



PondMaster®

AQUATIC HERBICIDE

FOR USE IN STILL OR FLOWING WATER SITES INCLUDING: PONDS, FRESH WATER LAKES, RESERVOIRS, FISH HATCHERIES, ORNAMENTAL, FISH, FIRE, AND GOLF COURSE PONDS; INDUSTRIAL WATERS TO INCLUDE CROP AND NON-CROP IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AND POTABLE WATER RESERVOIRS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Copper ethylenediamine complex† (CAS# 13426-91-0) 22.9%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.1%
TOTAL 100.0%

†Metallic copper equivalent = 8%

KEEP OUT OF THE 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 swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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 1-877-800-5556.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Warning. May be fatal if swallowed. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants;
- Shoes plus socks; and
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as nitrile or butyl rubber).

Exception: Aquatic Subsurface Application or Closed Application System

After Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide® 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 the 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

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.

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 Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide in a way that 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. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide® controls many submersed and floating aquatic plant species including hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), Brazilian elodea (*Egeria densa*), naiad (*Najas* spp.), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), elodea (*Elodea canadensis*), water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*), water fern (*Salvinia* and *Azolla* spp.), duckweed (*Lemna* and *Landoltia* spp.), water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and other submersed and floating aquatic weed species that are sensitive to copper. Under certain water quality conditions, such as low water hardness, Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide may also control Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), sago pondweed (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) and American pondweed (*Potamogeton nodosus*).

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide can also be effective in controlling various filamentous and macro algae, such as *Cladophora*, *Pithophora*, *Hydrodictyon*, *Chara*, and *Nitella*, in the same use sites.

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 any waters during any single application.

Treatment Notes

Apply when weeds are actively growing. The most copper sensitive weed species require a minimum of three (3) to twenty-four (24) hours of contact with Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide in order to provide effective control. Less susceptible species may require longer contact times or higher doses. Significant water movement may result in dilution of the treated water and reapplication may be necessary. Susceptible aquatic weeds will generally drop below the surface of the water within 3 to 14 days after treatment. If this effect is not observed, Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide may be re-applied after a minimum of 14 days after

the initial application. Once weeds drop below the surface, it can take up to 6 weeks to realize the full effect of the treatment.

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide may be applied by sprayer or spray boat as a surface spray, as a subsurface application through weighted hoses, or through injection equipment. Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide may be applied in combination with other aquatic herbicides and algacides, or mixed with adjuvants, a polymer (except CA), or surfactants as appropriate. As a surface or subsurface application, Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide may be applied diluted or undiluted, whichever is most suitable to ensure uniform coverage of the treated area. Apply to the area where the greatest concentration of target plants or algae are located, and in a manner that will deliver the herbicide to the target organism.

Dilution with water may be necessary at the lower application rates to ensure uniform coverage of the treated area. Dilute the required amount of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide with enough water to ensure even distribution with the type of equipment being used.

Waters treated with this product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms. Treatment of 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 1/2 of the water body and wait at least 14 days between treatments to 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 algacides 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), increase 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.

Resistance Management

Water bodies or management units should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Water bodies or management units should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer, or contact PBI-Gordon Corporation at 1-877-800-5556. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further reproduction.

Implement the Early Detection, Rapid Response practice and Maintenance Control by using the following practices where possible:

- Identify weeds present in a management unit through scouting or history of the water body and understand the biology of target species.
- Applications should target weeds when populations are small and there is low biomass, early in the season to maximize efficacy.

- Applications should be made so that the herbicide contacts the weed. Use the appropriate application method for the use site/weed/chemical combination.
- Weed escapes should not be allowed to go to seed or produce asexual vegetative propagules.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical control, biological management practices, and rotation of MOAs.
- Time applications to have the highest probability for control and minimize need for follow-up control measures. Apply during conditions that minimize herbicide degradation (light/temperature/microbes) and/or dissipation (water exchange).

Contact PBI-Gordon Corporation at 1-877-800-5556, local water management agency, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified or your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter treatment area until application is complete.
- **DO NOT** apply Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide 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 desirable plants.

Precautions

- Wash spray equipment thoroughly before and after each application.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

In lakes, reservoirs, and ponds, the application site is defined by this label as the specific location where Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide is applied. Use the lower listed rate in soft water (less than 50 ppm alkalinity), for light infestations and less mature plants; use the higher concentration in hard water (above 50 ppm alkalinity), for dense infestations and when targeting more mature vegetation.

For aquatic weed control (including vascular plants and algae), do not exceed 1.0 ppm metallic copper (3.34 gallons of product or 2.74 lbs metallic copper per acre-foot) during any single application. When treating aquaculture ponds when fish are present, do not exceed a concentration of 0.4 ppm during any single application when targeting nuisance algae.

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). 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 in excess of 21.9 lbs of metallic copper per acre-foot (8 applications per year at up to 1 ppm).

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. 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 in excess of 46.6 lbs. of metallic copper per acre-foot per year for a single water management unit.

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.

When treating slow-moving water, apply the spray solution counter to the flow of water.

Weed Species	Metallic Copper Level Required For Control (ppm)
Brazilian elodea (<i>Egeria densa</i>), Coontail (<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>), Elodea (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>), Naiad (<i>Najas</i> spp.), Sago pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) [†]	0.50 - 1.0
American pondweed (<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>) [†] , Eurasian watermilfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>) [†] , Hydrilla (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>), Pondweed spp. (<i>Potamogeton</i> spp.), Other susceptible submersed species	0.75 - 1.0

[†]Control generally only in low water hardness.

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide can also be effective on many species of algae at concentrations ranging from 0.2 to 1.0 ppm metallic copper. Follow the use directions described for aquatic weeds.

Weed Species	ppm metallic copper
Duckweed (<i>Lemna</i> , <i>Landoltia</i> , and <i>Spirodela</i> spp.) Water fern (<i>Salvinia</i> and <i>Azolla</i> spp.) Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	0.75 - 1.0
Water lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>)	0.5 - 0.75

[†]The addition of a surfactant is recommended to improve efficacy on floating plants. Follow surfactant product labeling instructions for application rates and use directions. **Add Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide and appropriate surfactant to a recommended minimum of 50 gallons of spray solution per surface acre. Use an adequate spray volume to ensure good coverage of the plant.** Do not exceed 3.34 gallons of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide per acre foot.

Application Rate Calculation

For large bodies of water, determine the size (in acres) and the average depth (in feet) of the area to be treated. Application rates are calculated by using the following formula to obtain the appropriate copper concentration:

Desired concentration of copper (ppm) x Average depth of water (feet) x 3.34 = Gallons of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide per surface acre

For smaller bodies of water, determine the size (in square feet) and the average depth (in feet) of the area to be treated.

Average Water Depth of Treatment Site (feet)	Fluid Ounces [†] of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide per 1,000 ft ² to Achieve the Desired Copper Concentration ^{††}		
	0.5 ppm	0.75 ppm	1.0 ppm
1	5.0	7.3	9.7
2	9.8	14.7	19.3
3	14.7	22.1	29.0
4	19.6	29.4	39.0
5	24.5	36.8	49.0
6	29.4	44.2	58.7
7	34.4	51.5	68.4
8	39.3	58.9	78.4
9	44.2	66.2	88.1
10	49.1	73.6	98.1

[†]When treating low volumes and measurements in tablespoons is desired, multiply the volume in fluid ounces by 2 to get the volume in tablespoons (one fluid ounce contains two tablespoons).

^{††}For surface applications, dilute Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide with water in a minimum ratio of 4:1 (Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide:water). For subsurface applications, no dilution is required.

METHODS OF APPLICATION

Surface Application

Spray Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide from shore or boat across the surface of the targeted area. Surface applications generally are recommended near shorelines and in shallower waters, and may be made from shore into shallow water.

Subsurface Application

In deeper water, it is recommended to make a subsurface application of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide at listed rates through weighted trailing hoses in order to deliver application mix to the water depth of target vegetation. Do not drag hoses on the bottom. Do not exceed 3.34 gallons of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide per acre foot.

Adjuvants/Surfactants

Adjuvants or surfactants may be added to Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide or to a Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide/water premix to improve efficacy. **Silicone surfactants are not recommended for use on floating plants as they generally can cause the plant to sink causing the spray solution to be washed off the plant.** Adjuvants/surfactants may also enhance performance on other species. Consult the manufacturer's recommendations regarding the use of these products for improved control.

Irrigation Ponds or Reservoirs

When applying to irrigation ponds or reservoirs, it is best to hold water for a minimum of 3 hours before irrigating to ensure proper exposure of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide at targeted rates to plants. If water is to be continually pumped from the treated system during application, application techniques (drip, injection, or multiple spray applications) should be made to compensate for dilution of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide within the targeted area.

Tank Mix

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides for control of a broader weed spectrum. Do not mix concentrates in tank without first adding water. To ensure compatibility, a jar test is recommended before field application. Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide must not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing and must be used in accordance with the more restrictive of the label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed any label dosage rates.

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide + Sonar® (e.g. Sonar A.S., Sonar Genesis) Tank Mix

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide can be mixed with Sonar to broaden the submersed weed control spectrum of either product alone and be applied as a uniform surface spray or injected under the water's surface. For best results, apply this tank mix at a minimum of 0.5 ppm Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide and a low to moderate rate of Sonar. Lower concentrations may be effective on more susceptible species and under certain conditions.

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide + Diquat Tank Mix

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide can be mixed with diquat (diquat dibromide) for enhanced control of certain weed species including bladderwort, curlyleaf pondweed, leafy pondweed, Richardson's pondweed, small pondweed, cattail, elodea, duckweed, water lettuce, Eurasian watermilfoil, floating-leaf pondweed, coontail, salvinia, naiad, sago pondweed, pennywort, Chara, hydrilla and water hyacinth. For best results, apply Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide/diquat (e.g. Littora®) combinations in a 2:1 ratio of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide:Diquat. Do not exceed maximum labeled rates for any product. For hydrilla control and control of other species with high sensitivity to copper, lower rates of Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide may also enhance the activity of diquat. Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide must be applied at a minimum of 0.1 ppm in combination with diquat. Higher rates may be needed in areas with dense weeds.

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide + Endothal Tank Mix

Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide can be mixed with endothal and applied as a uniform surface spray or injected under the water's surface for control of species including naiad, curlyleaf pondweed, elodea, coontail, watermilfoil, water stargrass, eelgrass, *Cladophora*, *Pithophora*, *Spirogyra*, *Chara*, American pondweed and sago pondweed. For best results, apply Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide/endothall combinations at a recommended ratio of 4:3 v/v Pondmaster Aquatic Herbicide to endothal formulated product (e.g., Aquathol® K/ Hydrothol® 191).

Spray Drift Management

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.

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.

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 must 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

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (cont.)

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: PBI/Gordon 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, PBI/Gordon 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 PBI/Gordon 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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