Junction®

1033.85

Copper	GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE
Mancozeb	GROUP	M3	FUNGICIDE

Fungicide/Bactericide

Broad spectrum fungicide/bactericide for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases on greenhouse and outdoor ornamentals and turfgrasses.

Active Ingredients

Mancozeb, a coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate in which the ingredients are:	15.0%
Manganese^{++}	3.0%
Zinc^{++}	0.4%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion ($C_4H_6N_2S_4)^{--}$	11.6%
Copper Hydroxide (CAS# 20427-59-2)	46.1%
Other Ingredients	38.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

Metallic Copper equivalent 30.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO

Refer to the QR code inside of the booklet for the Spanish translation. Consulte el código QR dentro del folleto para ver la traducción al español. 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 eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. 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 swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving Junction, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

Refer to label booklet for additional Precautionary Information and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

NOTICE: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* statements in label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once, unopened.**

EPA Reg. No. 67690-35 EPA Est. No. 96884-NC-1
FPL20230601 - ESP 163307
Manufactured for:
SePRO Corporation • 11550 N. Meridian Street, Suite 600 • Carmel, IN 46032, U.S.A.

Fungicide/Bactericide **Net weight 5 pounds (Non-refillable)**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Danger. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or clothing. Avoid inhaling dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated dermal contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Waterproof gloves; and
- Protective eyewear.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.305].

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

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 the outside of gloves before removing.
- 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 product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to product runoff that contains this product. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 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. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours without required PPE.

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;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Waterproof gloves; and
- Protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of Junction that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when Junction is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried. Applications to golf courses, industrial (office park) and commercial (municipal) lawns, and industrial, commercial and municipal ornamentals are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, Junction contains both FRAC Group M1 and FRAC Group M3 fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal/bacterial population may contain individuals naturally resistant to this product and Group M3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product and other FRAC Group M1 and M3 fungicides/bactericides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides/bactericides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide/bactericide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistancemanagement and/or IPM directions for specific crops and pathogens.
- Contact a SePRO Corporation representative for further information or to report suspected resistance.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR TURF AND ORNAMENTALS

Ground Or Aerial Applications

Apply Junction at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage, with available equipment in either dilute sprays or in concentrated ground or aerial sprays. Use at least 100 gallons per acre for traditional airblast sprayers, 25 - 50 gallons per acre for low volume airblast sprayers, and 3 - 10 gallons per acre for aerial application. Application rates must be the same for dilute and concentrated sprays. Add Junction slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in a separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Use continuous agitation to keep the product in suspension. If needed, adjuvants of the spreader, sticker, or compatibility agent type that are approved for use on growing crops may be used.

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Junction in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.
- Junction may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. **DO NOT** spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- Pesticides may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Do not undertake tank mixing unless specifically allowed on this label. When tank-mixing, always follow the most restrictive label of any tank-mix partner. **DO NOT** tank mix with any product whose labeling contains a prohibition on tank mixing.
- **DO NOT** apply Junction through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may

occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of Junction.

- Apply Junction only through one or more of the following types of irrigation (chemigation) systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, and plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. **DO NOT** apply Junction through any other type of irrigation system. Follow the chemigation directions in the turf and sod sections of the label below.
- **DO NOT** mix Junction with products containing diazinon, fosetyl-al or other aluminum-containing products, or thiophanate-methyl because of physical incompatibility.

Application Use Precautions and Restrictions

- Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of Junction resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.
- In selecting application equipment, ensure that proper application equipment is available and that the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. The materials used in the construction of application equipment are also an important factor as pesticides often react destructively with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore thoroughly flush equipment containing these materials with clean water after each days use.

RESTRICTIONS

Foliar Applications

Where EBDC products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season: If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient (maneb, mancozeb, or metiram) is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed any of the specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

Where EBDC products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season: If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual EBDC product maximum poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION

Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor

When used at the appropriate rate and timing, to all crops listed on this label for disease control, Junction may also afford control of ice-nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae*, *Erwinia herbicola*, and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*). If the applications occur at least 24 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions, some protection against light frost may be provided. No reduction in frost damage should be expected in those geographic areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

ORNAMENTALS

For outdoor or greenhouse use, apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1.5 - 3.5 lbs. Junction per acre. Dilute spray, using the higher rates when conditions favor disease. One-half (1/2) tablespoon of Junction per gallon of water is equivalent to approximately 1.75 lbs. of Junction per 100 gallons. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7- 14 day intervals as needed; use shorter intervals when severe disease conditions exist. Maximum seasonal rate per acre is 66.7 lbs. of Junction.

For cut flowers and greenhouse grown ornamentals, do not exceed twenty (20) applications of Junction per year. The minimum retreatment interval for all ornamentals is 7 days.

Junction is not intended for use on fruit trees by homeowners. Do not apply to plants grown for food or feed purposes. Do not use on pachysandra.

NOTE: Plant sensitivities to Junction have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label; however, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Junction. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Junction can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Junction can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the labeled rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 - 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity.

TABLE 1. Ornamentals

Crop(s)	Disease(s)	Remarks
Apple, Ornamental (including Crab Apple)	Fireblight (Suppression)	Make a single application between silver tip and green tip as a full cover spray. Injury may occur from late application; discontinue use when green tip reaches ½ inch.
Arborvitae	Alternaria Twig Blight; Cercospora Blight; Phomopsis Needle Blight	
Ash†	Anthracnose	
Ash, Mountain †	Fire Blight; Fungal Leaf Spot; Leaf Blight; Rust; Scab	
Azalea	Botrytis Blight; Cercospora Leaf Spot; Phytophthora Twig and Bud Blight†; Powdery Mildew	Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

(continued)

TABLE 1. Ornamentals *(continued)*		
Crop(s)	**Disease(s)**	**Remarks**
Banana, Ornamental	Sigatoka	Apply when leaves first appear and repeat every 14 - 21 days or as required. Use sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. The addition of a surfactant to spray solutions will improve performance.
Barberry†	Bacterial Leaf; Twig Blight	
Beech†	Fungal Leaf Spot	
Begonia	Bacterial Leaf Spot; Botrytis Blight	
Birch†	Leaf Blister Rust	
Bittersweet†	Fungal Leaf Spot	
Camellia	Anthracnose; Bacterial Leaf Spot; Petal Blight	
Carnation	Alternaria Blight; Botrytis Blight; Pseudomonas Leaf Spot; Septoria Leaf Spot	Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season
Catalpa†	Fungal Leaf Spot	
Chrysanthemum	Botrytis Blight; Septoria Leaf Spot	Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.
Cotoneaster	Botrytis Blight; Fungal Leaf Spot; Scab	
Currant, Alpine†	Anthracnose; Fungal Leaf Spot	
Dahlia	Alternaria Leaf Spot; Botrytis Blight; Cercospora Leaf Spot	

(continued)

TABLE 1. Ornamentals *(continued)*		
Crop(s)	**Disease(s)**	**Remarks**
Dogwood	Anthracnose; Flower† and Leaf Blights†; Fungal Leaf Spot†; Leaf Blotch†; Spot Anthracnose†	Apply when buds begin to open, when bracts have fallen, 4 weeks later and again in late summer after flower buds for next season have formed.
Elm	Anthracnose†; Black Leaf Spot† and other Fungal Leaf Spots†; Twig Blight†; Xanthomonas Leaf Spot	
Euonymus	Anthracnose; Botrytis Blight; Fungal Leaf Spots†; Scab†; Spot Anthracnose†	
Fir†	Leaf Casts; Needle and Twig Blights	
Forsythia†	Fungal Leaf Spot	
Geranium	Alternaria Leaf Spot; Botrytis Gray Mold; Cercospora Leaf Spot	
Gladiolus	Alternaria Leaf Spot; Bacterial Leaf Blight; Botrytis Gray Mold	
Hawthorn, Indian	Anthracnose; Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Use 2.5 - 5.0 lb. per acre.
Hickory†	Anthracnose; Fungal Leaf Spot or Blotch; Scab; Spot Anthracnose	
Holly†	Algae; Anthracnose; Fungal Leaf Spot; Leaf and Twig Blight; Spot Anthracnose; Tar Spot	
Honeysuckle†	Fungal Leaf Spot; Herpobasidium Leaf Blight	
Horse Chestnut†; Buckeye†	Anthracnose; Fungal Leaf Spot or Blight; Leaf Blotch; Spot Anthracnose	

(continued)

TABLE 1. Ornamentals *(continued)*		
Crop(s)	**Disease(s)**	**Remarks**
Hydrangea†	Botrytis Leaf and Flower, Blight or Gray Mold; Fungal Leaf Spot; Rust;	
Impatiens, (New Guinea and standard varieties)†	Alternaria; Pseudomonas syringae	Use 3 - 5 teaspoons per gallon.
Juniper (Eastern Red Cedar)	Anthracnose; Cercospora Leaf Blight†; Phomopsis Twig Blight†; Rust†	
Laurel, Cherry†	Bacterial Spot; Blossom and Twig Blight; Brown Rot; Fungal Leaf Spot;	
Lilac†	Bacteria Blight; Phytophthora Blight	
Lily, Easter	Botrytis Blight	Use 4.0 - 6.5 lbs. in 20 - 100 gallons of water per acre. The maximum pounds of metallic copper which may be applied in a 12 month period is 75 lbs./acre. Do not apply any additional copper pesticide to this land for 36 months.
Linden/Basswood†	Anthracnose; Fungal Leaf Spots; Leaf Blight; Spot Anthracnose	
Magnolia	Algal Leaf Spot; Anthracnose; Bacterial Leaf Spot; Gleosporium Leaf Spot†; Leaf Blights	
Maple† ; Boxelder†	Anthracnose; Fungal Leaf Spots; Leaf Blight or Blotch; Leaf Blister; Leaf Scab; Tar Spot	
Marigold	Alternaria Leaf Spot; Botrytis Leaf and Blossom Blight; Cercospora Leaf Spot	Not recommended for use on French Marigold as phytotoxicity may occur.

(continued)

TABLE 1. Ornamentals *(continued)*		
Crop(s)	**Disease(s)**	**Remarks**
Mulberry, Ornamental	Bacterial Blight† or Leaf Spot; False Mildew†; Fungal Leaf Spot†	
Oak, Laurel	Algal Leaf Spot (Cephaleuros virescens); Anthracnose†; Fungal Leaf Spots† and Blights†; Leaf Blister†; Leaf Blotch†; Spot Anthracnose†	
Pansy	Anthracnose; Downy Mildew	
Pear, Ornamental	Fireblight	Apply at 7 day intervals throughout the bloom period. Do not apply after bloom.
Peony	Alternaria Leaf Spot; Botrytis Blight	
Periwinkle (Vinca)	Anthracnose	Apply 3 - 5 teaspoons per gallon.
Photinia	Anthracnose; Entomosporium Leaf Spot; Powdery Mildew†	
Pine†	Dothistroma Needle Blight; Lophodermium and Cyclaneusma Needle Cast; Rhabdocline Needle Cast; Rhizosphaera Needle Cast; Scirrhia Brown Spot and Needle Blight; Sirococcus Tip Blight; Sphaeropsis or Diplodia Tip Blight or Dieback;	
Poplar; Aspen†; Cottonwood	Fungal Leaf Spot; Leaf Rusts; Yellow Leaf Blister	
Privet†	Anthracnose; Fungal Leaf Spots; Twig Blight	

(continued)

TABLE 1. Ornamentals *(continued)*		
Crop(s)	**Disease(s)**	**Remarks**
Pyracantha	Fireblight; Scab	
Redbud	Cercospora and other Fungal Leaf Spots	
Rhododendron, Azalea	Alternaria Flower Spot; Botrytis Blight†; Bud and Twig Blight Dieback†; Cercospora Leaf Spot; Fungal Leaf Spots†; Galls (leaf, flower and stem†); Ovulinia Petal† or Flower Blight†; Rust†	
Rose	Anthracnose†; Black Spot; Botrytis Blight†; Cane Blight†; Cankers†; Cercospora Leaf Spot; Fungal Leaf Spot†; Powdery Mildew; Rust; Spot Anthracnose†	Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season
Russian olive†	Fungal Leaf Spot	
Spathiphyllum† (Spathe Flower)	Anthracnose caused by Collectotrichum gloeosporioides; Bacterial Leafspot; Bacterial Soft Rot; Leafspot caused by Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Gleosporium, and Phyllosticta	
Stone fruit, Ornamental† (Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum)	Bacterial Spot; Black Knot; Brown Rot; Blossom and Twig Blight; Botrytis Blight; Fungal Leaf Spot; Gray Mold; Leaf Blister or Curl; Plum Pockets; Scab; Shot Hole; Witches'-broom	No post-bloom application.
Sumac†	Fungal Leaf Spots	
Sycamore†; Plane tree†	Anthracnose; Fungal Leaf Spots; Leaf Blight,	

(continued)

TABLE 1. Ornamentals *(continued)*		
Crop(s)	**Disease(s)**	**Remarks**
Tulip	Anthracnose; Botrytis Blight,	
Viburnum	Anthracnose; Downy Mildew	
Walnut; Butternut†; Pecan, Ornamental†	Anthracnose; Bacterial Blight; Fungal Leaf Spots or Blight; Yellow Leaf Blotch	Do not use for food or feed.
Willow†	Black Canker; Leaf Blight; Scab; Spot Anthracnose; Tar Spot	
Witchhazel†	Fungal Leaf Spots	
Zinnia	Alternaria Leaf Blight; Botrytis Blight	

† Except in California

TURFGRASSES

For application to turfgrasses on sod farms, golf courses, industrial (office parks) and commercial (municipal) lawns and other similar non-residential areas which are not used as athletic fields. Not for use by homeowners. Not for use on athletic fields.

Application Restrictions

For all turfgrass uses:

- The minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.
- Do not graze treated areas.
- Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses.
- Do not feed clippings to livestock.
- Do not use for grasses grown for seed.
- Do not apply more than 10 lbs Junction per acre (3.6 oz. Junction per 1000 square feet) in a single application.

Sod farms:

- Harvesting of treated turf is prohibited until 5 days following application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year.

Golf Courses:

- For cool season turfgrasses:
  - o Greens, tees, and aprons: > Do not make more than 3 applications/year.
  - o Fairways: > Do not make more than 3 applications/year.
- For warm season turfgrasses:
  - o Greens, tees, and aprons: > Do not make more than 3 applications/year.
  - o Fairways: > Do not make more than 3 applications/year.
- Aerial application is prohibited on all golf course turfgrasses

Turfgrasses other than sod farms and golf courses (including industrial and commercial lawns and other similar non-residential areas):

• Do not make more than 3 applications per year.

Start applications when grass greens-up in spring or when disease threatens. Repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals as needed. Use the shorter interval and maximum rate when disease is severe or expected to be so. Apply in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage.

Due to the wide variation in climatic conditions, cultural practices and other factors, SePRO recommends testing tank mixtures on a small area before wide scale use. Under certain circumstances, Junction or tank mixtures containing Junction can cause discoloration to some turfgrass species and varieties including Bluegrass and annual Bluegrass (*Poa annua*). If discoloration occurs, it is usually short term and can normally be mitigated by fertilizing and mowing.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply recommended rate to small area and observe for 7 - 10 days for signs of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in spray solutions with a pH of less than 6.5.

TABLE 2

FOR DISEASE CONTROL ON TURFGRASSES

Disease(s)	Rate / 1,000 ft²	Remarks
Helminthosporium Melting-out Rusts (leaf, stem, stripe)	2 – 3.6 oz.	
Copper Spot; Fusarium Blight; Powdery Mildew; Red Thread†; Slime Mold	2 – 3.6 oz.	
Algae	2 – 3.6 oz.	
Dollar Spot	2 – 3.6 oz.	
Rhizoctonia Brown Patch	2 – 3.6 oz.	Apply on a 10 day schedule.
Pythium Blight	2 – 3.6 oz	Apply at 10 day intervals if conditions are especially favorable for disease development.
Fusarium Snow Mold	2 – 3.6 oz	Apply at 2 - 6 week intervals during winter.

† Except in California

CHEMIGATION (FOR TURF AND SOD ONLY)

General Chemigation Information

1. Apply Junction only through sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, and plastic pipe solid set system(s). Do not apply Junction through any other type of irrigation system. In California, do not apply in systems which contain aluminum parts or components.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of chemigation water.

3. If you have questions about calibration, you should 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 should the need arise.
6. Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when:
   - 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
   - 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 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 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.

Chemigation Systems Connected To Public Water Systems

1. Public water systems 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 preventor (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 outlet end of the fill pipe and the top of the 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.
8. When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Junction slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. **DO NOT PRE-SLURRY Junction**. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. Junction should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems.
10. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Junction is flushed from the system.

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 liquid 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 fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Junction slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. **DO NOT PRE-SLURRY Junction**. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. Junction should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems.
10. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Junction is flushed from the system.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy or water, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the application area.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the spray release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the water surface.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The applicator is responsible for avoiding off-site spray drift. Be aware of nearby non-target sites and environmental conditions.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of copper compounds and mancozeb. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Aerial Application

- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Ground Boom Application:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

ATTENTION: Junction contains mancozeb and ETU, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer in laboratory animals. ETU is also known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm in laboratory animals.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely 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 instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Refillable Container (rigid, 50 pounds or less): Refill this container with Junction only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing this container is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container may only be refilled with Junction. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations

Nonrefillable Container (rigid, 50 pounds or less): 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 . full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling (if available) or reconditioning (if appropriate), or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Warranty Disclaimer: SePRO Corporation warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the product label. Testing and research have also determined that this product is reasonably fit for the uses described on the product label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability nor any other express or implied warranty and any such warranties are expressly disclaimed.

Misuse: Federal law prohibits the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label directions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer assumes responsibility for any adverse consequences if this product is not used according to its label directions. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for any losses or damages resulting from the use, handling or application of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

For additional important labeling information regarding SePRO Corporation's Terms and Conditions of Use, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies, please visit *http://seprolabels.com/terms* or scan the image below.

Scan QR code for Spanish translation.

Escanee el código QR para traducción al español.

SePRO

Copper	GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE
Mancozeb	GROUP	M3	FUNGICIDE

1033.85

Junction®

Fungicide/Bactericide

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredients

Mancozeb, a coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate in which the ingredients are:	15.0%
Manganese^{++}	3.0%
Zinc^{++}	0.4%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion ($C_4H_6N_2S_4$)$^{--}$	11.6%
Copper Hydroxide (CAS# 20427-59-2)	46.1%
Other Ingredients	38.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

Metallic Copper equivalent 30.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

Refer to the QR code inside of the booklet for the Spanish translation. Consulte el código QR dentro del folleto para ver la traducción al español. 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 eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. 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 swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If on skin or clothing:** 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. **HOTLINE NUMBER:** Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving Junction, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Danger. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated dermal contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes or clothing. Avoid inhaling dust or spray mist.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely 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 instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Refillable Container (rigid, 50 pounds or less): Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing this container is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid, 50 pounds or less): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling (if available) or reconditioning (if appropriate), or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

See attached booklet for complete container handling directions including triple rinsing and pressure rinsing instructions.

Refer to label booklet for additional Precautionary Information and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

NOTICE: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* statements in label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once, unopened.**

EPA Reg. No. 67690-35 EPA Est. No.96884-NC-1 **Net weight 5 pounds (Non-refillable)**

FPL20230601 - ESP 163307

Manufactured for: **SePRO Corporation 11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600, Carmel, IN 46032, U.S.A.**

8 11055 01091 9

PEEL FILM HERE