UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 13, 2019

Susan Wright
General Manager
Magna-Bon II, LLC
1531-NW 25th Drive
Okeechobee, FL 34972

Subject: Label Amendment – Add use and modify other label language
Product Name: Magna-Bon Pro-Teck
EPA Registration Number: 66675-4
Application Date: November 13, 2018
Decision Number: 547468

Dear Ms. Wright:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, you may contact Joseph Daniels at (703) 347-8669 or via email at Daniels.joseph@epa.gov

Sincerely,

Eric Miederhoff
Product Manager 31
Regulatory Management Branch I
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

08-13-2019

MAGNA-BON
PRO-TECK
ALGICIDE / BACTERICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 66675-4

MASTER LABEL

COPPER (DIFFERENT SALTS)	GROUP	M01	FUNGICIDE

COPPER (DIFFERENT SALTS)	GROUP	NOT CLASSIFIED	HERBICIDE

MAGNA-BON PRO-TECK

FOR WATER IN LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, IRRIGATION CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS, FOR CITRUS CANKER CONTAMINATION WASH AND DRENCH STATIONS, FOR USE AS A POST HARVEST WASH,FOR USE AS A FUNGICIDE ON PLANTS AND ORNAMENTALS AND FOR TREATMENT OF ROOFING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS , REMEDIAL TREATMENT TO INHIBIT THE GROWTH OF MOLD ON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND FOR TREATMENT OF CLAY AND COMPOSITION MATERIAL TENNIS COURTS

Ingredients

Active Ingredient:	
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate*(CAS No. 7758-99-8)……	19.8%
Other Ingredients:……	80.2%
Total……	100.0%

*Equivalent to 5.0% metallic copper
A Chelated Copper Product

EPA REG. NO. 66675-4
EPA EST. NO. 66675-FL-001
LOT NO. _____

Net Contents: __ U.S. Gallon 9.45 Liters
9.9 Lbs. per U.S. Gallon 1.188 kg/l

Manufactured by: Magna-Bon II, LLC
1531 NW 25th Drive
Okeechobee, Fl. 34972-2046
1-863-357-0400

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER / PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
If in Eyes	● Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. ● Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing. ● Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on Skin or Clothing	● Take off contaminated clothing. ● Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. ● Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Swallowed	● Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. ● Have a person sip a glass of water if able to do so. ● Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. ● Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. **HOT LINE NUMBER:** Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or Doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec) for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. 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

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant apron for mixing, loading and cleaning equipment. Chemical resistant gloves made from barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride or viton.
- Safety glasses or face shield.
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure,

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product’s concentrate.

Engineering Controls:

Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.305.]

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

CORROSIVE:

- Strong oxidizing agent.
- Do not use in concentrated form.
- Mix only with water in accordance with label instructions.
- Never bring concentrate in contact with other pesticides, cleaners or oxidative agents.
- Potable water sources treated with copper products may be used as drinking water only after proper additional potable water treatment.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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

This product may contaminate water through runoff. Poorly draining soil and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Fish Advisory Statement: This copper product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Unlike most organic pesticides, copper is an element and will not break down in the environment and will therefore accumulate in sediment with repeated applications. Copper is a micronutrient, but its pesticidal application rate exceeds the amount of copper needed as a nutrient.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

PRODUCT USES: Magna-Bon Pro-Teck is a copper sulfate pentahydrate formulation used to control odors and algae in lakes, ponds, reservoirs and irrigation conveyance systems, for citrus canker contamination wash and drench stations, for use a post harvest wash, for use as a fungicide on plants and ornamentals, treatment of algae, stain causing bacteria and fungi on roofing materials, to inhibit the growth of mold on construction materials and for the treatment of clay and composition material tennis courts.

Using well water containing moderate to high amounts of sulfur may cause the Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to neutralize. Whenever possible, use a compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, water, is: long sleeved shirt and long pants or coveralls, shoes plus socks and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate, protective eyewear.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally or by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements In this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Workers Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. Do not allow re-entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE:

- Store in a safe place away from PETS AND KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.
- Store away from excessive heat.
- Magna-Bon Pro-Teck will freeze.
- Always keep container closed.
- Store Magna-Bon Pro-Teck in its original container only.
- Bulk Magna-Bon Pro-Teck shall be stored in 316L stainless steel, fiberglass, PVC's, polypropylene, or plastic equipment.
- Keep away from galvanized pipe and any nylon storage equipment.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

- Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
- **If empty:** Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.
- **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.
- Excess Magna-Bon Pro-Teck should be disposed of through label use.
- Do not contaminate lakes, rivers or streams as it may cause fish kill.
- Pesticide waste is hazardous, improper disposal of excess waste, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law.
- If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to the label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. In the event of a spill, neutralize with limestone or baking soda before disposal.
- Concentrate may deteriorate concrete.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Non-refillable Containers: Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available.

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.

For containers 5 gallons or less: Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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 flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For containers of more than 5 gallons, i.e. drums: Triple rinse 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 container on its end and tip back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip back and tip back and forth several times. Empty rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat procedure two more times.

For large containers, i.e., IBC's or "totes": Pressure washing may be an alternative. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. Hold the container upside down over application equipment or a 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 flow begins to drip. Rinsing and reuse of "totes" is permissible.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For further information or to report suspected resistance contact MAGNA-BON II, LLC at 863-357-0400. You can also contact your university extension specialist to report resistance.

Fungicide/Bactericide Resistance Management:

For resistance management, please note that Magna-Bon Pro-Teck contains a Group M01 fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal/bacterial population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Magna-Bon Pro-Teck and other Group M01 fungicides/bactericides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

• Rotate the use of Magna-Bon Pro-Teck or other M01 fungicides/bactericides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.

• Use tank mixtures with fungicides/bactericides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.

• Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide/bactericide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.

• Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.

• Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.

• Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

Algaecide Resistance Management:

• Do not exceed a copper concentration of 1.0 ppm copper in treated water.
• Do not apply more than 21.9 lbs of metallic copper per acre-foot per year (8 applications per year at up to 1 ppm).
• Do not make applications less than14 days apart.
• Water bodies or management units should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Water bodies or management units should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

• Failure to control an algae species normally controlled by the algaecide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent algae;
    • A spreading patch of non-controlled algae of a particular algae species; and
    • Surviving algae mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
• Implement the Early Detection, Rapid Response practice and Maintenance Control by using the following practices where possible:
    • Identify algae present in a management unit through scouting or history of the water body and understand the biology of target species.
    • Applications should target algae when populations are small and there is low biomass, early in the season to maximize efficacy.
    • Applications should be made so that the algaecide contacts the algae. Use the appropriate application method for the use site/algae /chemical combination.
    • Algae escapes should not be allowed to go to seed or produce asexual vegetative propagules.
    • Use a diversified approach toward algae management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple algae-control practices such as mechanical control, biological management practices, and rotation of MOAs.
    • Time applications to have the highest probability for control and minimize need for follow-up control measures. Apply during conditions that minimize algaecide degradation (light/temperature/microbes) and/or dissipation (water exchange).
• Contact your local sales representative, local water management agency, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant algae to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target algae have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target algae.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

For Aerial Application:

1. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
2. Applicators are required to use a medium or coarse droplet size (ASABE S575.1).
3. Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
4. Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the application area.
5. Do not apply during temperature inversions.

For Groundboom Application:
1. Apply with the spray release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
2. Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
3. Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
4. Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance Of Droplet Size: An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom
- Volume: Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure: Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle: Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft
Adjust Nozzles: Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom:
Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height – Aircraft:
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers:
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature And Humidity:
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions:
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind:
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: Sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end row, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move: flood (basin); furrow; border or drip (trickle) irrigation and system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety device for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Posting: Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive area. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other locations affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area toward the sensitive areas. The signs shall be printed in English.

Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letter of at least 2.5” inches tall, and all letters and the symbol

shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER. This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Workers Protection Standard.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regular 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, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction.

As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top of the overflow rim of the reservoir tank of 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 liquid 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 the pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e. 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.

When mixing, agitation is not necessary. Adjust the pH of the water to 7 or below. If using stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc., add the Magna-Bon Pro-Teck **last**. If compatibility is in question, use a compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of a wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in the mixtures. **Do not** mix with pot ash.

Magna-Bon Pro-Teck may be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Magna-Bon Pro-Teck readily disperses and needs no agitation.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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 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 pump (i.e. 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.

When mixing, agitation is not necessary. Adjust the pH of the carrier water to or below. If using stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc., add the Magna-Bon Pro-Teck **last**. If compatibility is in question, use a compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of a wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in the mixtures. **Do not** mix with pot ash.

Magna-Bon Pro-Teck may be added through a traveling irrigation system or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Magna-Bon Pro-Teck readily disperses and needs no agitation.

FLOOR (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION

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:

a. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline prevent water source contamination from back flow.

b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of liquid back toward the injection pump.
c. 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.
d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
e. 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.
f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

When mixing, agitation is not necessary. Adjust the pH of the carrier water to 7 or below. If using stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc., add the Magna-Bon Pro-Teck **last**. If compatibility is in question, use a compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of a wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used on the mixtures. **Do not** mix with pot ash.

Magna-Bon Pro-Teck may be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Magna-Bon Pro-Teck readily disperses and needs no agitation.

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

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 liquid 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 (i.e. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

When mixing, agitation is not necessary. Adjust the pH of the water to 7 or below. If using stickers, spreaders, insecticides nutrients, etc., add the Magna-Bon Pro-Teck **last**. If compatibility is in question, use a compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank.

Because of a wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in the mixtures. **Do not** mix with pot ash. Magna-Bon Pro-Teck may be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Magna-Bon Pro-Teck readily disperses and needs no agitation.

FOR TREATING IRRIGATION CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS: For continuous addition, add one (1) gallon Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to each sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of water. For conveyance systems longer than ten (10) miles, it is recommended that the above dosage be dispersed among injection points every ten (10) miles. However, do not exceed the total dosage of one (1) gallon Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to each sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of water.

FOR CITRUS CANKER CONTAMINATION WASH AND DRENCH STATIONS: For the prevention of the spread of Citrus Canker Disease between hard, non-porous surfaces and from these surfaces to citrus plants (not for treatment of infected citrus plants). Before adding Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to tank, adjust pH of carrier water to seven (7) or below.

Treat all trucks, vehicles, and equipment thoroughly at the dilution rate of one (1) gallon Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to each one thousand (1,000) gallons of water. Treatment can be applied to all hard, non-porous clothing (not being worn), trucks, attached trailers, field harvesting equipment, including cargo areas, wheels, tires, under carriage, hood, roof, fenders and any other parts of transportation equipment that can be taken into infested areas.

Treatments are made by trigger spraying (use a coarse spray), dipping or brushing. Do not apply to soft, porous clothing and footwear worn. These soft porous clothing should be laundered separately without the application of this product. Wetted objects must stay wet for a minimum of sixty (60) seconds. Pre-clean all surfaces before treatment.

FOR USE AS A FUNGICIDE ON PLANTS AND ORNAMENTALS: To use as a fungicide, the following directions apply. Magna-Bon Pro-Teck can be applied with any type of application equipment that gives uniform coverage of all foliage, including ground (conventional ground sprayer), aerial (crop duster) and low volume sprayers such as a Curtec® as specified on this label. Equipment used for application should be PVC or stainless steel. Magna-Bon Pro-Teck is compatible with most fungal and insecticidal biopesticides when applied at least 2 days before or after application of the biopesticide. **Do not** mix with acidic compounds such as Alliette, nor apply Magna-Bon Pro-Teck within 14 days before or after application of same.

Phytotoxicity - Although Magna-Bon Pro-Teck has been tested on wide varieties of ornamental plants without phytotoxicity, there could be some varieties and cultivars, that because of environmental factors and stages of growth, could possibly foster symptoms. The user should determine if Magna-Bon Pro-Teck can be used safely prior to commercial

use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

FOR SPRAY AND SOIL DRENCH APPLICATIONS

Always spray for total foliage coverage. When re-spraying, the rates and severity of the diseases vary with unforeseen conditions. However, in the event of severe disease, spraying intervals can be shortened to 3 to 5 days. At times, lower rates can be as effective as higher rates and, should be tried first. Usually, preventive programs may be maintained at the lower rates. Use of low volume spraying is effective against Botrytis and, not effective against established powdery mildew and Xanthomonas infections. Also, applications on actively growing tissue may be more effective than applications on dormant tissue.

Crop	Max. per app. Rate (lb Cu^{2+}/A)	Max. Annual Rate (lbs Cu^{2+}/A)	Minimum Retreat Interval	Notes
Lilies, Easter	2.5	75.0	7 days	Maximum lbs. of metallic copper which may be applied in a 12 month period. Do not apply an additional copper pesticide to this land for 36 months.
All Other Ornamentals	2.0	20.0	7 days	Application restrictions apply for several ornamentals in Ca.

The mixing rate in fluid ounces, Magna-Bon Pro-Teck per 10 gallons of water.

SOIL DRENCH AND FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Plant	Disease	Rate
Azalea	Cylindrocladium	3-4 fluid ounces
	Rhizoctonia	3-4 fluid ounces
Cyclamen	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
Ferns	Rhizoctonia	2-4 fluid ounces
Geranium	Botyrtis	3-4 fluid ounces
Impatiens	Phytophthora	3-4 fluid ounces
Japanese Maple	Verticillium	3-4 fluid ounces
Periwinkle	Phytophthora	2-3 fluid ounces
Poinsettia	Rhizoctonia	3-4 fluid ounces
Rhododendron	Rhizoctonia	3-4 fluid ounces
Rose	Black Spot	3-4 fluid ounces
	Cylindrocladium	3-4 fluid ounces
Spathiphyllum	Cylindrocladium	3-4 fluid ounces
	Phytophthora	3-4 fluid ounces
Philodendron Selloum	Fireblight	4 fluid ounces

TROPICAL FOLIAGE PLANTS

Plant	Disease	Rate
Ferns	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
Hibiscus	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	2-3 fluid ounces
Ivy	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	2-5 fluid ounces
Palms	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	2-3 fluid ounces
Spathiphyllum	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Cylindrocladium	2-3 fluid ounces
	Phytophthora	2-4 fluid ounces
Topical Foliage (Most all)	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-5 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	3-5 fluid ounces

ANNUAL/PERENNIAL PLANTS

Plant	Disease	Rate
Alyssum	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Downy Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Anemone	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Aster	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Begonia	Botrytis	2-3.5 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3.5 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	2-3.5 fluid ounces
Carnation	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Coleus	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Columbine	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Coneflower	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Coreopsis	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Cuphea	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Dahlia	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Daisy	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Dianthus	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Daylily	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Delphium	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Echinacea	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Fuchsia	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Geranium	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Rust	2-3 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	2-5 fluid ounces
Hollyhock	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Hosta	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-4 fluid ounce
Impatiens	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Alternaria	2-4 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Lantana	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Liatris	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces

Lobelia	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Lupine	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Marigold	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Monarda	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
New Guinea Impatiens	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Pansy	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Phytophthora	2-3 fluid ounces
Pentas	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Periwinkle	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Phytophthora	2-3 fluid ounces
Petunia	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Phlox	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Poppy	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Primrose	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Ranunculus	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Rudbeckia	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Salvia	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Sedum	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Snapdragon	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Downy Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
	Rust	2-3 fluid ounces
Verbena	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Veronica	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Vinca	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Viola	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Zinnia	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	2-3 fluid ounces

POTTED FLOWERING PLANTS

Plant	Disease	Rate
African Violet	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Azalea	Botrytis	2-3.5 fluid ounces
	Colletotrichum	2-3.5 fluid ounces
	Cylindrocladium	2-4 fluid ounces
Calla Lily	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
Chrysanthemum	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Crown Gall	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Cineraria	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
Cyclamen	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
Daffodil	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
Easter Lily	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
Exacum	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
Gerbera	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Gloxinia	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
Holiday Cactus	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-5 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-5 fluid ounces
Hyacinth	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
Hydrangea	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Iris	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
Kalanchoe	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-4 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-4 fluid ounces
Lisianathus	Botrytis	2-2.5 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-5 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	2-5 fluid ounces
Poinsettia	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Scab	2.5-4.5 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
	Xanthomonas	2-5 fluid ounces
Primula	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Erwinia	2-3 fluid ounces
Rose Bush	Black Spot	2-3.5 fluid ounces
	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Cylindrocladium	2-3 fluid ounces
	Downy Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Tulip	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces

NURSERY CROPS

Plant	Disease	Rate
Azalea	Anthracnose	2-3.5 fluid ounces
	Botrytis	2-3.5 fluid ounces
	Cylindrocladium	2-4 fluid ounces
Cherry Laurel	Xanthomonas	2-5 fluid ounces
Conifers	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Diplodia	1.5-2.5 fluid ounces
Crape Myrtle	Botrytis	2-3.5 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2.5-4 fluid ounces
Dogwood	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2.5-3.5 fluid ounces
Elm	Erwina	3-4.5 fluid ounces
Hydrangea	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Indian Hawthorne	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Entemosporium	2-3.5 fluid ounces
Japanese Maple	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Verticillum	2-3 fluid ounces
Lilac	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Powdery Mildew	2-3 fluid ounces
Oak	Anthracnose	2-3 fluid ounces
Photinia	Entomosporium	2-3.5 fluid ounces
Pinus	Dothistroma	2-3 fluid ounces
Cotoneaster, Malus	Apple Scab	4-4.5 fluid ounces
Mountain Ash	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
Orn. Crabapple	Fireblight	3-4.5 fluid ounces
Rhododendron	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces
	Cylindrocladium	2-3 fluid ounces
Silver Buttonwood	Powdery Mildew	4 fluid ounces
Sycamore	Anthracnose	4-5 fluid ounces
	Botrytis	2-3 fluid ounces

The following dilution rates are ounces of Pro-Teck per 10 gallons of water

SHRUBS AND VINES
Treat the following shrubs and vines for Botrytis at 2-3 fluid ounces per 10 gallons of water. Barberry, Bougainvillea, Cornus, Euonymus Forsythia, Holly, Paeonia, Philadelphus, Physocarpus, Potentilla, Ribes, Rosa, Spirea, Viburnum, Weigela and Wisteria.

DECIDUOUS
Treat the following deciduous varieties for Botrytis at 2-3 fluid ounces per 10 gallons of water: Acer, Betula, Celtis, Cercis, Crataegus, Ficus, Fraxinus, Ginko, Gleditsia, Magnolia, Malus, Populus, Prunus, Pyrus and Tilia.

CONIFERS
Treat the following conifers for Botrytis at 2-3 fluid ounces per 10 gallons of water: Abies, Juniper, Picea, Pinus, Pittosporum, Pseudotsuga, Taxus, Thuja and Tsuga.

TURFGRASS
Treat turfgrass for black algae and moss at the following rate: Apply 6 fluid ounces per

10 gallons of water. This should then be applied to 1000 square feet of infested grass.

FOR USE AS POST HARVEST WASH ON AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES: To use as an algaecide, bactericide, fungicide, post harvest wash the following directions apply.

For use as a post harvest wash, apply this product using a dunk and dip tank or spray applicator to ensure thorough and uniform coverage. .

Washing raw agricultural commodities will both clean and control bacteria* and fungi that cause spoilage. Depending on water quality and cleaning conditions, or when adding new processing water, add from one hundred three (103) up to one hundred twenty eight (128) ounces of Magna-Bon Pro-Teck per one thousand (1000) gallons of water. Allow thorough coverage of the commodity and let dry. Rinsing is not required or recommended.

Depending on water quality, cleaning condition or when adding new processing water, start at the lower rinse rates. Add Magna-Bon Pro-Teck as per the chart below.

PRO-TECK	**RINSE WATER**
25.6 ounces to 32 ounces	250 gallons
51.2 ounces to 64 ounces	500 gallons
103 to 128 ounces	1000 gallons

Remember: Commodities need only to be immersed long enough to allow complete coverage.

*Non-public health bacteria

AQUATIC USES

Waters treated with this product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms. Treatment of aquatic weeds and algae can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead biomass. This oxygen loss can cause fish and invertebrate suffocation. To minimize this hazard, do not treat more than ½ of the water body (excluding water infrastructure and constructed conveyances such as drainage canals, ditches and pipelines or intakes and aqueducts for drinking water or irrigation use) to avoid depletion of oxygen due to decaying vegetation.

Wait at least 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward 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. Application of algaecides to high density blooms of cyanobacteria can result in the release of intracellular contents into the water. Some of these intracellular compounds are known mammalian hepato- and nervous system toxins. Therefore, to minimize the risk of toxin leakage, manage cyanobacteria effectively in order to avoid applying this product when blooms of toxin-producing cyanobacteria are present at high density. In situations where rapidly reproducing toxic algal species pose a public health threat to drinking or recreational water resources, applicators must receive authorization from applicable state, local or

tribal water resources authorities to apply copper at intervals shorter than 14 days should the circumstance demand.

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) increases the potential acute toxicity to non-target aquatic organisms. The application rates on this label are appropriate for water with pH values > 6.5, DOC levels >3.0 mg/L, and alkalinity greater than 50 mg/L. Avoid treating waters with pH values <6.5, DOC levels >3.0, and alkalinity less than 50 ppm (e.g., soft or acid waters), as trout and other sensitive species of fish may be killed under such conditions if present.

Consult your state department of natural resources or fish and game agency before applying this product to public waters. Permits may be required before treating such waters.

The maximum annual application rate is 21.9 lbs of metallic copper per acre-foot (8 applications per year at up to 1 ppm). This rate/frequency is calculated based on staggering the treatment of each half of the water body

Pre-Application Dose Determination: For algae and aquatic plant treatments, applicators should conduct initial dose determination tests simulating a full-scale treatment program to determine the minimum efficacious concentrations for eliminating the target species, unless an effective dose is already known for the given target pest population.

FOR TREATING WATER IN LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS: This product is not intended to produce water that meets drinking water standards. For suppression of bacterial odors and for control of algae, apply in late spring or early summer when algae and bacterial odor first appear. The dosages are variable and depend upon algae, bacterial odor species, water hardness, water temperature, amount of algae/bacterial odor present, as well as whether water is clear, turbid, flowing or static. Preferably, the water should be clear with the temperature above 60ºF or 15.6ºC. Higher dosages are required at lower temperatures, higher algae/bacterial odor concentration, and for hard waters.

Application of Magna-Bon Pro-Teck may be done in a variety of ways including, but not limited to, pouring the required amount directly from the container into lakes, ponds, reservoirs or irrigation canals. It may be applied by first diluting the required amount of this product with enough water to ensure even distribution with the type of equipment being used and then applied through hand or power sprayer or underwater injection.

Several application points speed up dispersal. Static water requires less chemical for algae/bacterial odor control than does flowing water. Use higher doses for Chara and Nitella (aquatic plants) and lower doses for filamentous algae (pond scum) and planktonic algae. If there is uncertainty about the dosages, begin with a lower dose and increase until control is achieved, or until the maximum allowable level has been reached.

The application rates in the chart below are based on static or flow conditions.

- Identify the algae/aquatic plant growth present as one of the following: planktonic, filamentous, Chara or Nitella.
- Determine the surface area and average depth treated.
- Refer to the chart below to determine gallons of Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to apply per surface acre.

Application Rates
Gallons per Surface Acre

		Average Depth in Feet			
Algae/Aquatic Plant	ppm Copper	1	2	3	4
Planktonic	0.2	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.4
Filamentous	0.2	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.4
Chara	0.4	2.2	4.4	6.6	8.8
Nitella	0.4	2.2	4.4	6.6	8.8
Odor Control	1.0	5.45	10.9	16.3	21.8

Application rates for depths greater than 4 feet may be obtained by adding the rates above to give proper depth. Do not exceed a copper concentration of 1.0 ppm copper in treated water.

One acre/foot = 326,000 gallons (one acre = 43,560 square feet)
Cubic feet X 7.48 = gallons

For algae/bacterial odor control, apply one (1) gallon Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to each sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of water. For treating waters destined to be used as potable water (after passing through a drinking water treatment plant), do not exceed one (1) gallon Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to each sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of water (1 ppm copper).

TREATMENT OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

TREATMENT OF ROOFING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: For the control of algae, bacterial staining treatment is effective on, asphalt shingles (all types), concrete, clay, barrel/flat tile and stone roofs.

Application should be made by professional applicators only. Pre-cleaning the roof (pressure cleaning) is only to be done to concrete, clay or stone roofs and only when there is a heavy discoloration due to algae, bacterial staining and fungi infestation.

For the control of algae, bacterial staining and fungi on these types of roofing materials, use a dilution rate of four fluid ounces of Magna-Bon Pro-Teck to one gallon of water. This dilution will cover approximately 100 square feet. Application is to be made by a professional applicator using a low-pressure wand sprayer with a fine mist tip. For best results, application should be made while standing on the roof and spraying from a distance of 1.5 to 2 feet. Apply when a period of no significant rain is expected. No rinsing is required.

For asphalt shingles, never pre-clean. Use a dilution of four fluid ounces per one gallon of water. If the roof shows a heavy infestation of algae, bacterial staining and fungi (dirty roof), a stronger dilution of six fluid ounces per one gallon of water should be used. This

dilution will cover approximately 100 square feet. Application is to be made by a professional applicator using a low-pressure wand sprayer with a fine mist tip. For best results, application should be made while standing on the roof and spraying from a distance of 1.5 to 2 feet. Apply when a period of no significant rain is expected. No rinsing is necessary.

One application will eliminate the infestation of algae, bacterial staining and fungi and return the roofing materials to their original color within 3-6 months. With moderate rain events, this time may be reduced in half. Treatment of all types of roofing materials will last upwards of two years. Do not apply directly to foliage, grass, or trees and direct any run-off from the roof and gutters away from foliage, grass, and trees to prevent any damage.

Application may be made on all roofing materials within the temperature range of 32º and 150º Fahrenheit.

FOR THE REMEDIAL TREATMENT OF MOLD TO INHIBIT ITS GROWTH ON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Remedial treatment to inhibit the growth of mold on construction materials consists of, but is not limited to, plywood, roof sheeting, OSB board, trusses, wood studs, furring strips, support members, wood framing, exterior siding, baseboards, CBS block and concrete tie beams. Use a spray rate of 4 oz. of Pro-Teck per 1 gallon of water for sprayers. There is no agitation needed. Application may be made by a manual pump up sprayer, a 12v electric sprayer, or a gas/electric diaphragm pump sprayer. The spray pattern must be a fine controllable mist that covers 100 sq. ft. per 1 gallon of mixed product. Pro-Teck is not to be used on any painted surfaces.

FOR CONTROL OF ALGAE, BACTERIAL STAINING AND FUNGI ON CLAY AND COMPOSITION MATERIAL TENNIS COURTS: Application should be made by trained applicators only. Pre-cleaning of the court is necessary only to remove surface debris as in sweeping.

For the control of algae, bacterial staining and fungi on clay and composition material tennis courts, use a dilution rate of four (4) fluid ounces of Magna-Bon Pro-Teck per one (1) gallon of water. This dilution will cover approximately 100 square feet. Application should be made using a low pressure wand sprayer with a fine mist tip. (I.e. back pack sprayer). For best results, spray from a distance of 1.5 to 2 feet. Apply when a period of no significant rain is expected. No rinsing is necessary. For initial treatment with an extremely heavy infestation of algae, bacterial staining and fungi, a dose of one (1) quart per one (1) gallon of water may be needed.

Avoid run off wherever possible. Do not apply directly to foliage, grass or trees to prevent damage. Application may be made on clay courts within the temperature range of 32ºF and 150º Fahrenheit.

Re-treatment of courts is dependent on variations in weather conditions. In cooler, drier temperatures, treatment will last 6 months to a year with spot re-treatments being done as needed, with doses as low as one (1) fluid ounce per one (1) gallon of water. In hotter, more humid temperatures, treatments will last 1 to 6 months with spot re-treatments being

done as needed with doses as high as six (6) fluid ounces per one (1) gallon of water.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

Seller warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label for use under normal conditions, but makes no other warranties of FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY expressed or implied, or any other warranty if the product is used contrary to the label instructions or under abnormal conditions not foreseeable to the seller. In no case shall the seller be liable for more than the cost of the product to the buyer, and will in no event be liable for any consequential, special or indirect damages connected with the use or handling of this product. This product is offered and the buyer or user accepts its subject to the forgoing terms which may not varied.