



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 28, 2023

Lei Han, PhD
Head of Regulatory Affairs
SePRO Corporation
11550 N. Meridian Street, Suite 600
Carmel, IN 46032

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Add California State Restrictions and Minor
Typographical Corrections
Product Name: ProcellaCOR EC
EPA Registration Number: 67690-80
Application Date: October 10, 2023
Case Number: 488776

Dear Dr. Han:

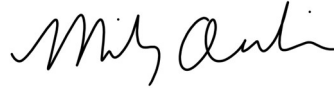
The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "NOTIFICATION" and placed in our records.

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 (FIFRA) 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) lists 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.

If you have any questions, please contact Derek Corbin at 202-566-2571 or at Corbin.Derek@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mindy Ondish". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Mindy" being more prominent than the last name "Ondish".

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505T)
Office of Pesticide Programs

NOTIFICATION

67690-80

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

11/28/2023

ProcellaCOR[®] EC

EPA Reg. No. 67690-80

FPL20231010 Highlighted

Registration Notes: Based on EPA stamped approved label dated February 27, 2018

Label Notes: Updated Sub Label B to include label text required by California DPR

- Updated **Use Restrictions** to include California specific language
 - **[DO NOT** apply by air in California.]
 - **[California Only: DO NOT** make a ground or boat application above the surface of the water via boom. If there is insufficient depth of water present for subsurface injection via boom-type equipment in shoreline areas, apply only via backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment.]
 - **[California Only:** For aquatic foliar applications, do not exceed 5.0 PDU per acre for a single application.]
- Added footnotes to Table 4 to specify application rates when the product is used in California. This does not affect EPA approved application rates.
- Added footnotes to Table 5 to specify applications rates when the product is used in California. This does not affect EPA approved application rates.
- 1 PDU is equal to 3.2 fl. oz. of product as stated in the front of label booklet. Replaced 3.17 fl oz with 3.2 fl oz in the equation below Table 5 of sub label B to be consistent.

[Sub-label A: Rice use: Front of label booklet]

ProcellaCOR™ EC

For selective postemergence grass, sedge, and broadleaf weed control in rice in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	Group	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester..... 2.7%

Other Ingredients: 97.3%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 0.21 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per gallon.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to the inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including directions for use.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* statements inside label booklet. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 67690-~~IN80~~
~~FPL20180226~~FPL20231010

EPA Est. No. _____
[P/N] _____

™ProcellaCOR is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation

Produced for: SePRO Corporation • 11550 N. Meridian Street, Suite 600 • Carmel, IN 46032, U.S.A.

Herbicide

Net Contents __ (Non-refillable)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except when treating rice fields as specified in this product label. Drift and runoff from ground or aerial applications is likely to result in damage to sensitive aquatic organisms in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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, and 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), and restricted-entry interval. 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 12 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, or water, is:

- Coveralls;
- Waterproof gloves;
- Shoes plus socks; and
- Protective eyewear.

Product Information

ProcellaCOR EC herbicide is a postemergence herbicide for selective control of susceptible grass, sedge and broadleaf weeds in rice. Susceptible weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. ProcellaCOR EC will not provide residual control of weeds. A minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) applied either by air or ground application and uniform coverage are required for optimum performance. ProcellaCOR EC is rainfast within 2 hours after application. ProcellaCOR EC can be applied to rice fields used for crayfish production.

Any crop stress or environmental factors which influence plant health may impact efficacy and crop tolerance. Rice crops grown under adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme cold or heat, may express temporary crop injury when ProcellaCOR EC is applied including slight height reduction or leaf malformations. Such crop effects are transient and do not affect yield. ProcellaCOR EC may be used on all rice varieties and hybrids, including herbicide tolerant varieties. Medium grain and hybrid varieties may be more sensitive to ProcellaCOR EC herbicide than long grain varieties. Use of an agriculturally approved methylated seed oil adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 pints per acre is required to be added to ProcellaCOR EC.

Use Precautions

- Poor weed control and rice crop injury may result from application of ProcellaCOR EC made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, prior herbicide applications, or soils with high salt content.
- Reinfestation of some weeds may occur if a permanent flood is not established in a timely manner (5 days or sooner after application).
- Application of ProcellaCOR EC to fields which have been leveled (except water leveling) within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.

Use Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of rice harvest.
- If 2 applications of ProcellaCOR EC are made, allow 14 days or greater between applications.
- Use of an agriculturally approved methylated seed oil adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 pints per acre is required.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 16 fl oz per application).
- Do not apply more than 32 fl oz of ProcellaCOR EC per acre per year.
- Do not apply to ratoon rice.
- Do not use organosilicone or organosilicone containing surfactants in spray mixtures of this product.
- Do not rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 3 months following

application.

- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields.
- Do not tank mix ProcellaCOR EC with malathion or methyl parathion. Do not make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of ProcellaCOR EC. See additional tank mix restrictions below.
- Do not apply ProcellaCOR EC directly to, or otherwise permit ProcellaCOR EC to come into contact with carrots, cotton, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing ProcellaCOR EC to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants.
- Except for crayfish, do not fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated acres during the year of treatment.
- Do not allow tank mixes of ProcellaCOR EC to sit overnight. See additional tank mix restrictions below.
- Do not overlap or double spray ends of fields.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use on wild rice.
- Do not mix with products that contain propanil.
- Do not use treated water for any form of irrigation.
- Do not use treated water for hydroponic farming.
- Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (GPA) for ground and aerial applications.
- Do not compost any plant material from treated area.
- To minimize potential exposure in compost, do not allow livestock to drink treated water.
- Do not apply to salt/brackish water.

Mixing Instructions

Use of Adjuvants

Use of an agriculturally approved methylated seed oil adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 pints per acre is required to be added to ProcellaCOR EC. Do not use organosilicone or organosilicone containing surfactants in spray mixtures of this product. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on methylated seed oil labels.

ProcellaCOR EC - Alone

Fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of ProcellaCOR EC and recommended adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

ProcellaCOR EC - Tank Mixes

DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDE PRODUCT WITH THIS PRODUCT without first referring to the following website for the specific product: www.3206tankmix.com. This website contains a list of active ingredients that are currently prohibited from use in tank mixture with this product.

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

Only use products in tank mixture with this product that: 1) are registered for the intended use site, application method and timing; 2) are not prohibited for tank mixing by the label of the tank mix product; and 3) do not contain one of the prohibited active ingredients listed on www.3206tankmix.com website.

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

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

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

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

When mixing with products that recommend additional adjuvant the total adjuvant need may be met with ProcellaCOR EC and the 0.5 pint of MSO adjuvant. Excess adjuvant may result in rice injury and reduced efficacy.

Do not mix ProcellaCOR EC with products that contain propanil.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: When tank mixing ProcellaCOR EC with other permitted materials including adjuvants that will be utilized, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately one-half (1/2) hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank one-third (1/3) full with water. Start the agitation. Different formulation types should be added in the following order: dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), or liquids (L). Allow each product type to completely disperse before adding another. Continue agitation and fill tank to three-fourths (3/4) full, add the correct quantity of ProcellaCOR EC and mix

thoroughly. Finally, add any solution (S) formulations or surfactant, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and during application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, suspended materials may settle to the bottom. It is important to resuspend all of the settled material before continuing application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Do not allow tank mixes to set overnight.

Carefully follow all mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by mixing with a small amount of water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the spray tank. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment, then wash out tank, boom, and hoses with clear water. Drain again.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full of water.
3. Add commercial tank cleaner, such as household ammonia, at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Re-circulate for 10 – 20 minutes and spray out the mixture through the boom.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to ProcettaCOR EC, repeat steps 1 through 3.
6. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

Rinsate may be disposed of onsite according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility. Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings. Spray drift may damage or render crops unfit for sale, use or consumption. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. **Before making an application, please refer to your state's sensitive crop registry (if available) to identify any commercial specialty or certified organic crops that may be located nearby.**

Do not apply when wind is blowing toward adjacent cotton, carrots, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, wheat, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants.

Spray Drift Management

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

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

Aerial Application:

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

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

Ground Application

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. (This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Temperature Inversions: Do not apply during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Application Instructions

Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of ProcellaCOR EC

Factors for effective weed control with ProcellaCOR EC include proper application rate, weed size, daytime and nighttime temperatures, soil moisture prior to and following application, and use of adjuvants. Best weed control results are obtained when ProcellaCOR EC is applied to actively growing weeds, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are warm (60°F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, it is recommended to delay application until more favorable conditions resume. Application when weeds are larger than the recommended size (see recommended weed size in Weed Control Table) for control may result in only partial control.

- ProcellaCOR EC is rainfast in 2 hours.
- Applications made immediately prior to, during, or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime and nighttime temperatures do not exceed 60°F may decrease weed control and increase crop injury.
- Poor weed control and crop injury may result from application of ProcellaCOR EC made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, or hail damage, prior herbicide applications or soils with high salt content.
- Establishing permanent flood within 5 days after application of ProcellaCOR EC can benefit weed control.

Aerial Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by air. Apply with coarse to coarser droplet category per S-572 ASABE standard; see NAAA, USDA or nozzle

manufacturer guidelines. Follow guidelines in the Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. Aircraft should be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program for calibration and uniformity to provide sufficient coverage and control.

Ground Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by ground. Use coarse or coarser nozzle spray quality per S-572 ASABE standard; see USDA literature or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for nozzle pressure, spacing and boom height to provide a uniform spray pattern. Follow appropriate Spray Drift Management information where drift potential is a concern.

Application Timing

ProcellaCOR EC herbicide may be applied to rice from 2 leaf stage (drill-seeded rice or water-seeded rice) with no exposed roots up to 60 days before harvest. Refer to weed control table for application timing and weed size information. Do not apply if crop or weeds are under drought stress.

Water-Seeded Rice:

Fields must be partially drained to expose weeds prior to application. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control so long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. For delayed flood application, do not allow excessive drying of the soil which may cause the weeds to become drought stressed, resulting in unacceptable weed control. For best results, soils should be moist at application and maintain good soil moisture after application by flushing or rainfall until establishment of permanent flood. If flushing following an application, take steps necessary to ensure all water remains in the field. After an application of ProcellaCOR EC to a partially drained field with standing water present over the entire field, wait at least 3 hours before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood.

Drill-Seeded Rice:

ProcellaCOR EC is recommended as a pre-flood application. Adequate soil moisture for actively growing weeds is essential for pre-flood applications. Flushing of rice fields may be necessary prior to application if rice or weeds are moisture stressed. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control as long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. For best results, soils should be moist at application and maintain good soil moisture after application by flushing or rainfall until establishment of permanent flood. If flushing following an application, take steps necessary to ensure all water remains in the field. Reinfestation of some weeds may occur if a permanent flood is not established in a timely manner (5 days or sooner after application).

Postflood: Prior to application, the flood water must be lowered to expose at least 70% of the weed foliage. A shallow flood depth in the field (1 to 2 inches deep) will not adversely affect weed control. For best results, re-establishment of normal flood depth should begin within 3 hours after application to prevent germination of new weeds.

If ProcellaCOR EC is applied as a salvage treatment (e.g., heavy weed infestations, headed weeds, failure of previous herbicide applications, and/or previously untreated areas), it should be considered an emergency salvage treatment and good control of labeled weeds should not be expected. Regrowth of treated weeds may occur.

Resistance Management

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl is classified as an auxin herbicide (WSSA Group 4; HRAC Group O). Weed populations may develop biotypes that are resistant to different herbicides with the same mode of action. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products. Other resistance mechanisms, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist and may cause reduced weed control. The mode of action of florpyrauxifen-benzyl on grass species is distinct from quinclorac (Facet) a Group 4 and Group 26 herbicide and there is no known cross resistance between existing populations of barnyardgrass resistant to quinclorac.

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that may include biological, cultural, and chemical practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on appropriate IPM and resistance management strategies and practices that delay or reduce the development of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes. Such practices include, but are not limited to, field scouting, use of weed free crop seed, proper water management, correct weed pest identification, following rotational practices outlined on pesticide labels, and treating when target weed populations are at the correct stage and economic thresholds for control.

To delay development of herbicide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- Alternate use of products containing ProcellaCOR EC with other products with different mechanisms of action.
- ProcellaCOR EC can be tank mixed or used sequentially with other approved products to broaden the spectrum of weed control, provide multiple modes of action and control weeds that ProcellaCOR EC does not control.
- Herbicides should be used based on an IPM program.
- Monitor treated areas and control escaped weeds.
- Contact local extension or crop advisor for IPM and resistance management information.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

At a rate of 16 fl oz/acre (1 pint/acre) the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S)	Maximum Growth Stage
barnyardgrass ¹	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C	3 tiller
broadleaf signalgrass ¹	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>	C	5 leaf
junglerice ¹	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	C	3 tiller
tighthead sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	S	2 tiller
rice flatsedge ¹	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	C	6 leaf
purple nutsedge ^{1,2}	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	C	5 leaf
yellow nutsedge ^{1,2}	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C	5 leaf
Smallflower umbrellasedge ¹	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	C	6 leaf
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	C	12" runners
Ammannia (red stem)	<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>	C	8"
Arrowhead / bulltongue / grassy arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp.	C	10"
common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C	8"
ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	C	4 leaf
eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	C	6"
falsepimpernel, low	<i>Lindernia dubia</i>	C	6"
hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	C	24"
horsetweed	<i>Conyza</i> spp.	C	6"
jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	C	12"
jointvetch, northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	C	12"
Palmer amaranth ³	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C	8"
pitted morningglory ⁴	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	C	8"
redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C	8"
redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	C	8"
roundleaf mudplantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	C	6"
spreading dayflower	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	C	6"

At a rate of 6 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Controlled (C) Or Suppressed (S)	Maximum Growth Stage
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	C	8" runners
Ammannia (red stem)	<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>	C	6"
arrowhead/bulltongue	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp.	C	6"
common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C	6"

ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	C	4"
eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	C	6"
falsepimpernel, low	<i>Lindernia dubia</i>	C	6"
hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	C	18"
jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	C	6"
jointvetch, northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	C	6"
Palmer amaranth ³	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C	6"
pitted morningglory ⁴	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	C	6"
redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	C	8"
roundleaf mudplantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	C	6"
spreading dayflower	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	C	6"

¹Includes ALS-, propanil- and quinclorac-resistant species.

²To achieve control of purple and yellow nutsedge, ProcellaCOR EC must be applied 5 days or sooner to establishment of permanent flood and plants must not exceed maximum growth stage in table.

³Includes ALS- and glyphosate-resistant species.

⁴Morningglory species other than pitted morningglory are not controlled by ProcellaCOR EC.

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 16 fl oz per application).
- Do not apply more than 32 fl oz of ProcellaCOR EC per acre per year.
- Allow 14 days or greater between applications.
- Do not apply to ratoon rice.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

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

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows:

Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for

later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Warranty Disclaimer: SePRO Corporation warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the product label. Testing and research have also determined that this product is reasonably fit for the uses described on the product label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability nor any other express or implied warranty and any such warranties are expressly disclaimed.

Misuse: Federal law prohibits the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label directions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer assumes responsibility for any adverse consequences if this product is not used according to its label directions. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for any losses or damages resulting from the use, handling or application of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

For additional important labeling information regarding SePRO Corporation's Terms and Conditions of Use, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies, please visit <http://seprolabels.com/terms> or scan the image below.





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[Sub-label A: Rice use: Base Label]

ProcellaCOR^{TM®} EC

For selective postemergence grass, sedge, and broadleaf weed control in rice in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	Group	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester..... 2.7%

Other Ingredients: 97.3%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 0.21 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per gallon.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

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

See attached booklet for complete container disposal directions including triple rinsing and pressure rinsing instructions.

Refer to the inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including directions for use.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse statements* inside label booklet. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.**

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 67690-~~IN80~~
~~FPL20180226~~FPL20231010

EPA Est. No. _____
[P/N] _____

TMProcellaCOR is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation

**Produced for
SePRO Corporation • 11550 N. Meridian Street, Suite 600 • Carmel, IN 46032,
U.S.A.**

Herbicide

Net Contents ___ (Non-refillable)

Text in brackets [] is optional and may or may not appear on the label.

[Sublabel B - Aquatic uses: Front of label booklet]

ProcellaCORTM EC

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	Group	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester: 2.7%

Other Ingredients: 97.3%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 0.0052 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per Prescription Dose Unit (PDU) or 0.21 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl /gallon. 1 PDU is equal to 3.2 fl. oz. of product.

Keep Out of Reach of Children
CAUTION

Refer to the inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including directions for use.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* statements inside label booklet. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 67690-~~IN80~~
~~FPL20180226~~FPL20231010

EPA Est. No. _____
[P/N] _____

TMProcellaCOR is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation

Produced for: SePRO Corporation • 11550 N. Meridian Street, Suite 600 • Carmel, IN 46032, U.S.A.

Aquatic Herbicide

Net Contents __ PDU (Non-refillable)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

Environmental Hazards

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

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Shake well before using.

Product information

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

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

Resistance Management

ProcellaCOR EC is classified as a WSSA Group 4 Herbicide (HRAC Group O). Weed populations may contain or develop biotypes that are resistant to ProcellaCOR EC and other Group 4 herbicides. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly at the same site, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed

population and may not be controlled by these products. Unless ProcellaCOR EC is used as part of an eradication program or in a plant management system where weed escapes are aggressively controlled, do not use ProcellaCOR EC alone in the same treatment area for submersed and emergent plant control for more than 2 consecutive years, unless used in combination or rotated with an herbicide with an alternate mode of action.

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

- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; Consult your local extension service or SePRO Corporation if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by using an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method that minimizes plant fragmentation.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or SePRO Corporation for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific weed biotypes.

Stewardship Guidelines For Use

Apply this product in compliance with Best Management Practices (BMP) that include site assessment, prescription, and implementation. BMP have been developed to ensure accurate applications, minimize risk of resistance development, and monitor concentrations in water to document levels needed for optimal performance and manage potential irrigation use. SePRO Corporation will work with applicators and resource managers to implement BMP for application and monitoring to meet management objectives and ensure compatibility with potential water uses.

Use Precautions

- There are no restrictions for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Use Restrictions

- **Obtain Required Permits:** Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

- For in-water applications, the maximum single application rate is 25.0 Prescription Dose Units (PDU) per acre-foot of water with a limit of three applications per year.
- For aquatic foliar applications, do not exceed 10.0 PDU per acre for a single application, and do not apply more than 20.0 PDU total per acre per year.
- To minimize potential exposure in compost, do not allow livestock to drink treated water.
- Do not compost any plant material from treated area.
- Allow 14 days or greater between applications.
- Do not use water containing this product for hydroponic farming.
- Do not use treated water for any form of irrigation, except as described in the Application to *Water Used for Irrigation on Turf and Landscape Vegetation* section.
- Do not use for greenhouse or nursery irrigation.
- Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (GPA) for ground and a minimum of 15 gallons per acre (GPA) for aerial applications.
- Do not apply to salt/brackish water.
- Do not apply ProcellaCOR EC directly to, or otherwise permit ProcellaCOR EC to come into contact during an application, with carrots, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing ProcellaCOR EC to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants. Further information on spray drift management is provided in the Spray Drift Management section of this label.
- For treatments out of water, do not permit spray mists containing this product to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants as injury may occur. Further information on spray drift management is provided in the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label.
- Do not allow tank mixes of ProcellaCOR EC to sit overnight. See additional tank mix restrictions below.
- Do not use organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures of this product.
- Do not tank mix this product with malathion or methyl parathion.
- Do not make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of this product. See additional tank mix restrictions below.
- [DO NOT apply by air in California.]
- [California Only: DO NOT make a ground or boat application above the surface of the water via boom. If there is insufficient depth of water present for subsurface injection via boom-type equipment in shoreline areas, apply only via backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment.]
- [California Only: For aquatic foliar applications, do not exceed 5.0 PDU per acre for a single application.]

Application to Water Used for Irrigation on Turf and Landscape Vegetation

To reduce the potential for injury to sensitive vegetation, follow the waiting periods (between application and irrigation) and restrictions below, and inform those who irrigate with water from the treated area. Follow local and state requirements for informing those who irrigate.

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

Applications to invasive freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/quiescent areas of rivers (coves, oxbows or similar sites).

- Users must be aware of relevant downstream use of water for irrigation that may be affected by the treatment and must ensure all label restrictions are followed. All potential downstream water intakes with irrigation practices that may be affected by the treatment must be documented and affected irrigation users notified of the restrictions associated with such treatment.

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

- **Turf Irrigation:** Turf may be irrigated immediately after treatment.
- **For irrigation of landscape vegetation or other forms of non-agricultural irrigation not excluded above, conduct one of the following:**
 - analytically verify that water contains less than 2 ppb (SePRO recommends use of FasTEST); or
 - if treated area(s) have the potential to dilute with untreated water, follow the precautionary waiting periods described in the tables 1 and 2 below for in-water or foliar application.

TABLE 1. Non-agricultural irrigation following in-water application

<u>Waiting Period (Days) for Irrigation at Specific Target Treatment Rates (PDU per acre-foot)</u>						
Percent Area of Waterbody Treated*	1-3 PDU	>3-5 PDU	>5.0 to 10.0 PDU	>10.0 to 15.0 PDU	>15.0 to 20.0 PDU	>20.0 to 25.0 PDU
2% or less	6 hours	1 day	1 day	2 days	2 days	3 days
3 - 10%	1 day	3 days	5 days	7 days	10 days	14 days
11 - 20%	3 days	7 days	10 days	10 days	14 days	21 days
21 - 30%	5 days	10 days	14 days	21 days	28 days	35 days
>30%	7 days	14 days	21 days	28 days	35 days	35 days

* Assumes treated area(s) have the potential to dilute with untreated water. If the treated area is not projected to dilute rapidly (example: confined cove area), utilize FasTEST to confirm below 2 ppb or verify vegetation tolerance before irrigation use. Consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for additional site-specific recommendations.

TABLE 2. Non-agricultural irrigation following foliar application

Waiting Period (days) for Irrigation at Specific Target Treatment Rates		
Percent Area of Waterbody Treated*	5.0 PDU / acre	>5.0 to 10.0 PDU / acre
10% or less	0.5 day	1 day
11 - 20%	1 day	2 days
>20%	2 days	3 days

* Assumes treated area(s) have the potential to dilute with untreated water. If the treated area is not projected to dilute rapidly (example: confined cove area), utilize FasTEST to confirm below 2 ppb or verify vegetation tolerance before irrigation use. Consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for additional site-specific recommendations.

Susceptible Plants

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

Spray Drift Management

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

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

Aerial Application:

- Aerial applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.
- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph.
- To minimize spray drift from aerial application, apply with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572) at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi.
- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Do not apply under conditions of a low-level air temperature inversion.

- The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the weed canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- [DO NOT apply by air in California.]

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

Ground Application

- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- To minimize spray drift from ground application, apply with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572).
- For boom spraying, the maximum release height is 36 inches from the soil for ground applications.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
- [California: DO NOT make a ground or boat foliar application above the surface of the water via boom. If there is insufficient depth of water present for subsurface injection via boom-type equipment in shoreline areas, apply only via backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment.]

The applicator should be familiar with, and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory (this information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform

coverage.

- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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

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

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

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

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

Temperature Inversions: Do not apply during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

USE DIRECTIONS

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

Aquatic Plants Controlled: In-Water Application

Table 3 lists the expected susceptible species under favorable treatment conditions for aquatic plant control. Use of lower rates will increase selectivity on some species listed. Consultation with SePRO Corporation is recommended before applying ProcellaCOR EC to determine best in-water treatment protocols for given target vegetation.

TABLE 3. Vascular aquatic plant control with in-water application^[1]

Vascular Aquatic Plants Controlled: In-Water Application	
Common name	Scientific name
<i>Floating Plants</i>	
Mosquito fern	<i>Azolla</i> spp.
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
<i>Emersed Plants</i>	
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
American lotus	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
Floating heart	<i>Nymphoides</i> spp.
Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia</i> spp.
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>
<i>Submersed Plants</i>	
Bacopa	<i>Bacopa</i> spp.
Coontail ¹	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Hydrilla ¹	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Water chestnut	<i>Trapa</i> spp.
Watermilfoil, Eurasian	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Watermilfoil, Hybrid Eurasian	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> X <i>M.</i> spp.
Watermilfoil, Variable	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>

¹ Higher-rate applications within the specified range may be required to control less-sensitive weeds.

[* [Sub-surface injection via boom for in-water treatments is permissible.](#)]

Aquatic Plants Controlled: Foliar Application

Table 4 lists the expected susceptible species using labeled foliar rates (5.0 – 10.0 PDU per acre) under favorable treatment conditions for aquatic plant control. Use higher rates in the rate range on more established, dense vegetation. Consultation with SePRO Corporation is recommended before applying ProcellaCOR EC to determine best foliar treatment protocols for given target vegetation.

TABLE 4. Vascular aquatic plant control with foliar application^{[1][4]}

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Vascular Aquatic Plants Controlled: Foliar Application	
Common name	Scientific name
Floating Plants	
Mosquito fern ^[2]	<i>Azolla</i> spp.
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Emerged Plants	
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
American lotus	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
Floating heart ^[2]	<i>Nymphoides</i> spp.
Parrotfeather (emersed) ^[3]	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia</i> spp.
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>

^[1] In California, do not apply greater than 5 PDU per acre for aerial foliar applications]

^[2] In California, do not apply foliar treatments to mosquito fern or floating heart.]

^[3] In California, do not apply less than 10 PDU per acre for foliar treatment of parrotfeather.]

^[4] In California, do not make a ground or boat foliar application above the surface of the water via boom. If there is insufficient depth of water present for subsurface injection via boom-type equipment in shoreline areas, apply only via backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment.]

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Mixing Instructions

In-Water Application to Submersed or Floating Aquatic Weeds

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

[California: Sub-surface injection via boom for in-water treatments is permissible.]

Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

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

[California: **DO NOT** make a ground or boat application above the surface of the water via boom. If there is insufficient depth of water present for subsurface injection via boom-type equipment in shoreline areas, apply only via backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment.]

TANK-CLEANOUT INSTRUCTIONS

ProcellaCOR EC should be fully cleaned from application equipment prior to use for other applications. Contact a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for guidance on methods for

thorough cleaning of application equipment after use of the product.

APPLICATION METHODS

In-Water Application to Submersed or Floating Aquatic Weeds

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

[California: Sub-surface injection via boom for in-water treatments is permissible.]

Apply ProcellaCOR EC to the treatment area at a prescription dose unit (PDU) to achieve appropriate concentrations. A PDU is a unit of measure that facilitates the calculation of the amount of product required to control target plants in 1 acre-foot of water or 1 acre for foliar applications. Per Table 5 below, 1-25 PDU are needed to treat 1 acre-foot of water, depending on target species and the percent of waterbody to be treated.

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

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

Percent Area of Waterbody Treated	Target Species			
	Eurasian Watermilfoil ^[1]	Hybrid Watermilfoil	Variable Leaf Watermilfoil	Other ^[2]
≤ 2%	3 - 4	4 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 25
>2 - 10%	2 - 3	3 - 5	3 - 4	3 - 20
>10 - 20%	1 - 3	3 - 4	2 - 4	3 - 15
>20 - 30%	1 - 2	2 - 3	2 - 3	2 - 10
>30%	1 - 2	2 - 3	1 - 2	1 - 5

*In all cases, user may apply up to the maximum of 25 PDU per acre-foot. Consult your SePRO Aquatics Specialist for site-specific recommendations.

** 1 PDU contains 3.17 fl. oz. of product.

[¹ In California, do not apply less than 2 PDU per acre-foot to Eurasian watermilfoil.]

[² In California, do not apply less than the following minimum rates on these species:

- 5 PDU per acre-foot for mosquito fern, water hyacinth, alligatorweed, bacopa, and parrotfeather
- 10 PDU per acre-foot for water primrose
- 12 PDU per acre-foot for hydrilla
- 15 PDU per acre-foot for floating heart]

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

Number of acres X average depth (feet) X PDU* X 3.173.2 = fluid ounces

*: from Table 5

Example Calculation:

To control hybrid watermilfoil in 2 acres of a 5-acre lake (>30% treated) with an average depth of 2 feet:

2 acres X 2 feet X 3 PDU X ~~3.173.2~~ = 38.04 fl. oz.

For in-water applications, the maximum single application is 25.0 PDU / acre-foot, with a limit of three applications per year. Allow 14 days or greater between applications. Product may be applied as a concentrate or diluted with water prior to or during the application process. Use an appropriate application method that ensures sufficiently uniform application to the treated area.

Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

Apply ProcellaCOR EC as a foliar application to control weeds such as water hyacinth, water primrose, and other susceptible floating and emergent species. Use an application method that maximizes spray interception by target weeds while minimizing the amount of overspray that inadvertently enters the water.

For all foliar applications, apply ProcellaCOR EC at 5.0 to 10.0 PDU per acre. Use of a surfactant is required for all foliar applications of ProcellaCOR EC. Use only surfactants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use. Methylated seed oil (MSO) is a recommended surfactant and is typically applied at 1.0% volume/volume. Refer to the surfactant label for use directions. For best results, apply to actively growing weeds. ProcellaCOR EC may be applied more than once per growing season to meet management objectives. Do not exceed 10.0 PDU per acre during any individual application or 20.0 PDU total per acre, per year from all combined treatments.

[California: DO NOT make a ground or boat foliar application above the surface of the water via boom. If there is insufficient depth of water present for subsurface injection via boom-type equipment in shoreline areas, apply only via backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment.]

Foliar Spot Treatment

To prepare the spray solutions, thoroughly mix ProcellaCOR EC in water at a ratio of 5.0 to 10.0 PDU per 100 gallons (0.12 to 0.24% product) plus an adjuvant. For best results, a methylated seed oil at 1% volume/volume is the recommended spray adjuvant. When making spot application, ensure spray coverage is sufficient to wet the leaves of the target vegetation but not to the point of runoff.

Aerial Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

Apply ProcellaCOR EC in a spray volume of 15 gallons per acre (GPA) or more when making a post-emergence application by air. Apply with coarse to coarser droplet category per S-572 ASABE standard; see NAAA, USDA or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow guidelines and restrictions in the *Spray Drift Management* and *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory* sections to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. Aircraft should be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program for calibration and uniformity to provide sufficient coverage and control.

[DO NOT apply by air in California.]

Boat or Ground Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

When applying ProcellaCOR EC by boat or with ground equipment to emergent or floating-leaved vegetation, use boom-type, backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment. Apply ProcellaCOR EC in a sufficient spray volume (e.g. 20 to 100 gpa) to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated vegetation while minimizing runoff. Use higher spray volumes for medium to high density vegetation. For boom spraying, use coarse or coarser nozzle spray quality per S-572 ASABE standard; see USDA literature or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for nozzle pressure, spacing and boom height to provide a uniform spray pattern. Follow appropriate spray drift management information where drift potential is a concern.

[California: DO NOT make a ground or boat foliar application above the surface of the water via boom. If there is insufficient depth of water present for subsurface injection via boom-type equipment in shoreline areas, apply only via backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment.]

TANK MIXES WITH OTHER AQUATIC HERBICIDES

DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDE PRODUCT WITH THIS PRODUCT without first referring to the following website for the specific product: www.3206tankmix.com. This website contains a list of active ingredients that are currently prohibited from use in tank mixture with this product.

Only use products in tank mixture with this product that: 1) are registered for the intended use site, application method and timing; 2) are not prohibited for tank mixing by the label of the tank mix product; and 3) do not contain one of the prohibited active ingredients listed on www.3206tankmix.com website.

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

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

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

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

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

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity \leq 5 gallons) as follows:

Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity $>$ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Warranty Disclaimer: SePRO Corporation warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the product label. Testing and research have also determined that this product is reasonably fit for the uses described on the product label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability nor any other express or implied warranty and any such warranties are expressly disclaimed.

Misuse: Federal law prohibits the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label directions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer assumes responsibility for any adverse consequences if this product is not used according to its label directions. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for any losses or damages resulting from the use, handling or application of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

For additional important labeling information regarding SePRO Corporation's Terms and Conditions of Use, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies, please visit <http://seprolabels.com/terms> or scan the image below.



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[Sublabel B - Aquatic uses: Base Label]

ProcellaCORTM EC

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	Group	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester: 2.7%

Other Ingredients: 97.3%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 0.0052 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per Prescription Dose Unit (PDU) or 0.21 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl /gallon. 1 PDU is equal to 3.2 fl. oz. of product.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

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

See attached booklet for complete container disposal directions including triple rinsing and pressure rinsing instructions.

Refer to the inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including directions for use.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* statements inside label booklet. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.**

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 67690-~~IN80~~
~~FPL2018026~~FPL20231010

EPA Est. No. _____
[P/N] _____

TMProcellaCOR is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation

**Produced for
SePRO Corporation • 11550 N. Meridian Street, Suite 600 • Carmel, IN 46032,
U.S.A.**

Aquatic Herbicide

Net Contents __ PDU (Non-refillable)

[Text accessed through the weblink / QR code. This is NOT part of the printed label]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

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

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

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

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

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

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

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

The terms of the *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* provisions on the product label and these *Terms and Conditions of Use*, *Inherent Risks of Use* and *Limitation of Remedies* cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of SePRO Corporation or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* provisions on the product label and these *Terms and Conditions of Use*, *Inherent Risks of Use* and *Limitation of Remedies* in any manner.