

# SCHOONER<sup>TM</sup> SC



Contains flumioxazin, the active ingredient used in Clipper<sup>®</sup> SC Aquatic Herbicide.

## For the Management of Undesirable Aquatic Vegetation in Slow Moving or Quiescent Waters

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>(% by weight)</b>
Flumioxazin* .....	41.4%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	58.6%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	100.0%

\* 2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione  
Schooner<sup>TM</sup> SC contains 4 pounds flumioxazin per gallon.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-204

Shake Well Before Use

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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.)

See below for additional Precautionary Statements.

**HOT LINE NUMBER** - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.

**For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,  
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada:  
1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)**

Schooner<sup>TM</sup> SC is not manufactured, or distributed by Nufarm, seller of Clipper<sup>®</sup> SC Aquatic Herbicide.



Manufactured for:  
**Atticus, LLC**  
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200  
Cary, NC 27513

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- shoes and socks

### User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

##### Users Should:

- 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

If not used in accordance with directions on the label, this product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to treated, finished drinking water reservoirs or drinking water receptacles when the water is intended for human consumption. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** apply where runoff is likely to occur. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to plants. Use strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency with primary responsibility for regulating pesticides before applying to public waters to determine if a permit is needed.

**DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**DO NOT** mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. Use strictly in accordance with label precautionary statements and directions, and with applicable state and federal regulations.

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

### WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

This product is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate this product or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seedling rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields 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. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective and to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, 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 for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action.
- Contact your local sales representative, agricultural dealer, consultant, local extension specialist, applicator, crop advisor, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local sales representative or agricultural dealer, or contact Atticus, LLC at (984) 465-4754.

### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult-to-control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult-to-control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed control program. **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

### TANK MIXES

**NOTICE: Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor, to the extent allowed by applicable law.**

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions 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.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a fast-acting contact herbicide that controls selected submersed, emergent, and floating aquatic weeds. It is most effective when applied to young, actively-growing weeds in water with a pH of less than 8.5.

This product may be applied to the following quiescent or slow-moving bodies of water:

- Bayous
- Drainage ditches
- Marshes
- Reservoirs
- Canals
- Lakes
- Ponds (including golf course ponds)

Application of this product to public aquatic areas may require special approval and/or permits. Consult with local state agencies, if required.

### USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply to intertidal or estuarine areas.
- **DO NOT** exceed 400 ppb of this product during any one application.
- **DO NOT** re-treat the same section of water with this product more than 6 times per year.

- **DO NOT** retreat the same section of water within 28 days of application, except in areas with dense weed vegetation. In these areas, treat the remaining weeds within 10 to 14 days.
- In high density weed populations only treat 1/2 the water body at one time.
- Treated water may not be used for irrigation purposes on food crops until at least five (5) days after application.
- **DO NOT** use in water utilized for crawfish farming.
- Not for homeowner use.

### USE PRECAUTIONS

- There is no post-application holding restriction against use of treated water for drinking or recreational purposes (e.g. swimming, fishing).
- Treated water may be used for irrigation purposes on turf and landscape ornamentals as outlined in the **IRRIGATION RESTRICTIONS FOLLOWING APPLICATION** table.

### IRRIGATION RESTRICTIONS FOLLOWING APPLICATION

Application Method	Application Rate	Average Water Depth	Turf and Landscape Ornamentals	Ornamentals Grown for Production in Greenhouse and Nursery
Surface Spray	6 to 12 oz (0.19 - 0.38 lb ai/A) per surface acre	Greater than 3 feet	None	5 days
		Less than 3 feet	12 hours	5 days
Subsurface	Less than 200 ppb	N/A	1 day	5 days
	200 to 300 ppb	N/A	2 days	5 days
	300 to 400 ppb	N/A	3 days	5 days

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

#### Mandatory Spray Drift

#### Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray 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 1/2 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.

(continued)

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT (continued)

### Mandatory Spray Drift (continued)

#### Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray 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.

#### Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 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 feet 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.

#### ▪ Boom-less Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

#### ▪ Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

## APPLICATION AND SPRAYER INFORMATION

### Mixing Instructions

- Mix with water having pH of 5 to 7. If pH is higher than 7, use an appropriate buffer to reduce pH to desirable range.
- Fill clean spray tank 1/2 full of desired level with water and add buffering agent if necessary.
- Add the required amount of this product to the spray tank while agitating.
- Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Ensure that this product is thoroughly mixed before making applications. Continue agitation until spray solution has been applied.
- Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply this product within 48 hours of mixing.

### ADDITIVES

When applying this product to the foliage of floating or emerged aquatic weeds, mix with an adjuvant approved for use in aquatic sites. Mix this product with a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient. Follow adjuvant manufacturer's label rates. Verify mixing compatibility by a jar test before using.

### JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND THIS PRODUCT

Perform a jar test before mixing commercial quantities of this product, when using this product for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pint of the water to a quart jar. Use water from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 milliliter of this product to the quart jar for every 3 fl oz (0.09 lb ai/A) of this product per acre being applied (4 ml if 12 fl oz per acre is the desired rate of this product), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 1 milliliter of non-ionic surfactant, gently mix.

4. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
5. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform. If any of the following conditions are observed question the choice of adjuvant:
  - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
  - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
  - c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

### Sprayer Cleanup

If spray equipment is dedicated to application of aquatic herbicides, the following steps are to clean the spray equipment:

- Completely drain the spray tank and rinse the application equipment thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.

If spray equipment will be used for purposes other than applying aquatic herbicides, it must be thoroughly cleaned following application of this product. The following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank and rinse the application equipment thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank with clean water.
4. Circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes.
5. Then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes.
6. Drain tank completely.
7. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them with clean water.

### AERIAL APPLICATION

To obtain satisfactory weed control, aerial application of this product, must provide uniform coverage of surface weeds and sufficient contact time. When applied by air, this product may not provide adequate control of some submersed weeds. Avoid spraying this product within 200 feet of dwellings, adjacent sensitive crops or environmentally sensitive areas. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

### Volume and Pressure

Apply this product in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre with a maximum spray pressure of 40 PSI. Application at less than 5 gallons per acre may not provide adequate weed control. Higher gallonage applications provide more consistent weed control.

### Nozzles and Nozzle Operation

Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles including diaphragm type nozzles to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzle must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0° and 15° downward. **DO NOT** place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

### Adjuvants

Refer to the additive section or the tank mix partners label for adjuvant specifications.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO CONTROL FLOATING AND EMERGED WEEDS USING SURFACE APPLICATION

This product will control weeds and algae listed in **Table 1** when applied as a broadcast spray with appropriate equipment. For best results, apply this product to the foliage of actively-growing weeds.

**Table 1. Floating and Emerged Weeds**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Duckweed*	<i>Lemna</i> spp.
Filamentous algae	<i>Pithophora</i>
Filamentous algae	<i>Cladophora</i>
Frog's-bit	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>
Water Fern	<i>Salvinia</i> spp.
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Watermeal*	<i>Wolffia</i> spp.
Water Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.

\* Coverage is essential for effective duckweed and watermeal control. Any duckweed and/or watermeal escapes left in the water column will quickly re-infest the water body. Apply 200 ppb concentration throughout the water body to control duckweed and watermeal. – see **DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO CONTROL SUBMERSED AND FLOATING WEEDS USING SUBSURFACE APPLICATIONS** section for additional application information.

### Surface Application

Apply this product as a broadcast spray at 6 to 12 fl oz (0.19 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of formulated product per acre plus an adjuvant approved for use in aquatics.

This product is a contact herbicide that quickly degrades in the water column so plants that **DO NOT** initially come in contact with the herbicide will not be controlled. Apply this product in a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre to all areas of the water body where weeds exist. Coverage is essential for effective control as all floating weeds need to be exposed to lethal concentrations in all parts of the water body. Any untreated escapes or re-introductions of plants that were not treated will reestablish in areas where surface weeds had previously been controlled. If a second application is required to provide control, make a treatment once the return of these weeds is first observed, but no sooner than 28 days after the last treatment.

Application of this product during early morning hours may enhance weed control. When applying to densely packed actively-growing surface weeds, ensure adequate coverage. Rapid decomposition of vegetation resulting from herbicide treatment can result in loss of oxygen in water. A sudden decrease in dissolved oxygen can result in fish suffocation. If aquatic vegetation is dense, treat floating surface weeds in sections to avoid a rapid decrease in dissolved oxygen.

This product may be tank-mixed with 2,4-D, diquat, glyphosate or other registered foliar-applied herbicides for enhanced control of floating and emergent weeds.

Consult a manufacturer's label for specific rate restrictions and weeds controlled. Always follow the most restrictive label restrictions and precautions for all products used when making applications involving tank mixes.



## Application Equipment

Apply this product with sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. Apply by backpack or handgun sprayer, airboat, helicopter, airplane or other application equipment that will ensure thorough coverage of target plant foliage.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO CONTROL SUBMERSED AND FLOATING WEEDS USING SUBSURFACE APPLICATIONS

This product will control submersed and floating weeds listed in **Table 2. Submersed and Floating Weeds Controlled by Subsurface Application**, when applied subsurface with appropriate equipment.

**Table 2. Submersed and Floating Weeds Controlled by Subsurface Application**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Duckweed	<i>Lemna</i> spp.
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>
Naiad, Southern	<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>
Pondweed, Curlyleaf	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Pondweed, Sago	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>
Pondweed, Variable-Leaf	<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>
Water Fern	<i>Salvinia</i> spp.
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Watermeal	<i>Wolffia</i> spp.
Watermilfoil, Eurasian	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Watermilfoil, Variable-Leaf	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>

## Subsurface Treatment

Apply this product at a rate that will produce an initial concentration of 200 to 400 ppb (of active ingredient flumioxazin) in the water column.

This product is rapidly absorbed by target plants, but also breaks down quickly in water with a pH greater than 8.5. The pH of water surrounding mats of submersed vegetation can exceed 8.5 by early to mid-day, due to photosynthetic processes. Application of this product under these conditions may provide only partial weed control, and regrowth is likely. For best control, apply this product in a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre in the early morning to actively-growing weeds and early in the season before surface matting occurs. Complete coverage and sufficient contact time of submersed weeds with this product is required for optimal performance. Application of this

product with subsurface trailing hoses designed to distribute the herbicide within the plant stand will provide more effective and longer-term control of submersed weeds. Use **Table 3. Subsurface Application Rates** to determine the amount of this product needed to achieve desired concentration at different water depths. Use higher concentrations when weed biomass is heavy and/or weeds are more mature and topped-out. Any untreated plants that are left in the water column can re-infest treated areas that had previously been controlled. If a second application is required to provide control, make a treatment once the return of these weeds is first observed, but no sooner than 28 days after the last treatment.

When applying this product to densely packed actively-growing submersed weeds, a rapid decomposition of vegetation resulting from herbicide treatment can result in loss of oxygen in water. A sudden decrease in dissolved oxygen can result in fish suffocation. If aquatic vegetation is dense, treat submersed weeds in sections to avoid a rapid decrease in dissolved oxygen.

This product may be tank-mixed with other registered submersed-applied herbicides for enhanced control of submersed and floating weeds.

## Application Equipment for Water Column Treatment

To improve distribution in the water column and ensure adequate coverage, when possible apply this product with subsurface trailing hoses in order to place the herbicide under the surface and throughout the biomass of aquatic vegetation. Keep swath width to a minimum in order to maximize contact with submersed aquatic vegetation. In small shallow water bodies, surface sprays may be required to apply this product. Apply by backpack or handgun sprayer or other application equipment that will ensure adequate coverage of target plant.

## Information on Hydrilla Control in Florida

Apply this product as a subsurface treatment for hydrilla control. For best control of hydrilla apply during the late Winter/early Spring and/or early to late Fall. Efficacy of this product will be enhanced at these timings due to lower potential biomass present and lower pH of the water. If applied to mature topped-out hydrilla, this product will cause some discoloration and loss of growing tips, but regrowth will be rapid.

Tank mixing this product with other registered herbicides is advised, especially if hydrilla is approaching maturity or biomass is heavy.

**Table 3. Subsurface Application Rates**

Water Depth (feet)	Pints of This Product Required Per Surface Acre to Achieve Desired Water Concentration		
	200 ppb	300 ppb	400 ppb
1	1.1 (0.55 lb ai/A)	1.6 (0.8 lb ai/A)	2.1 (1.05 lbs ai/A)
2	2.1 (1.05 lbs ai/A)	3.2 (1.6 lbs ai/A)	4.2 (2.1 lbs ai/A)
3	3.2 (1.6 lbs ai/A)	4.8 (2.4 lbs ai/A)	6.4 (3.2 lbs ai/A)
4	4.2 (2.1 lbs ai/A)	6.4 (3.2 lbs ai/A)	8.5 (4.25 lbs ai/A)
5	5.3 (2.6 lbs ai/A)	8.0 (4 lbs ai/A)	10.6 (5.3 lbs ai/A)

**Example:** to achieve an initial concentration of 200 ppb of flumioxazin in a 4-foot deep water column, apply 4.2 pints (2.1 lbs ai/A) of this product per surface acre.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container: DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Recap 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

## LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE.** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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