SePRO

Specimen Label

Natrix®

For the control of mollusks in still or flowing aquatic sites including: golf course ponds, ornamental ponds, fish ponds, irrigation and fire ponds and aquaculture including fish and shrimp; fresh water lakes, ponds, and fish hatcheries; potable water reservoirs; and crop and non-crop irrigation and drainage systems (canals, laterals and ditches) and chemigation systems.

Active Ingredient

Copper Ethanolamine Complex† (Mixed CAS#'s 82027-59-6 & 14215-52-2)..... 28.2%
Other Ingredients.....71.8%
TOTAL.....100.0%

†Metallic copper equivalent = 9.1%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING / AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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 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.
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 by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
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 this product, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Warning. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mil; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene, Polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils; and
- Protective eyewear (such as goggles, safety glasses, or face shield).

Exception: Aquatic Subsurface Application or Closed Application System
After Natrix has been diluted or tank mixed with water, users must, at a minimum, wear (**Note** - Mixers and loaders for this application method must still wear the PPE as described in the above section):

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; and
- Shoes plus socks.

User Safety Requirements

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.305.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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

Fish Advisory Statement: This copper product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Unlike most organic pesticides, copper is an element and will not break down in the environment and will therefore accumulate with repeated applications. Copper is a micronutrient, but its pesticidal application rate exceeds the amount of copper needed as a nutrient.

Waters treated with this product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms. Treatment in areas with dense aquatic weeds and algae can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead biomass. This oxygen loss can cause fish and invertebrate suffocation. To minimize this hazard, do not treat more than ½ of the water body and wait at least 14 days between treatments at avoid depletion of oxygen due to decaying vegetation (excluding water infrastructure and constructed conveyances such as drainage canals, ditches and pipelines or intakes and aqueducts for drinking water or irrigation use). Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State or local agency with primary responsibility for regulating pesticides before applying to public waters, to determine if a permit is required.

Application of algaecides to high density blooms of cyanobacteria can result in the release of intracellular contents into the water. Some of these intracellular compounds are known mammalian hepato- and nervous system toxins. Therefore, to minimize the risk of toxin leakage, manage cyanobacteria effectively in order to avoid applying this product when blooms of toxin-producing cyanobacteria are present at high density. In situations where rapidly reproducing toxic algal species pose a public health threat to drinking or recreational water resources, applicators must receive authorization from applicable state, local or tribal water resources authorities to apply copper at intervals shorter than 14 days should the circumstance demand.

Certain water conditions including low pH (≤6.5), low dissolved organic carbon (DOC) levels (3.0 mg/L or lower) and “soft” waters (i.e. alkalinity less than 50 mg/L) increases the potential acute toxicity to non-target aquatic organisms. The application rates on this label are appropriate for water with pH values > 6.5, DOC levels >3.0 mg/L, and alkalinity greater than 50 mg/L. Avoid treating waters with pH values <6.5, DOC levels <3.0, and alkalinity less than 50 ppm (e.g., soft or acid waters), as koi, trout and other sensitive species of fish may be killed under such conditions.

Consult your state department of natural resources or fish and game agency before applying this product to public waters. Permits may be required before treating such waters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all directions for use carefully before applying this product. Use only according to label directions.

Do not apply in a way that concentrated product will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift; only protected handlers may be in close proximity to the mixing area or application equipment while in use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Natrix controls invasive/exotic aquatic mussel, snail, oyster or clam species, such as: zebra mussels (Dreissena polymorpha), quagga mussels (Dreissena rostriformis bugensis), Asian clams (Corbicula fluminea), and island applesnails (Pomacea insularum). Natrix may also be applied to control nuisance mollusks, such as snails that are vectors for parasites (e.g. swimmers itch or schitosomes).

The ethanolamines in this product reduce the precipitation of copper with carbonates and bicarbonates in the water.

Treatment with this product will not by itself make water potable. For applications in waters destined for use as drinking water, those waters must receive additional and separate potable water treatment. Do not apply more than 1.0 ppm as metallic copper in these waters during any single application.

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with any desirable plants as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply in such a way that concentrated product comes in contact with crops, ornamentals, grass or other desirable plants.
- When treating aquaculture ponds when fish are present, **DO NOT** exceed a concentration of 0.4 ppm of copper during any single application.
- Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.305.

Use Precautions

- Wash spray equipment thoroughly before and after each application.
- Contents may cause bluing where marcite plaster has been etched.
- Consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for guidance in implementing a treatment program to achieve optimal results.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Rates and exposure times will vary based on the species and life stage of the species being controlled, as well as treatment conditions. For effective control of adult life stages and depending on site conditions, repeated or extended applications may be necessary.

Use lower rate and frequency of application in softer water (<50 ppm alkalinity) or when treating species with greater susceptibility to Natrix; use higher rate and frequency of application in harder water (>50 ppm alkalinity) and when treating adult mollusks and/or less susceptible species.

To control invasive species under the direct authorization of a state resource agency, repeat applications may be conducted when necessary to maintain an efficacious concentration of 0.25 to 1.0 ppm for up to 96 hours. Monitoring of in-water copper concentrations must be completed during this application program to guide the rate and timing of repeat applications. Contact a SePRO Specialist for species and site specific recommendations.

For the control of mollusks, do not exceed a concentration of 1.0 ppm copper (3 gallons of product or 2.74 lbs metallic copper per acre-foot) during any single application. For the control of schistosome-infected freshwater snails, the maximum application rate may be increased to 1.5 ppm copper (4.5 gallons of product or 4.11 lbs metallic copper per acre-foot) during any single application. Do not apply at a concentration greater than 1.0 ppm of copper in areas containing an active potable water intake unless the water intake can be turned off until copper concentrations are less than 1.0 ppm at the intake.

Whole Waterbodies
Maximum annual application rate of 21.9 lbs of metallic copper per acre-foot (8 applications per year at up to 1 ppm). This rate/frequency is calculated based on staggering the treatment of each half of the water body every 14 days (at a rate of 2.74 lbs. metallic copper per acre-foot = 1 ppm) for eight months (244 days).

Water Management Units
For large waterbodies such as lakes and reservoirs that support aquatic habitat, this product may be applied in multiple individual treatments to different, discreet sections of a waterbody, or water management units, within the 14-day retreatment interval, provided that the sum of those areas together constitute no more than half of the total area of the entire waterbody. Maximum annual application rate of 46.6 lbs. of metallic copper per acre-foot per year (17 applications per year at up to 1 ppm). This rate/frequency is calculated based on the maximum number of possible applications allowed based on a 14-day minimum (at a rate of 2.74 lbs. metallic copper per acre-foot = 1 ppm) retreatment interval for eight months (244 days). Do not apply more than 46.6 lbs. of metallic copper to a water management unit, regardless of the pest(s) targeted by applications.

Pre-Application Dose Determination
For algae and aquatic plant treatments, applicators should conduct initial dose determination test simulating a full scale treatment program to determine the minimum efficacious concentrations for eliminating the target species, unless an effective dose is already known for the given target pest population.

Still and Quiescent Waters
For treatments to whole waterbodies, administer copper at a rate of up to 1 ppm (2.74 lbs copper/acre-foot) at a maximum annual rate of 21.9 lbs metallic copper per acre foot. Monitor the copper concentration and when it falls below the desired concentration, apply additional copper to bring the concentration back up to the desired concentration. Monitor mussel populations and terminate the additional applications once mussels are dead or 14 days have passed since the initial application. Applicators must wait at least 14 days after the last application before making any additional applications.

Apply Natrix diluted or undiluted. Dilution with water may be necessary at the lower application rates to ensure uniform coverage of the area to be treated. Dilute the required amount of Natrix with enough water to ensure even distribution in the treated area with the type of equipment being used. To achieve a concentration of 1.0 ppm, apply 3 gallons per acre foot.

Application Rate Calculation:

acre feet X desired metallic copper (ppm) X 3 = gallons of Natrix to be applied

Example: The amount of Natrix needed to provide the desired concentration of 1.0 ppm of active ingredient in a 1 surface acre waterbody with an average depth of 4 feet may be calculated at follows:

1 surface acre* X 4 foot average depth = 4 acre feet

4 acre feet X 1.0 ppm X 3 = 12 gallons of Natrix

** 1 surface acre = 43,560 ft²*

Flowing Waters

Apply Natrix diluted or undiluted. Accurately determine water flow rates prior to treatment. In the absence of weirs, orifices, or similar devices, which give accurate waterflow measurements, volume of flow can be estimated by the following formula:

Cubic feet per second (cfs) = average width (feet) x average depth (feet) x average velocity† (feet/second) x 0.9

†: The velocity can be estimated by determining the length of time it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (feet) by the time (seconds) to estimate velocity (feet/seconds). This measure should be repeated 3 times at the intended application site and then used to calculate the average velocity.

After accurately determining the water flow rate in cfs or gallons/minute, find the corresponding rate in Table 1 or use the below formula.

CFS X desired concentration of copper (ppm) = quarts/hour of application

TABLE 1†

Application Rate for Flowing Water

Water Flow Rate		PPM Copper	Quart/ hr.
CFS	Gal/min.		
1	450	0.2 – 1.0 (1.5)	0.2 – 1.0 (1.5)
2	900	0.2 – 1.0 (1.5)	0.4 – 2.0 (3.0)
3	1,350	0.2 – 1.0 (1.5)	0.6 – 3.0 (4.5)
4	1,800	0.2 – 1.0 (1.5)	0.8 – 4.0 (6.0)
5	2,250	0.2 – 1.0 (1.5)	1.0 – 5.0 (7.5)
10	4,500	0.2 – 1.0 (1.5)	2.0 – 10.0 (15.0)
100	45,000	0.2 – 1.0 (1.5)	20 – 100.0 (150.0)

† Values in parentheses are for the control of schistosome-infected freshwater snails only.

Applications for up to 96 hours may be necessary to achieve control of the targeted mollusks. Calculate the amount of Natrix needed to maintain the drip rate for the targeted exposure period (hours): **Quarts per CFS x CFS x # exposure hours.**
For example, to achieve a desired concentration of 1.0 ppm copper; 1.0 quart per CFS x 5 CFS x 10 hours of exposure = 50 quarts of total product.

Rates will target 1.0 ppm copper concentration in the treated water for the treatment period; 1 quart per cubic foot per second (cfs) per hour in flowing water. Use lower rate on highly susceptible species or if longer exposure times are maintained. Apply Natrix in the channel at weirs or other turbulence-creating structures to promote the dispersion of the chemical.

Use a drum or tank equipped with a valve or other volume control device that can be calibrated to maintain a constant drip rate. Use a stopwatch and appropriate measuring container to set the desired drip rate. Readjust accordingly if the canal flow rate changes during the treatment period. A small pump or other metering device may be used to meter Natrix into the water more accurately.

SePRO recommends consulting a SePRO Aquatic Specialist to determine optimal use rate, location of treatment stations and treatment period under local conditions.

Application to Aquacultures

For the control of nuisance mollusks, such as snails that are vectors for parasites, applicators must administer copper at a rate of 0.1 to 0.25 mg/L (0.27-0.69 lbs copper/acre-foot = 0.1 to 0.25 ppm). Applicators must monitor the copper concentration and when it falls below the desired concentration, apply additional copper to bring the concentration back up to the desired concentration. Copper can be applied once daily for 5 to 11 consecutive days. Do not apply to water more than 11 days before waiting at least 14 days before retreating. Do not apply more than 46.6 lbs metallic copper per acre-foot in one year.

Application with other Aquatic Pesticides

Natrix may be applied sequentially or simultaneously with other pesticides registered for aquatic use provided that no labeling prohibits such mixing. Do not exceed any labeled rate or dose of any of the products in the combination. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Chemigation System Application

To control invasive/exotic or nuisance mollusks in chemigation systems, apply Natrix continuously during water application for up to 96 hours. For continuous addition application, follow application rates listed in Table 2. Do not exceed 1.0 ppm of copper or 0.91 gallons of Natrix per 100,000 gallons of water. For additional guidance regarding specific calibrations or application techniques contact application equipment manufacturer, supplier, or pest control advisor. It is not necessary to agitate or dilute Natrix in the supply tank before application to chemigation systems.

TABLE 2
Application Rates for Chemigation Systems

Copper Concentration (ppm)	Amount of Natrix			
	Per Acre-foot		Per Million Gallons	
	Gallons	Liters	Gallons	Liters
0.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	3.4
0.2	0.6	2.3	1.8	6.8
0.3	0.9	3.4	2.8	10.6
0.4	1.2	4.5	3.7	14.0
0.5	1.5	5.7	4.6	17.4
0.6	1.8	6.8	5.5	22.8
0.7	2.1	7.9	6.4	24.2
0.8	2.4	9.1	7.3	27.6
0.9	2.7	10.2	8.3	31.4
1.0	3.0	11.3	9.1	34.4
1.5†	4.5	17.1	13.8	52.2

† Only for the control of schistosome-infected freshwater snails.

- Apply Natrix only through sprinkler and drip irrigation systems including: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; flood (basin), furrow, border or drip (trickle) systems.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-

uniform distribution of treated water.

- If you have questions about calibration, contact your SePRO Aquatic Specialist, State Extension Service, equipment manufacturer, or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place (refer to the *Chemigation Systems Connected to a Public Water Supply* section of this label).
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. The injection system should be inspected, calibrated, and maintained before application of this product begins.

Chemigation Systems Connected to a Public Water Supply

- 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.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Sprinkler Chemigation Requirements

- 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 back flow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Floor (Basin), Furrow and Border Chemigation Requirements

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

Drip (Trickle) Chemigation Requirements

- 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 back flow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Spray 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool dry place. Do not store near feed or foodstuffs. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose in a manner consistent with the pesticide disposal instructions.
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. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling
Non-refillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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.
Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity >5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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.

Turn the container over onto its other 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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.

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