at 1-2 month intervals as needed.

Tobacco (Float Beds)	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.		1:1,000	12.8 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water	
Tree Nuts, such as: Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Cashews, Filberts, Macadamias, Pecans, Pistachios, Walnuts	Bacterial Blight Bacterial Canker	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	Pre-Bloom: Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom. Preventive: Begin applications before disease appears. Spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Ensure spray coverage is adequate.
	Root and Collar Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	Apply three times during the season 1. Spring 2. Mid-summer 3. Fall, post-harvest.
	Almond Pruning-Wound Cankers (<i>Phytophthora syringae</i> .)	Paint or Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	Apply to pruning wound and surrounding area. Ensure area is thoroughly wet.
	Macadamia nuts: Raceme blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat as needed at 14-21 day interval.
Tropical Fruit, such as: Casaba, Coconut, Dates, Guava, Passion Fruit, Poi, Star Fruit	Bacterial Black Spot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre.	Pre-Bloom: Begin applications at ¼ - ½ inch green tip and continue on a five to seven day schedule through bloom. Preventive: Begin applications before disease appears. Spray on a 7-14 day schedule. Ensure spray coverage is adequate.
	Coconut: Bud Rot-Nut Fall (<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i>)	Injection		1/3 to 1.0 fl.oz per tree	Dilute OxiPhos with water to give final injection volume of 1 fl.oz to 2.0 fl.oz of water and OxiPhos. Inject into the trunk or root system.

ORNAMENTALS

Apply this product for effective control of Bacterial blight caused by certain pathovars of *Xanthomonas campestris*, Downy mildew, Diseases caused by *Phytophthora* spp and *Pythium* spp, and Sudden Oak Death of Ornamentals in landscapes. Apply OxiPhos Fungicide/Bactericide to plants such as Aglaonema, Aphelandra, Arborvitae, Azaleas, Bougainvillea, Boxwood, Cattelya skinneri, Ceanothus, Cotoneaster, Cissus, Dffenbachia, English ivy, Eucalyptus, Ficus, Hibiscus, Japanese andromeda, Japanese Holly, Leather leaf Fern, Peperomia, Photinia, Pittosporum, Philodendron, Pieris, Pothos, Rhododendron, Roses (container, landscape, mini varieties), Schefflera, Sedum, Sempervivum, Syngonium, Spathiphyllum, Taxus media, and Zygocactus. Make applications before disease development and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. Use higher rate of application when disease pressure is severe. To prevent plant injury, do not exceed the rates or application frequency. Do not apply to plants that are heat or moisture stressed.

Disease	Application Method	Dilution Rate	Application Rate	Directions
Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl.oz of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat as needed at 7-14 day interval. Ensure thorough wetness of all foliage.

Bacterial Blight	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat as needed at 7-14 day interval. Ensure thorough wetness of all foliage.
<i>Phytophthora</i> spp and <i>Pythium</i> spp.	Soil Drench	1:3,000	4.3 fl.oz of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water.	Apply 25 gallons of finished solution to an area of 100 square feet. Limit one application per month.
	Transplant Dip	1:500	25.6 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water	Dip the transplants for two minutes immediately before transplanting. Ensure root mass is thoroughly wet.

BEDDING PLANTS

Apply OxiPhos Fungicide/ Bactericide for effective control of downy mildew and diseases caused by *Phytophthora* spp and *Pythium* spp in Bedding Plants. Use on bedding plant species such as Ageratum, Algerian Ivy, Anthurium, Artemesia, Aster, Begonia, Baby's Breath, Caladium, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Coleus, Daisy, Delphinium, Easter Lily, English Ivy, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Geranium, Gloxinia, Impatiens, Marigold, Petunia, Pansy, Phlox, Pinks, Poinsettia, Primrose, Prostrate Rosemary, Salvia, Snapdragon, Vinca, Verbena, and Zinnia. Make applications before disease development and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. Use higher rate of application when disease pressure is severe. To prevent plant injury, do not exceed the rates or application frequency. Do not apply to plants that are heat or moisture stressed.

Disease	Application Method	Dilution Rate	Application Rate	Directions
Downy Mildew	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl.oz of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat as needed at 14-21 day interval. Ensure thorough wetness of all foliage.
<i>Phytophthora</i> spp and <i>Pythium</i> spp.	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl.oz of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat as needed at 14-21 day interval. Ensure thorough wetness of all foliage.
	Soil Drench	1:3,000	4.3 fl.oz of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water.	Apply 1 gallon of finished solution to an area of 4 square feet. Limit one application per month.

CONIFERS

Disease	Application Method	Dilution Rate	Application Rate	Directions
<i>Phytophthora</i> Root Rot	Foliar Spray	1:300	42.3 fl.oz of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water; apply 30–100 gallons of spray solution per treated acre	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat as needed at 14-21 day interval. Ensure thorough wetness of all foliage.
	Soil Drench	1:1,000	12.8 fl.oz of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water.	Apply 1 gallon of finished solution to an area of 4 square feet. Limit one application per month.
	Transplant Dip	1:500	25.6 fl. oz. of OxiPhos per 100 gallons of water	Immediately before transplanting, dip the transplants for two minutes. Ensure root mass is thoroughly wet.

TURF

Apply this product to turf grasses, such as those found on golf courses and sod farms, for the control of *Pythium* diseases and Yellow tuft.

Disease	Application Method	Application Rate	Directions
<i>Pythium</i>	Foliar Spray	5-10 fl.oz per 1,000 sq.ft	Apply in 1-5 gallons of water per 1000 sq.ft. Ensure foliage is thoroughly wet. Repeat as required at 14-21 day application interval. Do not irrigate or mow treated areas until spray had completely dried.
Yellow Tuft	Foliar Spray	8.2 fl.oz per 1,000 sq.ft	Apply in 1-5 gallons of water per 1000 sq.ft. Ensure foliage is thoroughly wet. Repeat as required at 14-21 day application interval. Do not irrigate or mow treated areas until spray had completely dried.

CHEMIGATION:

General Requirements -

- 1) Apply this product only through a drip system or sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, hand move, flood (basin), furrow, border or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- 2) Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- 3) If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- 4) Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- 5) A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments as needed.
- 6) Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.
- 7) Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign must face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.
- 8) All words shall consist of letters at least 2.5 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

Specific Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems -

- 1) Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- 2) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 4) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the 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.

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation -

- 1) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being filled with a system interlock.
- 7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

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

- 1) Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
- 2) The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
 - f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being filled with a system interlock.

Specific Requirements for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation -

- 1) The system must contain a functional check valve, a vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being filled with a system interlock.

Application Instructions -

- 1) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water until no scale or pesticide residues are present. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 2) Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
- 3) Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required amount of water and then adding product as required. The product will immediately go into suspension without any agitation.
- 4) Do not apply OxiPhos in conjunction with any other pesticides or fertilizers; this has the potential to cause reduced performance of the product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original containers in a cool, well-vented area, away from direct sunlight. Do not allow product to become overheated in storage. This may cause increased degradation of the product, which will decrease product effectiveness. In case of spill, flood area with large quantities of water. Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with other pesticides or fertilizers could occur.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL (Containers equal to or less than 5 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL (Containers greater than 5 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

BIOSAFE SYSTEMS warrants that this product conforms to the *chemical* description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or BIOSAFE SYSTEMS, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BIOSAFE SYSTEMS MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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