

# Matrix<sup>®</sup>

## SPECIMEN



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<sup>†</sup>

(Mixed CAS#’s 82027-59-6 & 14215-52-2) ..... 28.2%

Other Ingredients ..... 71.8%

TOTAL ..... 100.0%

<sup>†</sup>Metallic copper equivalent = 9.1%

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER / PELIGRO

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.)

Refer to label booklet for additional precautionary statements and directions for use.

**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.

Matrix is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation.

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EPA Reg. No. 67690-81  
FPL20180524

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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**Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing mist or spray vapor. When handling, wear protective eyewear, clothing, and chemical-resistant gloves as described under the section of this label pertaining to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.**

### FIRST AID

<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

### 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.

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.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils.

**Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear the following:**

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants;
- Socks and chemical resistant footwear;
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as nitrile or butyl rubber);
- Protective eyewear (such as goggles, safety glasses, or face shield); and
- A chemical-resistant apron when mixing and loading or cleaning equipment.

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.

### 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 this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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 algae and weeds. This oxygen loss can cause fish and invertebrate suffocation. To minimize this hazard, do not treat more than ½ of the water body to avoid depletion of oxygen due to decaying vegetation. Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.

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. Fish toxicity generally decreases when the hardness of water increases. Do not use in waters containing trout or other fish species that are highly sensitive to copper if the alkalinity is less than 50 ppm, pH values are <6.5, and DOC levels >3.0. Do not use in ornamental ponds containing Koi.

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.

### 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 this product in a way that concentrate 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.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local pesticide and/or water authorities before applying this product in or around public waters. Permits and posting or treatment notification may be required by state, Tribal, or local public agencies.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Matrix 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*). Matrix may also be applied to control nuisance mollusks, such as snails that are vectors for parasites (e.g. swimmers itch or schistosomes).

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

#### Restrictions

- Do not apply Matrix 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 Matrix 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

- For all aquatic applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 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 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

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.

Do not apply more than 24 gallons of product per acre-foot per year (21.9 lbs metallic copper per acre-foot per year) for treatments to whole waterbodies. This is equivalent to 8 possible treatments per year (at 2.74 lbs metallic copper per acre-foot = 1 ppm) based on the requirement that treatments to half the waterbody at a time be staggered at 14-day intervals for the time period when algae are actively growing. For direct treatments to localized areas of a waterbody, do not apply more than 51 gallons of product per acre-foot per year (46.6 lbs metallic copper per acre-foot per year). This is equivalent to 17 possible treatments per year (2.74 lbs of metallic copper per acre-foot = 1 ppm) based on a 14-day minimum retreatment interval for the time period when algae are actively growing.

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 Matrix; use higher rate and frequency of application in harder water (>50 ppm alkalinity) and when treating adult mollusks and/or less susceptible species.

For mussel treatments, applicators should conduct initial "jar test" simulating a full-scale treatment program to determine the minimum efficacious concentrations for eliminating the target species.

Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

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.

#### Application Methods and Rates

##### Still and Quiescent Waters

Apply Matrix 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 Matrix 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 Matrix to be applied**

Example: The amount of Matrix 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:

$$1 \text{ surface acre} \times 4 \text{ foot average depth} = 4 \text{ acre feet}$$

$$4 \text{ acre feet} \times 1.0 \text{ ppm} \times 3 = 12 \text{ gallons of Matrix}$$

$$* 1 \text{ surface acre} = 43,560 \text{ ft}^2$$

### 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:

$$\text{Cubic feet per second (cfs)} = \text{average width (feet)} \times \text{average depth (feet)} \times \text{average velocity}^\dagger \text{ (feet/second)} \times 0.9$$

<sup>†</sup> 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.

$$\text{cfs} \times \text{desired concentration of copper (ppm)} = \text{quarts/hour of application}$$

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)

<sup>†</sup> 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.

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

### Whole Waterbodies

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. Wait at least 14 days after the last application before making any additional applications.

### Application to Aquacultures

For the control of nuisance mollusks, such as snails that are vectors for parasites, administer copper at a rate of 0.1 to 0.25 mg/L (0.34-0.68 lbs copper/acre-foot = 0.1 to 0.25 ppm). 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. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products.

### 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 <sup>†</sup>	4.5	17.1	13.8	52.2

<sup>†</sup> 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.

#### **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. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**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.

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.



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