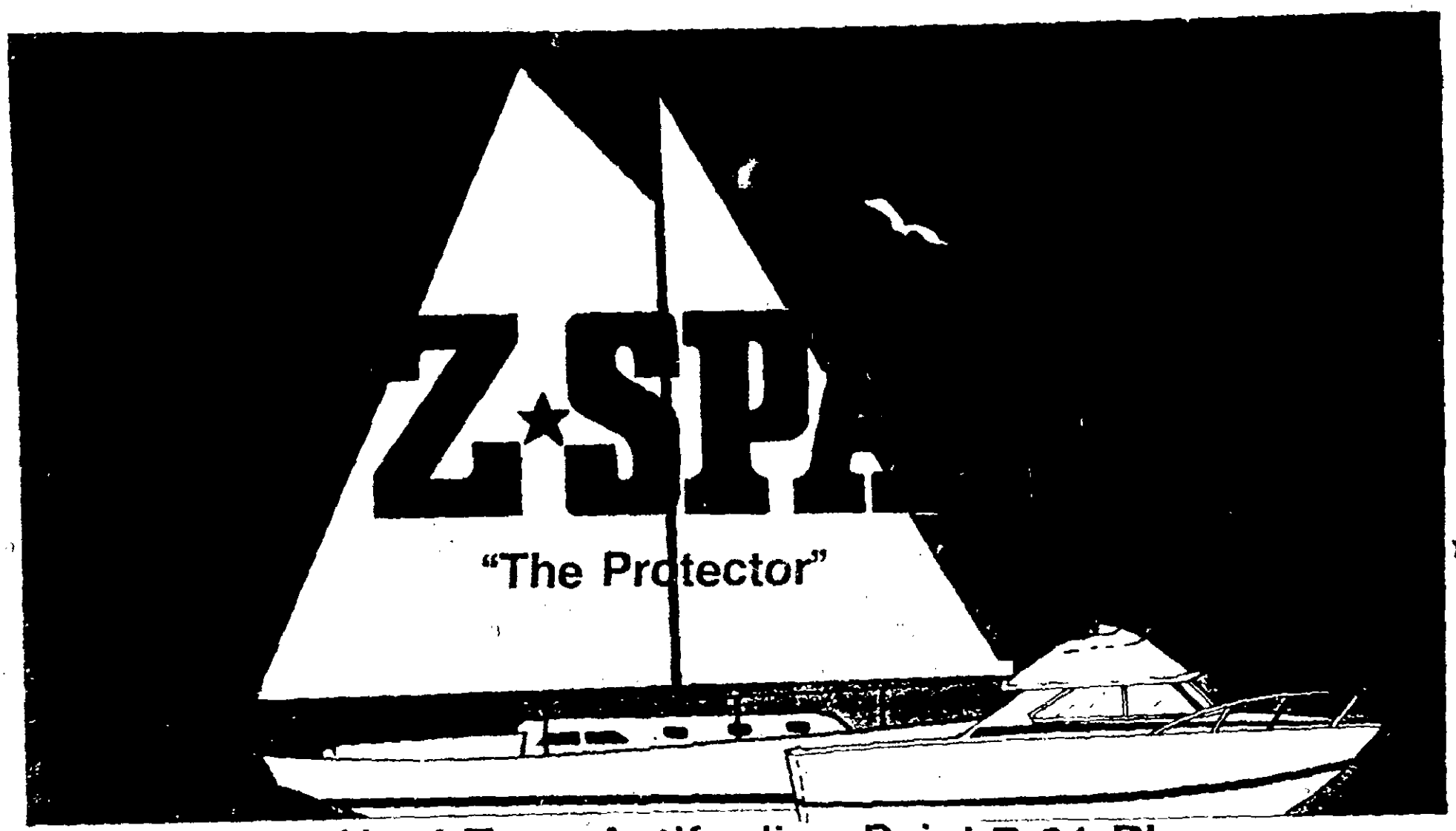

Hard Type Antifouling Paint B-91 Blue

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

DANGER! CORROSIVE. CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE AND BURNS. HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. COMBUSTIBLE.

See additional precautions on back panel.

NET 1 GALLON / 3.8 Liters

"The Protector" ANTIFOULING PAINT: A highly effective hard antifouling bottom paint of premium quality. Contains a high concentration of cuprous oxide plus organotin. Protects against attachment of barnacles, hydroids, bryozoa, algae and other marine growths. Protects wood boats against borers. For use in both salt and fresh water. Do not apply to any surfaces other than boat bottoms.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

GENERAL: Be sure surface is clean and dry before painting. When sanding is necessary on surfaces, remove sanding dust by clean air blast, clean soft brushes, or wiping with clean rags, then follow by tack rag wipe to insure complete removal of sanding dust. NOTE: Face mask should be used when sanding.

Stir paint well before and during use. Apply generously with brush or roller at package consistency. If thinning is necessary due to evaporation of solvent from the can, use Z-Spar T-10 Thinner. Do not spray as inhalation of dust is hazardous. Do not apply at temperatures are below 40°F, or if rain is expected before the coating is dry.

COVERAGE PER COAT: Approximately 400 sq. ft. per gallon (allows for a 20% loss).

NUMBER OF COATS: 2 or 3 depending on the surface.

DRYING TIME AT 70°F AND 50% RELATIVE HUMIDITY:
Between coats: 6 hours minimum.
Prior to launching: 6 hours minimum to overnight, preferably 7 days maximum.

THINNER: Z-Spar T-8, T-10 or T-11 Thinner.

CLEANER: Z-Spar T-8, T-10 or T-11 Thinner.

OLD BOTTOM PAINTS: After hauling the boat, allow the hull to dry thoroughly of absorbed water before repainting. Over old paint apply two coats of The Protector for best results after scrubbing, cleaning and removing any loose paint. When sanding old bottom paint, **always WET SAND** and take precautions against getting the material in your eyes, nostrils, open cuts, etc. Where excess bottom substrate is visible prime per instructions for the substrate.

WOOD BOTTOMS: Sand wood surface with 80-100 grit wet or dry sandpaper. Apply three coats of "The Protector" paint to bare wood. Thin first coat 10% with Z-Spar T-10 Thinner to allow greater penetration. The next two coats should be applied at package consistency. Any metal parts must be properly primed before applying the bottom paint.

FIBERGLASS BOTTOMS: Wash with soap, ammonia, and water. Let dry, then thoroughly clean hull with Z-Spar T-1132 Fiberglass Prep Solution. Then sand with 100-220 grit sandpaper to dull and roughen the surface. Wipe off sanding dust with clean cloth or tack rag. Apply one coat of Z-Spar P-527 Epoxy Primer. While the P-527 is still soft and tacky (within 2-6 hours, normally), apply the first coat of "The Protector" (the "wet on wet" technique). If the P-527 cures longer than overnight, apply another coat of P-527 and use the "wet-on-wet" technique, or apply one coat of Z-Spar P-619 Non-Sanding Fiberglass Primer as a tie-coat prior to the application of "The Protector".

STEEL BOTTOMS: Sandblast to near-white metal surface and apply three coats of P-646 Epoxy Primer to a minimum 8 dry mils film thickness, following P-646 label instructions. For best results, apply the first coat of "The Protector" "wet-on-wet" to the P-646, that is, while the last P-645 coat is still slightly soft (usually within 2-6 hours). If the P-646 Primer cures longer than overnight, apply another coat of P-646 and use the "wet-on-wet" technique, or apply one coat of P-619 Non-Sanding Fiberglass Primer as a tie coat prior to the application of "The Protector".

ALUMINUM BOTTOMS: "The Protector" is not recommended for aluminum. Z-Spar Colortox Antifouling Paint, which does not contain copper, is recommended for aluminum hulls.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal of this product. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep closures tight and upright to prevent leakage. Keep container closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or approved state procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved state and local procedures.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER

CONTAINS AROMATIC AND ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS

See Material Safety Data Sheet for this product.

Do not get on skin, in eyes, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and protective clothing such as long-sleeved cotton shirt, long pants, hat and rubber gloves when handling. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid breathing of vapor or spray mist. In case of spillage, absorb and dispose of in accordance with local applicable regulations. Do not take internally.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Use with adequate ventilation during application and drying. In tanks and other confined areas, use only with adequate forced air ventilation to prevent dangerous concentrations of vapors which could cause death from explosion or from breathing. When product is used in confined areas or applied by spraying, wear a pesticide respirator jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (U.S. Bureau of Mines) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30CFR 11. Prevent flames, sparks, welding and smoking.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
This material is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not allow chips and dust generated during the paint removal to enter water. Dispose of paint debris in an approved landfill.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:
Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

FIRST AID: In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water. **For eyes,** flush immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes and call a physician. **If affected by breathing of vapor,** move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. **If swallowed,** drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

IN CASE OF FIRE: Use dry chemical, foam, water fog or CO_2. Cool closed containers with water.

Photochemically Reactive

Koppers Company, Inc

Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219/Irving, Texas 75060
Los Angeles, Ca. 90040/Newark, N.J. 07114

OML 53621101 8209 (0580.)

MADE IN U.S.A.

KOPPERS

Z-Spar Marine Coatings

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

PRODUCT: "THE PROTECTOR" ANTI-FOULING PAINT

DESCRIPTION: Premium, hard, non-vinyl containing almost 14 pounds of 97% cuprous oxide, plus a generous amount of organotin per gallon. A blend of epoxy ester and hard resin producing a smoother, harder film than other non-vinyls.

USE: Excellent for boats with high speed capabilities, as well as slower craft that operate in heavy fouling waters. Can be applied directly over old bottom paints. Has good film strength and provides a fast bottom.

FOR MARINE USE ONLY. DO NOT APPLY TO ANY SURFACES OTHER THAN BOAT BOTTOMS. NOT INTENDED FOR USE IN THE HOME.

TECHNICAL DATA:

Number of coats:	2 to 3
Coverage per coat:	400 sq. ft. per gallon
Drying time at 70°F. and 50% relative humidity:	
Between coats:	6 hours minimum
Before launching:	6 hours minimum to overnight, preferable, 7 days maximum.
Color:	B-90 Red, B-91 Blue
Thinners:	T-10, or T-11 Thinner
Cleaners:	T-8, T-10, T-11 Thinners.

Surface Preparation: Be sure surface is clean and dry before painting. When sanding of fiberglass or wood, or sandblasting of steel is necessary, remove dust by clean air blast, clean soft brushes, or wiping with clean rags, then follow by "tac-rag" wipe to insure complete removal of dust.

OLD BOTTOM PAINT: After hauling the boat, allow the hull to dry of absorbed water before repainting. Over old paint apply two coats of "The Protector" for best results after scrubbing, cleaning and removing any loose paint. When sanding old bottom paint, always WET SAND and take precautions against getting the material in your eyes.

TECHNICAL DATA
(Continued):

nostrils, open cuts, etc. Where excess bottom substrate is visible, prime per instructions for the substrate.

WOOD BOTTOMS: Sand wood surface with 80-100 grit wet or dry sandpaper. Apply three coats of "The Protector" to bare wood. Thin first coat 10% with Z-Spar T-10 Thinner to allow greater penetration. The next two coats should be applied at package consistency. Any metal parts must be properly primed before applying the bottom paint.

FIBERGLASS BOTTOMS: Wash with soap, ammonia, water, let dry, then thoroughly clean hull with Z-Spar T-1132 Fiberglass Prep Solution. Then sand with 100-220 grit sandpaper to dull and roughen the surface. Apply one coat of P-527 Primer. While the P-527 is still soft and tacky (within 2-6 hours normally), apply the first coat of "The Protector." If the P-527 cures longer than overnight, apply another coat of P-527 Primer and use the "wet-on-wet" technique, or apply one coat of P-619 Non Sanding Fiberglass Primer as a tie-coat prior to the application of "The Protector."

STEEL BOTTOMS: Sandblast to a near-white metal surface and apply three coats of P-646 Epoxy Primer to a minimum 8 dry mils film thickness, following P-646 label instructions. For best results, apply the first coat of B-90 "wet-on-wet" to the P-646, that is while the last P-646 coat is still slightly soft (usually within 2-6 hours). If the P-646 Primer cures longer than overnight, apply another coat of P-646 Primer and use the "wet-on-wet" technique, or apply one coat of P-619 Non Sanding Fiberglass Primer as a tie-coat prior to the use of B-90 or B-91.

ALUMINUM BOTTOMS: B-90 or B-91 is not recommended for aluminum. Colortox Anti-Fouling which does not contain copper is recommended for aluminum hulls.

METHODS OF APPLICATION: Apply generously at package consistency with brush or roller. If thinning is necessary, due to evaporation of solvent from can during use, add Z-Spar T-8 or T-10 Thinner. Do not spray as inhalation of spray dust is hazardous. Do not apply when temperatures are expected to drop below 40°F. or if rain is expected before the coating is dry.

Packaging: One-gallon cans and quarts.

PRECAUTIONS: Follow precautions as listed on label for B-90, B-91 - "The Protector."

Mr. Wayne A. Hartman
Koppers Company, Inc.
Room 1201, Koppers Building
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Dear Mr. Hartman:

Subject: Amendment - Label Revision
Antifouling Paint Label Improvement Program
Supertox Hard Type Antifouling Paint B-79 Red
EPA Registration No. 61-162
Supertox Hard Type Antifouling Paint B-71 Blue
EPA Registration No. 61-163
"The Protector" Hard Type Antifouling Paint B-90 Red
EPA Registration No. 61-164
"The Protector" Hard Type Antifouling Paint B-91 Blue
EPA Registration No. 61-175
B-60 Racing Bronze Hard Racing Type Antifouling Paint
EPA Registration No. 61-165
Your Submissions Dated September 28, 1982

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A), is acceptable, provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

a. Add "This product contains petroleum distillates" or "Contains petroleum distillates" directly beneath the ingredients statement for any product containing 10% or more petroleum distillates as inert ingredients.

b. In the Precautionary Statements:

(1) Delete "Do not take internally."

(2) In the "respirator" statement, change "...or applied by spraying..." to "...or sanding boat surface..." since application directions prohibit spraying.

(3) Under "Environmental Hazards" change "Do not apply directly..." to:

"Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes."

(4) Under "Physical or Chemical Hazards":

A. Delete "combustible" for EPA Registration Nos. 61-162, 61-163 and 61-165.

B. For EPA Registration Nos. 61-164 and 61-175 use the following statement:

"Flammable. Keep away from heat and open flame."

(5) For the record, submit copies of the "Material Safety Data Sheets" for these products.

C. For products containing cuprous oxide, a "copper as metallic" expression is desirable on the labeling if the composition of the active ingredient is definite.

3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Richard F. Mountford
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767)

Enclosure

RD:MOUNTFORD:DCR-241934:MANG-0526C:pjb:Raven:479-2013:10/5/82

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

May be fatal if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep away from children, domestic animals and food stuffs.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and other wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water, fish may be killed. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply to crops or areas other than those for which directions are stated on this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

DINITRO "T" dissolves readily in water with mild agitation. Vigorous agitation is unnecessary, undesirable and should be avoided. DO NOT ALLOW THE MIXED SPRAY TO STAND MORE THAN 3 HOURS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY! If unusually hard water is used, a hard sludge may form in the spray which will plug lines, screens and nozzles. To prevent this occurrence, use a water softener of the Calgon type with the spray water BEFORE the DINITRO "T" is added at the rate of one pound per 100 gallons. Screens of the 50 mesh size are recommended. Remove this tan-like material immediately with wood alcohol (methanol).

DINITRO "T" may be applied either as an overall blanket or as a band over the row. Overall coverage is recommended for the control of all annual broadleaf and grass type weeds. No inter-row cultivation is necessary for a period of several weeks. The band application technique is well adapted for application of DINITRO "T" at planting time. This gives good weed control in the row and requires inter-row cultivation. Band applications require ½ the chemical per acre of crop treated.

APPLICATION: A smooth seed bed is essential for uniform coverage. Make sure that all clods are broken and plant debris removed. Rough seed beds mean uneven coverage and poor weed control. A flat, fan-shaped pattern gives best coverage and is recommended.

TIMING OF APPLICATION: Application at the time of planting is easiest and usually the more economical. Best results are obtained when there is ample soil moisture at the time of application to insure rapid germination of weed seed. Light to moderate rainfall immediately after application is beneficial while a heavy rain may produce excessive leaching of DINITRO "T" and this means poorer weed control. Under very dry conditions, poor weed control will result unless overhead irrigation is used.

Sprayed areas should not be disturbed in any way until the weed control breaks. When cultivating the middles, avoid throwing soil on treated areas.

DO NOT APPLY DINITRO "T" WHEN AIR TEMPERATURES EQUAL OR EXCEED 85° F.

QUANTITY OF WATER TO USE: The optimum rate for most crops ranges between 25 and 40 gallons per acre. Unless otherwise specified, this range is recommended.

For the control of broadleaved weeds (lambsquarter, mustard, pigweed, chickweed, smartweed) for 5 - 6 weeks. Annual grasses (barnyard grass, pigeon grass) for 3 - 4 weeks from the time of spraying. The following rates are suggested for the crop listed.

NOTE: On very light sandy soils containing little organic matter, lowest rates should be used and even then some crop injury may occur.

PEANUTS

Make one early application (pre-emergence, early cracking stage, or early postemergence) followed by one or two later postemergence applications as needed, in accordance with the following directions.

PRE-EMERGENCE — Use 3 to 4 gallons of DINITRO "T" in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an overall spray. Apply at any time between planting and emergence.

EARLY CRACKING STAGE — Use 2 gallons of DINITRO "T" in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an overall spray.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE (from emergence until the plants are 1.5 to 2 inches in diameter) — Apply overall using 1 gallon of DINITRO "T" in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Such an application will control weeds just coming through, but will not provide long term residual effects against grass. Some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly if the temperatures are high.

LATER POSTEMERGENCE — One or two directed applications may be made up to one month after the early cracking stage. Apply when new weeds are first visible. Use 2 quarts of DINITRO "T" in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Direct the spray to the base of the peanut plants using precision application equipment to minimize contact with peanut foliage.

POTATOES

PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL: — Use 1 to 2 gallons of DINITRO "T" per acre in about 30 gallons of water and apply as an overall spray 1 to 3 days before the potatoes emerge. If seedling grasses are a problem, add DOWPON® M Grass Killer to the above mixture at a rate to give 3 pounds per acre and apply in the same manner. **NOTE:** To avoid possible crop injury, do not apply DINITRO "T" to potatoes growing on light sandy soil containing little or no organic matter. Do not use DOWPON® M in sprays to be applied to White Rose or red skinned varieties.

PREHARVEST VINE KILLING — Use 2 to 3 quarts of DINITRO "T" per acre in a spray prepared as follows: Mix 1 pint of a nonionic emulsifier (such as Multifilm X-77, Triton X-100 or Tween 20 brands) in 5 gallons of fuel oil and emulsify in 30 gallons of water, then add the DINITRO "T" with vigorous agitation and spray at moderate pressure. Apply 10 to 20 days before harvest during warm sunny weather. Complete coverage of the vines is essential. **NOTE:** Do not spray exposed tubers nor graze treated fields.

SOYBEANS

PRE-EMERGENCE — Apply 2 to 2.5 gallons of DINITRO "T" in about 30 gallons of water per acre between planting and crop emergence. Do not use on very light sandy soils. Some reduction in stand of soybeans may result but this does not ordinarily reduce crop yield.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE (when soybeans have emerged and are still in the cotyledon stage before first leaves open to expose the terminal bud) — To control emerged weeds including pigweeds, cocklebur, annual morning-glory, jimsonweed, common ragweed, velvetleaf, annual smartweed, small seedling grasses and many others that emerge before or with the crop, use 2 to 3 quarts of DINITRO "T" in 3 to 5 gallons of water applied by aircraft or in about 30 gallons of water applied by ground equipment. The amount of DINITRO "T" to be used per acre depends on the maximum air temperature expected within 24 hours: use 3 quarts below 75° F., 2 quarts from 75 to 95° F., and do not apply above 95° F.

For residual control of annual weed seedlings that may germinate after spraying, add 3 quarts of AMIBEN Pre-emergence Herbicide per acre as a tank mix to the amount of DINITRO "T" recommended. To avoid crop injury with mixtures of DINITRO "T" and AMIBEN, observe precautions for use of DINITRO "T" alone. Some injury to soybean plants may occur but yields usually are not reduced. **NOTE:** Do not spray if soil surface is wet or if first leaves have opened. Do not use this treatment if AMIBEN has been applied pre-emergence.

OVERALL LATER POSTEMERGENCE (salvage program for use at grower's risk as an alternative to replanting) — This treatment may be used when needed as an aid to control emerged cocklebur and morning-glory and as a supplement to, but not as a replacement for, the early postemergence treatments. If unable to make an early postemergence treatment, or if a new flush of cocklebur or morning-glory emerges soon afterwards and is as tall or nearly as tall as the soybeans, use the overall later postemergence salvage treatment to establish the height differential needed for directed sprays. Directed postemergence treatments may begin within a few days after overall later postemergence treatments to maintain control in heavily infested fields.

Apply 1 to 2 pints of DINITRO "T" in 20 or more gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray by ground equipment or apply the same amount of DINITRO "T" by aircraft in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Do not include surfactant in the spray mix. Use this treatment as early as the first true leaves of the soybeans have expanded but no later than when the soybeans begin to bloom. Small succulent weeds are easiest to kill. Best results are obtained when treatment is made as soon after weed emergence as possible. Use 1 to 1.5 pints DINITRO "T" per acre when the soybeans and weeds are small. Weed control may be poor under drought stress conditions.

NOTE: Under good growing conditions, damage to soybeans will be limited to foliar burn, followed by rapid recovery and normal yields. Crop injury may be more severe when the soybeans are under stress from conditions such as disease or low moisture. Occasionally, less of an economic stand may occur. If the field is replanted or abandoned, do not graze or feed treated forage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE — Continued on right panel