Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

DANGER / PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

For use in still or flowing aquatic sites including: golf course, ornamental, fish, irrigation and fire ponds and aquaculture including fish and shrimp; fresh water lakes, ponds, and macrophytic. Captain is also an effective herbicide on submersed weed species. Captain is a chelated copper formulation that is effective in controlling a broad range of green and blue-green (cyanobacteria) algae, including filamentous, planktonic and macrophytic. Captain is also an effective herbicide on submersed weed species with susceptibility to copper. The ethanolinamides in Captain reduce the precipitation of copper with carbonates and bicarbonates in the water. Use the lower concentrations/rates in softer water (<50 ppm alkalinity) or when treating species with greater susceptibility to Captain; use higher concentrations/rates in harder water (>50 ppm alkalinity) and when treating heavier infestations and/or less susceptible species.

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils. If you want more options, follow the instructions for readers with the EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

For use in still or flowing aquatic sites including: golf course, ornamental, fish, irrigation and fire ponds and aquaculture including fish and shrimp; fresh water lakes, ponds, and macrophytic. Captain is also an effective herbicide on submersed weed species. Captain is a chelated copper formulation that is effective in controlling a broad range of green and blue-green (cyanobacteria) algae, including filamentous, planktonic and macrophytic. Captain is also an effective herbicide on submersed weed species with susceptibility to copper. The ethanolinamides in Captain reduce the precipitation of copper with carbonates and bicarbonates in the water. Use the lower concentrations/rates in softer water (<50 ppm alkalinity) or when treating species with greater susceptibility to Captain; use higher concentrations/rates in harder water (>50 ppm alkalinity) and when treating heavier infestations and/or less susceptible species.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Captain is a chelated copper formulation that is effective in controlling a broad range of green and blue-green (cyanobacteria) algae, including filamentous, planktonic and macrophytic. Captain is also an effective herbicide on submersed weed species with susceptibility to copper. The ethanolinamides in Captain reduce the precipitation of copper with carbonates and bicarbonates in the water. Use the lower concentrations/rates in softer water (<50 ppm alkalinity) or when treating species with greater susceptibility to Captain; use higher concentrations/rates in harder water (>50 ppm alkalinity) and when treating heavier infestations and/or less susceptible species.

**Treatment Notes**

Performance of Captain is enhanced under certain conditions. It is recommended to consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for guidance in implementing a treatment program to achieve optimal results. The following apply to the use of Captain to achieve optimum effectiveness:

- Treat when growth first begins to appear (if possible) or when target vegetation is actively growing.
- Apply in a manner that will ensure even distribution of Captain within the treatment area.
- Use a high-pressure surface spray application to break up dense floating algal mats.
- In heavily infested areas, a second application may be necessary. Retreat areas if regrowth begins to appear or if seasonal control is desired. Repeating application of Captain too soon after initial application may have no effect.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Waters treated with this product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms. Treatment of aquatic weeds and algae can result in oxygen loss by decomposition of dead algae and weeds. This oxygen loss can cause fish and invertebrate suffocation. To minimize this hazard, do not treat more than 1/2 of the water body to avoid depletion of oxygen due to decaying vegetation. Wait at least 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 or local agency with primary responsibility for regulating pesticides before applying to public waters, to determine if a permit is required.

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. Do not use in waters containing trout or other fish species that are highly sensitive to copper if the alkalinity is less than 50 ppm. Fish toxicity generally decreases when the hardness of water increases. Captain must not be used in ornamental ponds containing Koi.
Precautions and Restrictions
- Do not apply Captain 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 Captain comes in contact with crops, ornamentals, grass or other desirable plants.
- Wash spray equipment thoroughly before and after each application.
- Contents may cause bluing where marlute has been etched.

Spray Drift Management
A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

- Droplet Size
  Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

- Wind Speed
  Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph), and there are no sensitive areas within 250 feet downwind.

Temperature Inversions
If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of copper compounds. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:
Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

APPLICATION INFORMATION
For aquatic weed control (including algae and vascular plants), do not exceed a concentration of 1.0 ppm copper during any single application; wait a minimum of 14 days between retreatments. (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; wait a minimum of 10 days between treatments.)

Application Methods and Rates
Surface Spray/Injection Algicide Application
For effective control, proper rates of Captain should be maintained for a minimum of three hours. The application concentrations/rates in Table 1 are based on static or minimal flow situations. Where significant dilution occurs from untreated waters or loss of water, within a three hour period, Captain may have to be metered in (refer to the Drip System or Metering Pump Application for Flowing Water Treatments section of this label).

Identify the algae growth present as one of the following types: planktonic (suspended), filamentous (mat-forming), or macrophytic algae (chara/nitella). Determine the surface acreage (1 acre = 43,560 ft²) and average depth of infested area.

Refer to chart below to determine gallons of Captain to apply per surface acre.

### Table 1: Captain Application Rates (Gallons per surface acre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algae Type or Species</th>
<th>Dose PPM Copper</th>
<th>Rates Gallons per Acre Foot</th>
<th>Treatment Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planktonic (Suspended)</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0†</td>
<td>0.6 - 3.0</td>
<td>Apply lower rates for light infestations. Use higher rates on heavy blooms and where algae masses are clumped and accumulated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filamentous (Mat-forming)</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0†</td>
<td>0.6 - 3.0</td>
<td>Apply lower rates for early season applications, light infestations or treatment of regrowth. Apply higher rates on surface mats and species such as Pithophora, Cladophora, Lyngbya, and Hydrodictyon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrophytic (Chara/Nitella/Starry Stonewort)</td>
<td>0.4 - 1.0</td>
<td>1.2 - 3.0</td>
<td>Apply lower rates for new infestations or early season growth. Apply higher rates on older, established calcified plants. Apply as close to plant growth as possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For planktonic and filamentous algae, Captain may be applied up to 1.0 ppm when growth conditions require higher rates and for difficult to control species.

For dense infestations of filamentous algae or where the species of Hydrodictyon, Cladophora or Pithophora are present, apply the higher rate in the rate range. Filamentous algae species are easier to control before floating to the water’s surface (when they are forming on the pond/lake bottom). An adjuvant, such as d-limonene or similar surfactant, may be added for enhanced control of floating mats or difficult to control species of algae. Follow surfactant labeling instructions for application rates and use directions.

For planktonic (suspended) algae and freefloating filamentous algae mats, application rates should be based on treating to depths where algae are present (e.g. the upper 3 to 4 feet of water). For dense infestations and in certain other situations, it may be necessary to calculate rates based on the depth of known algae infestation (e.g. > 4 feet) or require treating the entire water column in the target area. To calculate the application rate per surface acre, multiply the application rate in Table 1 (0.8 to 3.0 Gallon per Acre Foot) by the average depth of infestation, or average water depth if infestation reaches the entire water column.

As a surface or subsurface application, Captain may be applied diluted or undiluted, whichever is most suitable to ensure uniform coverage of the area to be treated. Dilution with water may be necessary at the lower application rates. Dilute the required amount of Captain with enough water to ensure even distribution in the treated area with the type of equipment being used. For best results, dilute Captain in water to provide a minimum spray mix of 20 to 50 gallons per acre; in areas with heavy infestations of filamentous algae, a total tank mix of > 50 gallons per acre may be necessary; break up floating algae mats before spraying or while application is being made.

Submersed Plant Control Applications
Captain can be applied to control hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata), egeria (Egeria densa), and other aquatic weeds with susceptibility to copper. Apply Captain at a rate to achieve 0.75 to 1.0 ppm copper (2.3 to 3.0 Gallons Captain/Acre foot). In heavily infested areas, a second application after the 14 day retreatment interval may be necessary.

TANK MIXES WITH OTHER AQUATIC ALGAECIDES AND HERBICIDES
Captain may be mixed with other herbicides or algacides registered for aquatic use provided that no labeling prohibits such mixing. Captain can be tank mixed with other herbicides to improve efficacy; and to control algae in areas where heavy algae growth may cover target submersed plant species and interfere with herbicide exposure. Do not exceed any labeled rate or dose of any of the products in the combination. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures. To ensure compatibility, a jar test is recommended before field application of any tank mix combination. It is recommended to consult with SePRO Corporation for latest tank mix recommendations.

NOTE: Tank mixing or use of Captain with any other product which is not specifically listed on the Captain label shall be at the exclusive risk of the user, applicator and/or application adviser, to the extent allowed by applicable law.

Captain and Endothall
Captain may be applied as a tank mix or simultaneously injected or used with the diplotassium salt of endothall (e.g. Cascade®) or the mono (N,N-dimethylalkylamine) salt of endothall (e.g. Teton®) to broaden the weed control spectrum and/or reduce injection times or rates in canals, ditches, and laterals. In flowing canals, apply Captain via drip or injection at a rate of 0.1 to 1.0 ppm (See Table 2) in conjunction with Teton (0.05 – 2.0 ppm) or Cascade (0.35-3.0 ppm) for a minimum of one hour.
Captain can be mixed with diquat (diquat dibromide) in a 2:1 ratio of Captain:Diquat (e.g. 4 gallons Captain and 2 gallons diquat (e.g. Littoral®- 2 lbs a.i./gallon) per acre in waters with average depth of 4 feet). Lower rates of Captain may also enhance the activity of diquat. Captain should be applied at a minimum of 0.1 ppm in combination with diquat. Higher rates may be needed in areas with dense weeds.

### Drip System or Metering Pump Application for Flowing Water Treatments

For optimal control, apply Captain as soon as algae begin active growth or interfere noticeably with normal delivery of water (clogging of lateral headges, suction screens, weed screens, and siphon tubes). Delaying treatment could perpetuate the problem causing massing and compacting of plants. Heavy infestations and low flow may cause poor distribution resulting in unsatisfactory control. Under these conditions repeated applications or increasing water flow rate during application may be necessary.

Prior to treatment it is important to accurately determine water flow rates. In the absence of weirs, orifices, or similar devices, which give accurate waterflow measurements, volume of flow can be estimated by the following formula:

$$\text{Cubic feet per second (cfs) = average width (feet) \times \text{average depth (feet)} \times \text{average velocity}^{1}(\text{feet/second}) \times 0.9}$$

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

After accurately determining the water flow rate in cfs or gallons/minute, find the corresponding Captain rate in Table 2 or use the below formula:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Flow Rate</th>
<th>Copper Concentration (ppm)</th>
<th>Captain Rate (gallons per million gallons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFS Gal/min.</td>
<td>PPM Copper</td>
<td>Quarts/ hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6 - 3.0</td>
<td>0.6 - 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8 - 4.0</td>
<td>0.8 - 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0 - 5.0</td>
<td>1.0 - 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0 - 10.0</td>
<td>2.0 - 10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>20 - 100.0</td>
<td>20 - 100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>315 - 1,577</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculate the amount of Captain needed to maintain the drip rate for a treatment period of 3 hours by multiplying either:

- Quarts / hr x 3; Milliliters / Minute x 180; or Fluid ounces / Minute x 180

Rates will target 1.0 ppm copper concentration in the treated water for the treatment period. Lower concentrations may be used on highly susceptible algae species or if longer exposure times are maintained. Introduction of the chemical should be made in the canal at weirs or other turbulence-creating structures to promote the dispersion of the chemical. For injection periods longer than three hours (180 minutes), calculate the amount of Captain needed by multiplying the rate by the desired time in minutes or hours, as appropriate.

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

Results can vary depending upon species and density of algae and vegetation, desired distance of control and flow rate, and impact of water quality on efficacy. Periodic maintenance treatments may be required to maintain seasonal control. It is recommended to consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist to determine optimal use rates, location of treatment stations and treatment period under local conditions.

### Slug Application Method for Flowing Irrigation Canals with no Functioning Potable Water Intakes

Do not use this method of application in flowing canals with functioning potable water intakes at or downstream from the application site.

For optimal control, apply Captain as soon as algae begin active growth or interfere noticeably with normal delivery of water. Heavy infestations and low flow may cause poor distribution resulting in unsatisfactory control. Under these conditions repeated applications or increasing water flow rate during application may be necessary. Apply Captain into the irrigation canal or lateral at 0.05 (6.4 fluid ounces) to 0.55 gallons (70 fluid ounces) per CFS as a slug or dump application (see above for determining CFS). Depending upon water hardness, alkalinity, velocity and algae conditions, a slug applicaton is typically required every 5 to 30 miles. High water hardness or alkalinity levels may require the use of higher rates within the rate range above to achieve control. When velocity levels are higher (>1 foot per second) distance between drop stations for slug applications can be increased.

### Chemigation System Application

Captain may be applied for the maintenance of chemigation systems. To control algae in chemigation systems Captain should be applied continuously during water application. For continuous addition application apply 0.91 - 9.1 gallons of Captain per 1,000,000 gallons of water (0.3 - 3.0 gallons of Captain per acre-foot of water). This will produce a concentration of 0.1 to 1.0 ppm of copper. Do not exceed 1.0 ppm of copper or 0.91 gallons of Captain per 100,000 gallons of water. For additional guidance regarding specific calibrations or application techniques contact application equipment manufacturer, supplier, or pest control advisor. It is not necessary to agitate or dilute Captain in the supply tank before application to chemigation systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Copper Concentration (ppm)</th>
<th>Amount of Captain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Acre-foot</td>
<td>Per Million Gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallons</td>
<td>Liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chemigation Systems Connected to a Public Water Supply

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption unless such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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

- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
Sprinkler Chemigation Requirements

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Floor (Basin), Furrow and Border Chemigation Requirements

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

Drip (Trickle) Chemigation Requirements

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

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in a cool dry place. Do not store near feed or foodstuffs. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose in a manner consistent with the pesticide disposal instructions.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinseate 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, the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Handling**

**Nonrefillable 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 rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinseate 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 that the container will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

**Refillable Container.** Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

**Triple rinse as follows:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinseate into application equipment or rinseate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, to the extent consistent with applicable law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

SePRO Corporation warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SEPRO CORPORATION MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of this product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of SePRO Corporation or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at SePRO Corporation’s election, one of the following:

(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for the product bought, or
(2) Replacement of amount of the product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless SePRO Corporation is promptly notified of such losses or damages in writing. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of SePRO Corporation or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitations of Remedies in any manner.

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