3-17-1999

March 17, 1999

# <u>CERTIFIED MAIL</u> (2-4-87-320-819)

Aquabiotics Corporation P.O. Box 10576 Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

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Attention: Mr. Nicholas A. Romeo

Subject: Fintrol Concentrate EPA Reg. No. 39096-2 Your letter of November 17, 1997 Our letter of February 10, 1998 Your Letter of May 28, 1998

In your November 17, 1997, letter, you sought our help in revising this label to bring it up to current standards. The last accepted label for this product was about 29 years ago, June 19, 1970, and at least one state was refusing to register it without updated labeling. In our February 10, 1998, letter, we provided detailed labeling changes for this product, which is packaged as a "kit", consisting of an outer can containing a bottle of Fintrol Concentrate and a bottle of Diluent.

The revised labeling for this product consists of four (4) parts: A) an outer can label, B) a concentrate label, C) a diluent label, and D) a insert.

The labeling submitted with the above letter is acceptable, provided that you submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling with the following changes before you release the product for shipment:

- 1. On the "Outer Can Label", insure that you format your "Storage and Disposal" text for your "Diluent" as you did for the "Concentrate".
- 2. Delete the "Environmental Hazards" section for the diluent.
- 3. On the "Diluent Label", use the same text for "Storage and Disposal" as found on the "Concentrate Label"

This registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e) if you do not comply with these conditions. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

Sincerely,

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Daniel B. Peacock, Biologist Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch Registration Division (7504C)

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Enclosures: 1. Stamped Label 2. Label Type Point Chart

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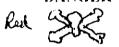
# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**DANGER:** Fatal if swallowed May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Do not breath spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on elothing. Wear protective goggles. Wear chemical gloves. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using tobaceo. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Environmental Hazards This product is very highly toxic to fish

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. SEE OUTER CAN LABEL FOR PROPER STORAGE. PESTICIDE DISPOSAL AND CONTAINER DISPOSAL

EPA Reg. No. 39096-2 EPA Est. No. 39096-WA-01 Fintrol Concentrate for use with Fintrol(Antimycin) Fish Toxicant Kit Ingredients (w/w%) Active Ingredients Antimycin A 23% Inert Ingredients Soy lipids 15% Actione 62% 100% DANGER



Red POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN Aquabiotics Corp. PO Box 10576 Bainbridge Island, WA Physical or Chemical Hazards: Extremely Flammable: Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces.

FIRST AID IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Hold cyclids open and ilong with a steady, gentle stream of wher gen minutes. Get medical attention.

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Federal Insection $1$ 1999 referral Insection $1$ and $1$ root the posticide $1$ and	Letter DILUZIC	T LABEL -	BLUE BACKGROUND BLUE INK	
	THIS IS MAXIMU	IM SIZE LAG	BLE THAT CAN FIT ON	BOTILE

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Fintral Diluent Label 39096-2 3-17-99

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39096-25 3-17-99 Fin trol **RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE** Can Label Due to Aquatic Toxicity & Need for Highly Specialized Applicator training For retail sale to, and use only by, Certified Applicators, or persons under their direct (Front Panel) supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicators' Certification. For use exclusively by Federal or state fish and game agency personnel trained in fishenes management or persons under their supervision. **FINTROL-CONCENTRATE (ANTIMYCIN A)** FISH TOXICANT KIT (contains Fintrol Concentrate and Fintrol Diluent) This can contains 1 bottle of FINTROL-Concentrate and 1 bottle of Fintrol-Diluent ÷ FINTROL CONCENTRATE (8 fl. Oz) FINIROL DILUENT (8 fl. Oz.) ACCEPTED with COMMENTS Active Ingredients Inert Ingredients Antimvcin A 23% w/w Diethvi Phthalate in EPA' Letter Dated: 30.5% Inert Ingredients (surfactant) Soy lipids 15% Nonoxyl-9 (detergent) 16.7% 62% 52.8% Acetone Acetone MAR 17 1999 100% 100.0% w/w w/w AQUABIOTICS CORP. P.O. BOX 10576. Bainbridge Island, WA 980 miler the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act E.P.A. Reg. No 39096-2 E.P.A. Est. No 39096-WA-01 DANGER POISON registered under EPA Reg. No. Keep out of reach of children 9096-2 t See side panel for other Precautionary Statements. **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** 

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. See "USE DIRECTIONS LEAFLET" for "Fintrol (Antimycin A) Fish Toxicant Kit".

GALLON CAN LABEL - CENTER PANEL WHITE BACK GROWND

39096-26/11 3-17-99 Fintrol Can Label (Left Panel)

# FINTROL CONCENTRATE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Fatal if swallowed. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Do not breath spray mist Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear protective goggles. Wear chemical gloves. Wash thoroughly with scap and water after handling and before cating, drinking or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

### Environmental Hazards +

This product is very highly toxic to fish.

### **Physical or Chemical Hazards**

### Extremely Flammable: Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces.

FIRST AID IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with linger 11 person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wasi: with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Hold evelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Store only in original containers, in a dry place inaccessible to children and pets. Fintrol Concentrate will thicken if stored at temperatures below 65 F. Before use store overnight above 70 F. Fintrol Concentrate is stable for a minimum of 3 years when stored in unopened original glass bottles.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for lance

tainer Disposal: Imple ranse (or equivalent). Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other approved state and local procedures

GALLON CAN LABEL - LEFT PANEL - FINITRUL CO GREEN BACK GROUND

39096-27/11 3-17-99 Fintrol Can Label (Right Panel)

# FINTROL DILUENT PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animal

\* CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed Harmful it inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eve irritation Avoid contact with skin and clothing Do not breath spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear protective goggles. Wear chemical gloves. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating. drinking or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

# **Environmental Hazards** (?????????)

**Physical or Chemical Hazards** 

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE: KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE, SPARKS AND HEATED SURFACES.

# FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

# STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

De 1 contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic In. er disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or finsate 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

GALLON CAN LABEL - RIGHT PANEL - FINTRIL BLUE BACKGROUND

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

FINTRO1-CONCENTRATE is designed for use in running waters, streams, and shallow waters. This liquid form of FINTROL may be applied to lakes and ponds by boat baller method or spray equipment. Spray methods are useful at depths to 1 foot. Boat bailer and dnp tubes, applied at the propeller wash, are used at other depths. Appication from an airplane is not recommended.

Each can bf FINTROL-CONCENTRATE [containing 240 cc. FINTROL-CONCENTRATE solution 20%) and 240 cc. Diluent] will, after mixing, treat approximately 38 acre-feet of water at 1 p.p.b.

AQUABIOTICS CORP. P.O. Box 10576 10750 Arrow Pt. DR NE Bainbridge Island, WA 98110 EPA Reg. No. 39096-2 EPA EST. NO. 39096-WA-DI Licensed by: Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Trademark licensed by Ayerst Laboratories, Inc.

Before applying FINTROL to either public or private waters, write to the Director of the State Fish and Game Department or Conservation Department for State and Federal regulations governing the use of fish toxicants in your area.

#### DESCRIPTION

The active ingredient of FINTROL is antimycin A. When absorbed through the gilling lish, antimycin A kills by interfering with the respiration of body cells. Antimycin A does not repel lish. This is an important advantage, particularly when running waters, bog lakes, and the epilimnion, or upper layer, of large lakes are treated. Fish make no attempt to escape contact with the toxicant by seeking to move into waters that are clear of it. FINTROL'S action is rapid and Irreversible.

Sensitivity to FINTROL varies widely among fish species. Hence it may be employed to selectively destroy certain species, without affecting other species concurrently inhabiting the same body of water.

#### Sanshive

Gizzard, shad, trouts, pikes, carp, minnows, suckers, brook stickleback, white bass, sunfishes, perches, freshwater drum, sculpins

#### Least Sensitive

Shortnose gar, bowfin, goldfish, catfish.

FINTROL also may be used to selectively destroy certain age groups of species; younger fish are more sensitive to FINTROL

Providing the concentration is correctly estimated, FINTROL can be used effectively at any time of year in either cold, warm, soft, hard, acid, alkaline, clear or turbid (muddy) waters. (See TABLE 1 and instruction for bioassay.)

FINTROL does not impart detectable taste or odor to treated waters. In the usual, recommended concentrations it causes no apparent harm to aquatic plants, insects, or bottom fauna. Since FINTROL'S active ingredient degrades rapidly, the reclaimed waters may be restocked soon after treatment. (See HOW TO DETERMINE WHEN TREATED WATER MAY BE RESTOCKED.) There is very little interruption in availability of the waters for recreational, agricultural, industrial, or other purpose.

#### USES

FINTROL is used to cull undesirable species of fish from freshwater takes, ponds, and streams. It can be used to eliminate all fish from a body of water (complete kill). Or, it can be used to remove only certain fish species or size groups from mixed populations (selective kill).

A complete kill may be achieved with a concentration of anywhere from 5 to 25 p.p.b. of active ingredient. (See HOW TO DETERMINE THE MOST EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATION.) FINTBOL is particularly advantageous for complete kills because it detoxifies so rapidly the pond can usually be restocked in about a week, or as soon as caged fish survive 48 hours' exposure to the treated waters

Under optimal circumstances, in ponds managed for sports fishing. selective kills may be achieved at concentrations as low as 0.5 to 1.0 p.p.b. However, because these concentrations are extremely low, there is no rule of thumb that can be relied upon to determine them accurately. A BIOASSAY IS ALWAYS REQUIRED TO PINPOINT THE OPTIMAL CONCENTRATION FOR SELECTIVE KILLS. (Literature describing this procedure is available upon request.)

A selective kill has these advantages: It can be made without interrupting sport fishing for more than a week or so, and fishing may be gradually improved without restocking. In the past, when bluegill, minnows, or green sunlish dominated a pond managed for bass, the usual solution to the problem was the total removal of all the fish with a fish toxicant. This meant restocking and little or no fishing for one or two years. Now — with FINTROL — this is no longer necessary. Low concentrations of FINTROL will affect small bluegill, green sunfish, and minnows primarily. Only a few of the very small bass will succumb. The bulk of the adult bluegill and green sunfish will not be affected. Thus FINTROL helps to bring about a balanced relationship between the bass and bluegill populations. This improves fishing without interrupting it for any appreciable length of time.

In catfish farming FINTROL can be used to selectively eliminate the trash fish (scale fish) that commonly reduce the yields and increase the costs of the commercial cattish farmer. It is possible to do this with FINTROL because concentrations that will eliminate scale fish generally will not harm adult catfish. The scale fish most often encountered by the catlish farmer will succumb to anywhere from 5 to 10 p.p.b. of active ingredient (See TABLE 1) whereas, under ordinary circumstances, it takes in excess of 20 p.p.b. to kill catfish. [Caution should be exercised during "stress conditions" of unusually high water temperature and reduced oxygen content when the sensitivity of fishes to chemicals may increase.}

#### HOW TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE FORMULATION

The nature of the water to be treated (its depth and rate of flow) and the character of the surrounding land are factors to be taken into consideration when determining the formulation of FINTROL to employ in a given situation.

#### HOW TO DETERMINE THE MOST EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATION

# For complete kills and also,

for removal of scale fish from catfish ponds.

The concentration of antimycin A required to kill one or more species of fish in any given body of water depends upon: 1) the sensitivity of the species to be eradicated, and 2) the chemical and physical properfies of the water at the time of application of the toxicant; the pH and the temperature of the water being the most important of these chemical and physical factors under ordinary circumstances. Therefore, to determine what concentration of antimycin A will be required to kill the undesirable fish in your pond or lake

- 1) identify the species to be eradicated,
- 2) determine the pH and average water temperature by measuring at various sites and depths,
- 3) refer to TABLE 1 for approximate concentrations
- 4) conduct a bioassay to pinpoint the optimal concentration

TABLE 1 provides a rough estimate of the concentrations required for a complete kill under various environmental conditions. However, since water chemistry is subject to sudden alteration by many variable, and often unpredictable factors (pollution, heavy bloom, weather, drawdown, etc.) it should be realized that such changes may affect the performance of the toxicant. For this reason, measurements of pH and water temperature should always be taken as close to the time of treatment as is feasible.

TABLE 1 — FOR ROUGH ESTIMATION OF CONCENTRATIONS" OF FINTROL (ANTIMYCIN A) NEEDED FOR COMPLETE<sup>†</sup> Eradication of different fish species, under various combination of water temperature and water ph

TARGET SPECIES**	SENSITIVITY OF TARGET SPECIES TO FINTROL	EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATION OF FINTROL* (in p.p.b of active ingredient)			
	(in p.p.b. of active	When pH is	8.5 or less	When pH	is 8.5 or more
col. 1	ingredient) col. 2	water temperature above 60°F. col. 3	water temperature below 60°F. col. 4	water temperature above 60°F. col. 5	water temperature below 60°F col. 6
gizzard shad trouts pikes carp					
minnows suckers brook stickleback white bass	5-10	5	7.5	7.5	10
sunfishes perches freshwater drum sculpins	•				
shortnose gar bowtin goldfish catfish	15-25	15	20	20	25

The concentration level suggested by this table should be confirmed by an on-site bioassay.

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† This table is applicable only when a complete kill is desired. Do not use it for a selective kill. (See the following section.)

\*\*Fish nomencialure according to American Fisheries Society

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Note columns 1 and 2) that the sensitivity of the target species determines the concentration range. To eradica's sensitive species, it is recommended that the appropriate formulation of FINTROL be applied so that the body of water will have a concentration of from 5 to 10 p.p.b. of antimyton A. depending upon-variation in pM and water temperature. For more lowerant species, higher concentrations are recommended. Laboratory studies indicate that less sensitive fish will succumb at concentrations of from 15 to 25 p.b. of antimyton A, depending upon-variations in pH and water temperature. For more lowerant species, higher concentrations of from 15 to 25 p.b. of antimyton A, depending upon variations in pH and water temperature. Columns 3 to 6 show how to adjust for pH and water temperature. Bole that, the dest FINTROL he applied to 5 show how to adjust for pH and water temperature. Bole that, the dest FINTROL he applied to a concentration of from 15 to 25 p.b. of antimyton A, depending upon variations in pH and water temperature. Bole show how to adjust for pH and water temperature. Bole that, the dest FINTROL required. The fight the water temperature is FINTROL required. The ideal situation for a complete will would combine a highly sensitive species, low pH and high water temperature.

#### For selective kills in ponds managed for sports fishing

The only way to determine the concentration of FINTROL needed for a selective kill is to perform a bioassay. This involves subjecting both the target and nontarget fish to several concentrations of FINTROL to determine the minimum lethal dose. (A description of the bioassay procedure is available upon request.)

#### HOW TO CALCULATE THE AMOUNT OF FINTROL TO BE ADDED TO A BODY OF WATER TO OBTAIN A GIVEN CONCENTRATION

To calculate the amount of FINTROL to be added to a body of water for eradication of undesired species, the following steps should be taken

Determine the volume of water to be treated in acre-feet. This can be arrived at by multiplying the surface area in acres by the average depth in feet.

Determine the concentration to be used.

Multiply the number of acre-feet to be treated by the value given opposite the desired concentration in the table for the formulation to be used. (See Tables.)

Desired incentration .p.b. active ingredie	FINTROL-CONCENTRATE
43	cc° oz. (approx.
Тр.р.р	12.3 1/2
2 p.p.b.	
3 p.g.b.	
4 p. p. c	49.2 11/2
5 p.p.c	61.5 2
6p.p.c.	73.8 21/2
7 p.p.b.	
Spp 62- mar - Part - Parts	100 Mar
9770	
0 p.p.c.	

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#### sample carcolation.

To treat 75 acre-feet at 3 p.p.b., use: 36.9 cc. x 75=2,767 cc. of FINTROL-CONCENTRATE

1% fl. oz. x 75=93% fl. oz. of FINTROL-CONCENTRATE.

### METHODS OF APPLICATION

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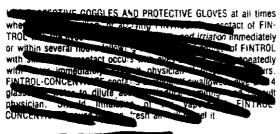
IMPORTANT: DURING APPLICATION OF FINTROL, ALL PERSONS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY SHOULD WEAR PROTECTIVE GOGGLES AND PROTECTIVE GLOVES.

Liquid formulation: Directions for mixing: Add the Diluent [blue'label] to the FINTROL-CONCENTRATE (solution 20%) [green labet] in the oversize mixing container. Cap tightly and invert 2 to 3 times to mix: thoroughly. Further dilute with AT LEAST five (5) gallons of water to insure that the acetone contained in FINTROL-CONCENTRATE will not affect rubber parts on any equipment that might be used to apply it. After water has been added, apply within eight (8) hours. [Note: The solution obtained by mixing the Diluent with FINTROL-CONCENTRATE (solution 20%) retains potency for up to seven (7) days. But once water has been added to this solution, it must be used within eight (8) hours to ensure potency.]

After appropriate dilution with water, the liquid formulation of FIN-TROL can be applied to lakes and ponds by the boat bailer method or spray equipment. Spray methods are useful at depths to one foot. Boat bailer and drip tubes when applied at the propeller wash are useful at greater depths. Pinpoint applications to shoal areas and small, isolated ponds can readily be made with back-pack sprayers. (See CAUTION on use of PROTECTIVE GOGGLES AND PROTECTIVE GLOVES.)

In streams, FINTROL-CONCENTRATE is most often applied through drip stations established to meter the toxicant at a precalculated rate. Information on the use of such equipment may be obtained from state and/or federal agencies, experienced in stream treatment.

It is recommended that all appreations of FINTROL be made at day-break or as soon as there is enough light to work by



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of the consumed by man or animals. Treated waters must not be used for drinking by man or animals, or for crop irrigation, until fingerling rainbow trout or fingerling Duegills survive 48 hours' exposure in livecars in the treated waters.

Leftover portions of diluted liquic formulation retain potency for up to seven (7) days. But once water has been added to FINTROL-CONCENTRATE, it must be used within eight (8) hours to ensure potency.

Due to its acetone component, FINTROL-CONCENTRATE is flammable: keep away from heat and flame.

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#### HOW TO DETERMINE WHEN TREATED WATER MAY BE RESTOCKED

Since antimycin A degrades rapidly following application, waters can usually be restocked about one week following treatment with FIN-TROL. Place livecars containing a sensitive species of fish in the treated water. It is recommended that these fish be fingerling rainbow trout or fingerling bluegills if the water temperature is between 35° and 68°F. When the water temperature exceeds 68°F, only fingerling bluegills should be used. If the fish survive for 48 hours, the water may be restocked.

#### HOW TO DETOXIFY FINTROL WITH POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (KMnO.)

If it should be necessary to detoxity FINTROL in the outflow of a pond to prevent killing fish downstream, apply potassium permanganate (KMnO<sub>4</sub>) at 1 part per million (1 p. p. m.) to the outflow. Drip systems of hose-and-clamp or carburetor types can be employed to continuously dispense a solution of potassium permanganate into the water at the discharge outlet.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the detoxification process, place livecars containing fingerling rainbow trout or fingerling bluegills approximately 100 yards downstream from the site of KMnO<sub>2</sub> introduction. The water is considered detoxified if the fish survive for at least 48 hours in the livecar.

To detoxify FINTROL-treated streams, apply KMn0, at 1 p.p.m. at detoxifcation stations. Continue the application of KMn0, until all FINTROL-treated water has passed the station. The water may be considered detoxified when fingerling rainbow trout or fingerling bluegills survive for at least 48 hours in livecars placed 100 yards downstream from the site of potassium permanganate (KMn0,) introduction.

Special lostructions: Prior to the use of a fish toxicant in either public or private waters, the Director of the State Fish and Game Department or Conservation Department must be contacted to determine whether a permit is required. Such products must be used by or under the technical supervision of personnel of state and federal fish and game agencies, trained in fisheries management, who will provide any special instructions applicable to the particular geographical area.