



Specimen Label

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	Group	4	HERBICIDE
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ProcellaCOR[®] SC

A selective systemic herbicide for management of freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/quiescent waters with little or no continuous outflow: ponds, lakes, reservoirs, freshwater marshes, wetlands, bayous, drainage ditches, and non-irrigation canals, including shoreline and riparian areas in or adjacent to these sites. Also for management of invasive freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/quiescent areas of rivers (coves, oxbows or similar sites).

Active Ingredient:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester:..... 26.5%

Other Ingredients: 73.5%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 0.026 lbs florpyrauxifen-benzyl per Prescription Dose Unit PDU™ or 2.50 lbs florpyrauxifen-benzyl/gallon. 1 PDU is equal to 1.35 fl. oz. of product.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

FIRST AID

If in eyes

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Protective eyewear; and
- Waterproof gloves.

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.240(d)(5), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may cause fish suffocation. Water bodies containing very high plant density should be treated in sections to prevent the potential suffocation of fish. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public waters to determine if a permit is needed.

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.

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.

Shake well before using.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ProcellaCOR SC is a selective systemic herbicide for management of freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/quiescent waters with little or no continuous outflow: ponds, lakes, reservoirs,

freshwater marshes, wetlands, bayous, drainage ditches, and non-irrigation canals, including shoreline and riparian areas in or adjacent to these sites. Also for management of invasive freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow- moving/quiescent areas of rivers (coves, oxbows or similar sites).

Apply ProcellaCOR SC directly into water or spray onto emergent foliage of aquatic plants. Depending upon method of application and target plant, ProcellaCOR SC is absorbed by aquatic vascular plants through emergent or floating leaves and from water through submersed plant shoots and leaves. In-water treatments are effective in spot and partial treatment designs with relatively short exposure times (hours to several days). Species susceptibility to ProcellaCOR SC may vary depending upon time of year, stage of growth, and water movement. For best results, apply to actively growing plants. However, effective control can be achieved over a broad range of growth stages and environmental conditions. Application to mature target plants may require higher application rates and longer exposure periods to achieve control.

Resistance Management

ProcellaCOR SC is classified as a WSSA Group 4 Herbicide. Weed populations may contain or develop biotypes that are resistant to ProcellaCOR SC and other Group 4 herbicides. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly at the same site, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products. Unless ProcellaCOR SC is used as part of an eradication program or in a plant management system where weed escapes are aggressively controlled, do not use ProcellaCOR SC alone in the same treatment area for submersed and emergent plant control for more than 2 consecutive years, unless used in combination or rotated with a herbicide with an alternate mode of action.

To further delay herbicide resistance consider taking one or more of the following steps:

- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; Consult your local extension service or SePRO Corporation 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 that considers other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application 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 using an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method that minimizes plant fragmentation.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or SePRO Corporation for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific weed biotypes.

Stewardship Guidelines For Use

Apply this product in compliance with Best Management Practices (BMP) that include site assessment, prescription, and implementation. BMP have been developed to ensure accurate applications, minimize risk of resistance development, and monitor concentrations in water to

document levels needed for optimal performance and manage potential irrigation use. SePRO Corporation will work with applicators and resource managers to implement BMP for application and monitoring to meet management objectives and ensure compatibility with potential water uses.

Use Precautions

- There are no restrictions for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- There are no restrictions on human and pet consumption of treated water for potable use.

Use Restrictions

- **Obtain Required Permits:** Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- For in-water applications, the maximum single application rate is 5.0 Prescription Dose Units (PDU) per acre-foot of water with a limit of three applications per year.
- For aquatic foliar applications, do not exceed 2.0 PDU per acre for a single application with a maximum of 10 foliar applications per year to a given treated area.
- To minimize potential exposure in compost, do not allow livestock to drink treated water from the area of application if their manure is used for compost until the active ingredient and the acid form concentrations in water are < 1 ppb.
- Do not compost any plant material from treated area.
- Allow 14 days or greater between applications.
- Do not use water containing this product for hydroponic farming. Before such use, filter water using activated charcoal of similar filtration and analytically verify using SePRO HPLC FasTEST or similar method that concentrations of the active ingredient and the acid form are < 1 ppb.
- Do not use treated water for any form of irrigation, except as described in the *Application to Water Used for Irrigation* section.
- Do not use water containing this product for greenhouse or nursery irrigation. Analytically verify using SePRO HPLC FasTEST or similar method that concentrations of the active ingredient and the acid form are < 1 ppb.
- Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (GPA) for ground applications. For aerial applications to the foliage of emergent and/or floating vegetation, uniformly apply in 5 or more gallons of water per surface acre. SePRO is available to provide the latest guidance on application strategies for ProcellaCOR.
- Do not apply to salt/brackish water.
- Do not apply ProcellaCOR SC directly to, or otherwise permit ProcellaCOR SC to come into contact during an application, with carrots, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental plants, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing ProcellaCOR SC to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants. Further information on spray drift management is provided in the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label.
- For treatments out of water, do not permit spray mists containing this product to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants as injury may occur. Further information on spray drift management is provided in the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label.

APPLICATION TO WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION

To reduce the potential for injury to sensitive vegetation through irrigation, follow the precautionary waiting periods (between application and irrigation) and restrictions below, and address local and state requirements to inform those who irrigate including potential intakes immediately downstream of applications to invasive aquatic vegetation in slow-moving quiescent areas of rivers. For irrigation use questions, it is recommended to contact SePRO for site-specific guidance.

When monitoring ProcellaCOR concentrations, analyze water samples using an appropriate analytical method for both the active ingredient and the acid form. Use of HPLC (High-Performance Liquid Chromatography), which is also referenced as FasTEST[®], is recommended.

RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER NON-AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION

(such as shoreline property use including irrigation of residential landscape plants and homeowner gardens, golf course irrigation, and non-residential property irrigation around business or industrial properties. Excludes greenhouse or nursery irrigation).

High-value horticultural landscape irrigation use scenarios such as maintenance of resort properties may have unique conditions. In such scenarios as determined by the user, users should verify vegetation tolerance or analytically verify that water contains less than 2 ppb combined of active ingredient and acid form concentrations before irrigation use. It is also recommended to contact SePRO for additional guidance.

To the extent applicable by law, users assume all responsibility for any damage or other liability associated with irrigation of plants in a manner not described.

- **Turf Irrigation:** Turf may be irrigated immediately after treatment.
- **For irrigation of herbaceous vegetation in the landscape,** follow the precautionary waiting periods described in Table 1 and Table 2 for in-water or foliar application. The suggested waiting periods are recommendations based on the potential for irrigated herbaceous plants to be injured. Any injury to irrigated plants would generally be minor or transient in nature.
- **For irrigation of woody vegetation in the landscape,** wait at least 2 days following application before use unless based on rate and scale. Table 1 and Table 2 indicate a shorter precautionary period (i.e., shorter herbaceous irrigation limits are sufficient to allow woody plant irrigation in these situations).
- Table 1 and Table 2 assume that treated areas have the potential to dilute with untreated water. If the treated area is not projected to dilute rapidly (for example, confined cove area), utilize FasTEST to confirm concentrations are below threshold for irrigation.
- For irrigation before the periods recommended in Table 1 and Table 2 or otherwise cited above or for scenarios not described, utilize FasTEST to confirm < 4 ppb of combined active ingredient and acid form, or conduct assays in collaboration with SePRO to verify tolerance of specific vegetation to be irrigated. For any irrigation-related questions, contact your SePRO Aquatic Specialist.

TABLE 1. Non-agricultural irrigation of herbaceous landscape vegetation following in-water application**

Waiting Period (Days) for Irrigation at Specific Target Treatment Rates (PDU per acre-foot)					
Percent Area of Waterbody Treated*	1 PDU	>1.0 to 2.0 PDU	>2.0 to 3.0 PDU	>3.0 to 4.0 PDU	>4.0 to 5.0 PDU
2% or less	0.5 day	1 day	1 days	1 days	1 days
3 - 10%	1 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days
11 - 20%	1 days	2 days	3 days	7 days	10 days
21 - 30%	2 days	3 days	5 days	10 days	14 days

*Assumes treated area(s) have the potential to dilute with untreated water. If the treated area is not projected to dilute rapidly (example: confined cove area), utilize FasTEST to confirm below 4 ppb or verify vegetation tolerance before irrigation use. Consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for additional site- specific recommendations.

** Include roses.

TABLE 2. Non-agricultural irrigation of herbaceous landscape vegetation following foliar application**

Waiting Period (days) for Irrigation at Specific Target Treatment Rates		
Percent Area of Waterbody Treated*	1.0 PDU / acre	>1.0 to 2.0 PDU / acre
10% or less	0.5 day	1 day
11 - 20%	1 day	2 days
>20%	2 days	3 days

*Assumes treated area(s) have the potential to dilute with untreated water. If the treated area is not projected to dilute rapidly (example: confined cove area), utilize FasTEST to confirm below 4 ppb or verify vegetation tolerance before irrigation use. Consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for additional site- specific recommendations.

** Include roses.

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION

Sensitive agricultural crop plants may be injured by irrigation with water containing the herbicide. To avoid injury to potentially sensitive crops, the following must be observed for relevant active water intakes used to pull water for commercial crop production.

Barley, Citrus, Corn, Oats, Rice, and Wheat:

Wait 24 hours after application before use of irrigation water from application area to allow even dispersion of herbicide.

Soybeans, carrots, canola, sunflower, sugar beets and other vegetable crops, grapes, or tobacco:

Analytical verification of less than 1 ppb.

Other crops not included above:

Verify crop tolerance before use or analytical verification of less than 1 ppb.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged. Spray drift may damage or render crops unfit for sale, use or consumption. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. **Before making a foliar or surface spray application, please refer to your state's sensitive crop registry (if available) to identify any commercial specialty or certified organic crops that may be located nearby. At the time of a foliar or surface spray application, the wind cannot be blowing toward adjacent carrots, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental plants, or other desirable broadleaf plants.**

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to limit off-target draft movement from spray applications:

Aerial Application:

- Aerial applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.
- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph.
- To minimize spray drift from aerial application, apply with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572) at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi.
- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Do not apply under conditions of a low-level air temperature inversion.
- The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the weed canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.

Evaluate spray pattern and droplet size distribution by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used. Do not apply under conditions of a low-level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft-mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Ground Application

- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- To minimize spray drift from ground application, apply with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572).
- For boom spraying, the maximum release height is 36 inches from the top of the weed canopy for ground applications.

- Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with, and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory (this information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: To further reduce drift without reducing swath width, boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.

Application Height: Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not make applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Do not apply during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the 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.

AQUATIC PLANTS CONTROLLED

ProcellaCOR SC performance and selectivity may depend on dosage, time of year, stage of growth, method of application, and water movement.

Aquatic Plants Controlled: In-Water Application

Table 3 lists the expected susceptible species using labeled in-water application rates (1.0 – 5.0 PDU per acre-foot of water volume) under favorable treatment conditions for aquatic plant control. Use of lower rates will increase selectivity on some species listed. Consultation with SePRO Corporation is recommended before applying ProcellaCOR SC to determine best in-water treatment protocols for given target vegetation.

TABLE 3. Vascular aquatic plant control with in-water application

Vascular Aquatic Plants Controlled: In-Water Application	
Common name	Scientific name
Floating Plants	
Mosquito fern	<i>Azolla</i> spp.
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Emersed Plants	
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
American lotus	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
Floating heart	<i>Nymphoides</i> spp.
Spikerush, slender or creeping	<i>Eleocharis baldwinii</i>
Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia</i> spp.
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>
Submersed Plants	
Baby Tears	<i>Micranthemum</i> spp.
Bacopa	<i>Bacopa</i> spp.
Coontail ¹	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>
Limnophila	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>
Rotala	<i>Rotala</i> spp.
Spikerush, slender or creeping	<i>Eleocharis baldwinii</i>

¹Lower-dose applications within the specified range for control of highly sensitive weeds such as hydrilla can provide selectivity to this species.

Aquatic Plants Controlled: Foliar Application

Table 4 lists the expected susceptible species using labeled foliar rates (1.0 – 2.0 PDU per acre) under favorable treatment conditions for aquatic plant control. Use higher rates in the rate range on more established, dense vegetation. Consultation with SePRO Corporation is recommended before applying ProcellaCOR SC to determine best foliar treatment protocols for given target vegetation.

TABLE 4. Vascular aquatic plant control with foliar application

Vascular Aquatic Plants Controlled: Foliar Application	
Common name	Scientific name
Floating Plants	
Mosquito fern	<i>Azolla</i> spp.
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Emersed Plants	
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
American lotus	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
Floating heart	<i>Nymphoides</i> spp.
Parrotfeather (emersed)	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellate</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia</i> spp.
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Mixing Instructions

In-Water Application to Submersed or Floating Aquatic Weeds

ProcellaCOR SC can be applied undiluted or diluted with water for in-water applications. To dilute with water, it is recommended to fill the spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of ProcellaCOR SC. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

Dilute ProcellaCOR SC with water to achieve proper coverage of treated plants. To dilute with water, it is recommended to fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. A surfactant must be used with all post-emergent foliar applications. Use only surfactants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use. For best performance, a methylated seed oil (MSO) surfactant is recommended. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on aquatic surfactant label. After adding ProcellaCOR SC and surfactant, continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

TANK-CLEANOUT INSTRUCTIONS

ProcellaCOR SC should be fully cleaned from application equipment prior to use for other applications. Contact a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for guidance on methods for thorough cleaning of application equipment after use of the product.

APPLICATION METHODS

In-Water Application to Submersed or Floating Aquatic Weeds

ProcellaCOR SC can be applied via trailing hose, by sub-surface injection, or surface spray as an in-water application to control weeds such as hydrilla, floating heart, waterhyacinth, and other susceptible weed species. This product has relatively short exposure requirements for in-water treatments (hours to days), but treatments with high exchange and short exposure periods should be carefully planned to achieve best results. Where greater plant selectivity is desired - such as when controlling hydrilla or other more susceptible species - choose a lower dose in the specified range. A SePRO Aquatic Specialist can provide site-specific prescriptions for optimal control based on target weed, management objectives, and site conditions.

Apply ProcellaCOR SC to the treatment area at a prescription dose unit (PDU) to achieve appropriate concentrations. A PDU is a unit of measure that facilitates the calculation of the amount of product required to control target plants in 1 acre-foot of water or 1 acre for foliar applications. Per Table 5 below, 1-5 PDU are needed to treat 1 acre-foot of water, depending on target species and the percent of waterbody to be treated.

Use Table 5 to select the dose needed to treat 1 acre-foot of water.

TABLE 5. Prescription Dose Units (PDU) per acre-foot of water***

Percent Area of Waterbody Treated	Target Species	
	Hydrilla	Other submersed weeds
2%	4 - 5	3 - 5
>2 - 10%	3 - 4	3 - 5
>10 - 20%	2 - 4	2 - 4
>20 - 30%	2 - 3	1 - 3
>30%	2 - 3	1 - 2

*In all cases, user may apply up to the maximum of 5 PDU per acre-foot. Consult your SePROAquatics Specialist for site-specific recommendations.

** 1 PDU

contains 1.35 fl. oz. of product.

To calculate the amount of product needed in fluid ounces, use the formula below:

$$\text{Number of acres} \times \text{average depth (feet)} \times \text{PDU}^* \times 1.35 = \text{fluid ounces}$$

*: from Table 5

Example Calculation:

To control hydrilla in 5 acres of a 50-acre lake (10% treated) with an average depth of 2 feet:
 $5 \text{ acres} \times 2 \text{ feet} \times 4 \text{ PDU} \times 1.35 = 54 \text{ fl oz}$

For in-water applications, the maximum single application is 5.0 PDU / acre-foot, with a limit of three applications per year. Allow 14 days or greater between applications. Product may be applied as a concentrate or diluted with water prior to or during the application process. Use an appropriate application method that ensures sufficiently uniform application to the treated area.

Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

Apply ProcellaCOR SC as a foliar application to control weeds such as water hyacinth, water primrose, and other susceptible floating and emergent species. Use an application method that

maximizes spray interception by target weeds while minimizing the amount of overspray that inadvertently enters the water.

For all foliar applications, apply ProcellaCOR SC at 1.0 to 2.0 PDU per acre. Use of a surfactant is required for all foliar applications of ProcellaCOR SC. Use only surfactants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use. Methylated seed oil (MSO) is a recommended surfactant and is typically applied at 1.0% volume/volume. Refer to the surfactant label for use directions. For best results, apply to actively growing weeds.

ProcellaCOR SC may be applied more than once per growing season to meet management objectives. Do not exceed 2.0 PDU per acre for a single application with a maximum of 10 foliar applications per year to a given treated area.

Foliar Spot Treatment

To prepare the spray solutions, thoroughly mix ProcellaCOR in water at a ratio of 1.0 to 2.0 PDU per 100 gallons (0.01 to 0.02% product) plus an adjuvant. For best results, a methylated seed oil at 1% volume/volume is the recommended spray adjuvant. When making spot application, ensure spray coverage is sufficient to wet the leaves of the target vegetation but not to the point of runoff.

Aerial Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

Apply ProcellaCOR SC in a spray volume of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) or more when making a post-emergence application by air. Apply with coarse to coarser droplet category per S-572 ASABE standard; see NAAA, USDA or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow guidelines and restrictions in the *Spray Drift Management* and *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory* sections to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. Aircraft should be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program for calibration and uniformity to provide sufficient coverage and control.

Boat or Ground Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

When applying ProcellaCOR SC by boat or with ground equipment to emergent or floating-leaved vegetation, use boom-type, backpack or handgun equipment. Apply ProcellaCOR SC in a sufficient spray volume (e.g. 20 to 100 GPA) to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated vegetation while minimizing runoff. Use higher spray volumes for medium to high density vegetation. For boom spraying, use coarse or coarser nozzle spray quality per S-572 ASABE standard; see USDA literature or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for nozzle pressure, spacing and boom height to provide a uniform spray pattern. Follow the instructions and restrictions under the *Spray Drift Management* section.

TANK MIXES WITH OTHER AQUATIC HERBICIDES

DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDE PRODUCT WITH THIS PRODUCT without first referring to the following website for the specific product: <http://labels.sepro.com/procellaCOR-Tank-Mix/>. This website contains a list of active ingredients that are currently prohibited from use in tank mixture with this product.

Only use products in tank mixture with this product that: 1) are registered for the intended use site, application method and timing; 2) are not prohibited for tank mixing by the label of the tank mix product; and 3) do not contain one of the prohibited active ingredients listed on the tank mix website.

Applicators and other handlers (mixers) who plan to tank-mix must access the website within one week prior to application in order to comply with the most up-to-date information on tank mix partners.

Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.

Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

Container Handling

Non-refillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity: ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

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