



Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

SCHOLAR® SC

EPA Reg. No. 100-1242

EPA SLN No. WA-100007

FOR CONTROL OF POSTHARVEST DISEASES IN APPLE, PEAR, ORIENTAL PEAR, AND QUINCE

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

Directions for Use for Apple, Pear, Oriental Pear, and Quince

Pests Controlled

Scholar SC as an in-field bin drench controls the following post-harvest diseases:

- Blue mold (*Penicillium expansum*)
- Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*)

Application Rate

Mix 4 fl oz. Scholar SC in 100 gal. of water

Method and Timing of Application

Apply as an in-field bin drench after fruit harvest. Apply 4 gallons of the mixed solution per filled commercial fruit bin (4ftx4ft bin, approximately 900 lbs fruit). Use a drenching wand, flood-jet nozzle, or similar drench application system.

Restrictions:

- Treat each bin only once using the infield bin drench method
- Do not make more than two applications of Scholar SC to pome fruit, including the in-field bin drench plus any other treatment method listed on the "Pome Fruit" portion of the federal label for Scholar SC.
- Do not apply within 75 ft. of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes, or estuaries.
- Apply on a flat surface. Be careful to avoid draining or channeling of the product from the bottom of the fruit bins toward aquatic areas.
- Do not apply on impervious surfaces such as concrete or asphalt.
- Do not treat bins on the same spot more than twice per season.
- Do not treat more than 400 bins/per treated acre (0.96 lb. a.i./acre) per year.
- Allow bins to drain for 20 minutes before removing from treatment area.
- For use under this SLN label do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

Scholar SC should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Endangered Species Program web site at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/NatResources/EndangSpecies.aspx> or contact the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) or US Fish & Wildlife Service for information regarding aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered. Consult the federal label for additional restrictions and precautions to protect aquatic organisms.

Ground Water Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Surface Water Advisory

This chemical may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This chemical has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this chemical. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this chemical is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this chemical will be reduced by avoiding applications when conditions favor runoff (such as when soils are saturated and/or significant rainfall is forecast in the next 48 hours). Sound erosion control practices will reduce this chemical's contribution to surface water contamination.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- **All applicators and other handlers must wear:**
 - Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
 - Chemical-resistant gloves made from any waterproof material
 - Shoes plus socks

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 cleaned containers 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 Waste Pesticide Program web site at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/WastePesticide.aspx>. 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.

Expiration Date: This label for Scholar SC expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2015.

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Label Code: WA1242103AA1110