CHLOROTHALONIL	GROUP	M05	FUNGICIDE

FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

BRAVO WEATHER STIK®

EPA Reg. No. 66222-276 **SLN No. WA-190001**

For Control of Fungal Leaf Spot Diseases on Spinach Grown for Seed and Swiss Chard Grown for Seed

This SLN label for Bravo Weather Stik expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2029.

Active Ingredient:	
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)……	54.0%
Other Ingredients……	46.0%
Total:	100.0%

Bravo Weather Stik is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC).
Contains 6.0 pounds of chlorothalonil per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This SLN label and EPA registered label of Bravo Weather Stik must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on this SLN label and EPA registered label of Bravo Weather Stik.

CROP	DISEASE (Pathogen)	Product/A (lb ai/A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Spinach grown for seed/Swiss chard grown for seed	Cladosporium leaf spot (*Cladosporium variabile*) Stemphylium leaf spot '(*Stemphylium botryosum*) Phoma leaf spot (*Phoma betae*) Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora beticola*)	3.0 pints (2.25)	Apply as a broadcast foliar application in sufficient water to obtain good coverage on the foliage and stems. Apply when disease threatens and repeat every 7 to 14 days until conditions no longer favor disease development. In spinach seed crops, begin applications immediately prior to initiation of pollen shed as pollen enhances disease pressure. Applications of Bravo Weather Stik (chlorothalonil) may be alternated with fungicides that have site-specific modes of action to minimize the development of fungicide resistance.

Restrictions/Precautions

- Do not enter or allow workers to enter treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
- Do not make more than 4 applications of Bravo Weather Stik per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 9.0 pounds of chlorothalonil active ingredient per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of Bravo Weather Stik per acre per year in vulnerable soils. See **Advisory Recommendations for Determining Soil's Organic Matter Content** and **Advisory Instructions for Determining Soil Texture** if additional guidance is needed for confirming soil vulnerability
- Do not apply more than 4.5 pounds of chlorothalonil active ingredient per acre per year in vulnerable soils. Vulnerable soils are defined as meeting all three of the following criteria: (1) The soil texture of the application area is over 50% sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam soil as defined by USDA's soil classification system without a restrictive layer that impedes the movement of water through soil, (2) having less than 2% organic matter content, and (3) the water table occurs at a depth of 30 feet or less from the surface. If any one of these three criteria are not met, the soil is not considered vulnerable. See **Advisory Recommendations for Determining Soil's Organic Matter Content** and **Advisory Instructions for Determining Soil Texture** if additional guidance is needed for confirming soil vulnerability.
- **Advisory Recommendations for Determining Soil's Organic Matter Content:** If you need to determine the organic matter content of your soil to confirm soil vulnerability, do so before applying chlorothalonil. To obtain a representative soil sample for soil testing, take a composite of several soil samples collected throughout the intended application area. Ideal soil sampling depth varies depending on use site. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures and soil testing methods. Annual, or more frequent, soil testing for organic matter provides more accurate soil characteristic identification.
- **Advisory Instructions for Determining Soil Texture:** If you need to determine soil texture to confirm soil vulnerability, see USDA's Web Soil Survey tool which may be found here: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.
- Do not apply when soil in the area to be treated is saturated (if there is standing water on

the field or if water can be squeezed from soil).

- Do not apply this product by air, or through any type of irrigation system.
- For ground applications, this product must not be applied within 25 feet of water bodies (estuarine/marine and freshwater).
- **Non-Target Organism Advisory Statement:** This product is toxic to fish, aquatic-phase amphibians, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.
- This product may be toxic to bees and other pollinating non-target insects exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds.
- **Advisory Best Management Practices for Pollinator Protection:**
    - The following best management practices (BMPs) can help reduce risk to pollinators:
        - Develop and maintain clear communication with local beekeepers to help protect bees. To the extent possible, advise beekeepers within a 1-mile radius 48-hrs in advance of the application, and confirm hive locations before spraying.
        - Avoid applications when bees are actively foraging.
        - Avoid applying pesticides to plants in bloom, including flowering weeds.
        - Apply pesticides in the evening or at night when fewer bees are foraging.
        - Use Pollinator Protection Plans when they are available. These plans may be available from state lead agencies and promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees and other pollinators to pesticides.
        - Use integrated pest management to prevent or mitigate potential negative effects to pollinators and consider multiple pest management options before resorting to a pesticide application.
    - The following BMPs can help promote the health and habitat of ground-nesting bees:
        - For uncultivated land, leaving large undisturbed patches of land un-mowed and untilled can provide nesting and forage sites.
        - For uncultivated land, mowing at the highest cutting height possible (minimum of 8-10 inches if possible) can increase and diversify food sources.
        - For additional resources on pollinator BMPs and Pollinator Protection Plans, visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators.
- **REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS**: For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents or call 1-866-406-6262.
- **SPRAY DRIFT BUFFER TO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS:**
    - Ground:
        - Do not apply within 25 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area. A 50% reduction in buffer distance can be made if:

- the application is made with a hooded sprayer; or,
- a windbreak or shelterbelt (e.g., trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the following criteria:
    - The windbreak or shelterbelt must be downwind between the pesticide application and the conservation area.
    - The windbreak or shelterbelt must have a minimum of one row of trees and/or shrubs that have foliage sufficient to intercept drift at the time of application.
    - The row(s) of trees and/or shrubs in the windbreak/shelterbelt must run the full length of the treated crop and must have foliage that is sufficiently dense such that the conservation area is not visible on the upwind side.
    - The height of the trees in the windbreak or shelterbelt must be at a height higher than the release height of the application.
    - The windbreak or shelterbelt must be planted according to local/regional/federal conservation program standards; however, no state or federally listed noxious or invasive trees or shrubs should be planted.
    - The windbreak or shelterbelt must be maintained such that their functionality is not compromised.
    - A manmade structure (e.g., curtain that is raised prior to application, building) can be used instead of a windbreak or shelterbelt. This structure must be downwind between the pesticide application and the conservation area, cover the entire distance of field adjacent to the conservation area, and higher than the release height of the application.
- A 75% reduction in buffer distance can be made if a hooded sprayer is used and a downwind windbreak is present and higher than the release height.

- **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**
    - Do not apply during temperature inversions.
    - For ground boom applications, apply with the release height no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
    - For ground applications, do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour or are below 3 miles per hour at the application site.
    - For ground applications, applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets as indicated in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 and Standard 641 (ASAE S572 for ground application and ASABE S641 for aerial applications).
    - During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour. Wind speed and direction must be measured

on location using a windsock, an anemometer, or an aircraft smoke system.
    - Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- **ADVISORY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**
    - Applicators should check and acquire the predicted wind speed and direction for the application site within 12 hours prior to conducting applications to determine the time periods wind speed is likely to fall outside the applicable thresholds.
    - Applicators should reassess wind speed and direction at the application site every 15 minutes while applications are in progress.
    - Measuring wind speed and direction can be done by: Relying on equipment on the application equipment that measures wind speed.
        - Using a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Users should read user manual on how to calibrate, operate and interpret the output from an anemometer. Ground applicators should stop every 15 minutes to take a reading with a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Some anemometers may have software that would allow users to view wind measurements in real time while making an application, and, in those cases, applicators would not have to stop to take measurements.
        - Using a windsock. Wind can be estimated with a windsock using the strips on a windsock. The applicator should consult the user manual for the windsock on wind speed estimation and direction of wind. Applicators should look at the windsock at least every 15 minutes to estimate wind speed and direction. The windsock should be pointed in the opposite direction of the windbreak and the conservation area.
    - Using an aircraft smoke system. Laying down several puffs of smoke along different lines using an aircraft smoke system can provide an accurate view of what the wind speed and direction for the application.
    - Checking behind the spray rig at least every 15 minutes to see if the spray has changed direction from when the application started.
- **Sensitive Areas**: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more after application.
- **WSDA Endangered Species Advisory**: This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Bravo Weather Stik should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely.
- **Groundwater Advisory**: Chlorothalonil and chlorothalonil degradates are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.
- **Surface Water Advisory**: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more after application.
  A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorothalonil from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur

within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

Crops Grown for Seed:

1. All spinach and Swiss chard seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.
2. No portion of the spinach and Swiss chard seed plants, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
3. Spinach and Swiss chard seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
4. Spinach and Swiss chard seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance:

Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling a cleaned container is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA website under the Waste Pesticide Program. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

Section 24(c) Registrant:
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