



# BioCover® MLT

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: BY WT
Mineral Oil\* 98.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 2.00%
\*Contains petroleum distillates
Unsulphonated Residue 98.00% (minimum)

Unsulphonated Residue ....... 98.00% (minimum)
Aromatic Composition by ASTM D2140 ..... 0.0%

# KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

#### FIRST AID Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 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. If in eves: . Take off contaminated clothing. If on skin or clothing: Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If Inhaled: . Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Petroleum distillate poses aspiration pneumonia hazard. Only minor irritation should be expected from any type of exposure other than pulmonary aspiration. Ingestion may result in some gastroenteritis and mild diarrhea. FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.

See inside label booklet for Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal Instructions.

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EPA EST. NO. 79693-CAN-001 NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GAL (9.46 L)

MANUFACTURED FOR: LOVELAND PRODUCTS. INC.®. P.O. BOX 1286. GREELEY. COLORADO 80632-1286

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. This product is a potential skin sensitizer. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- · Long-sleeved shirt, long pants.
- . Shoes plus socks, and
- · Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

User Safety Requirements: 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 material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering controls: Pilots must use an enclosed cockoit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], 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 clothina.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Avoid drift or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to maximize the chances that wind, or rain will not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

#### 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 through any type of irrigation system.

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. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, directly or through drift,

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Aerial application of this product is prohibited.

#### 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 posticides. 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 4 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 soil or water, is:

- · Coveralls.
- · Shoes and socks and
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker 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 enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

#### Advisory Spray Drift Language 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.

#### **BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom**

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

#### 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.

#### Boom-less Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

#### Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

#### MIXING DIRECTIONS

Use only in equipment with sufficient agitation to keep spray thoroughly mixed. Be sure tank is clean. With agitator running, start filling tank with water; add oil when tank is about 1/2 full. Pump this mixture through the overflow and back into tank for about two minutes. If this mixture turns white, it indicates good emulsification. Fill the tank with water, adding other desired materials as tank is filling. If wettable powders are used, add and thoroughly mix before adding oil. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Keep agitator running at all times. If an injector is used, first add 25.0 to 50.0 gallons of water to tank with engine running to provide good pressure. Put injector suction tube into the measured amount of spray oil, opening injector valve to allow the oil to be sucked into the tank, then fill the tank with water.

#### DO NOT USE THIS MATERIAL IF IT DOES NOT EMULSIFY.

#### USE LIMITATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

Preharvest Interval - This product may be used up to the day of harvest.

To ensure thorough coverage, dilute applications (greater than 150 gallons of spray solution per acre) should be used. Concentrate applications (usually from 20.0 to 150 gallons of spray solution per acre) may reduce the coverage and thus the effectiveness. Application volumes depend on the crop type, crop size and target pest. Adjust the spray volume to obtain the best coverage without runoff. Extreme care should be taken when using concentrate sprays as the potential for enhanced crop phytotoxicity is increased. A concentrate application can provide satisfactory results as long as the spray unit is proberly engineered. Calibrated and operated.

Note: Use efficient equipment of the proper type. Avoid spraying during or immediately prior to hot or freezing weather (over 95 °F or under 32 °F), hot dry winds, rain or other unsuitable conditions; avoid overspraying or double spraying. Plants should be sprayed only when in vigorous condition and when their moisture condition is suitable. Before using, make certain spray tank is free of sulfur residues. Do not apply sulfur within 30 days except in the Northwest (Oregon and Washington) where it may be used in combination on pears as a post harvest (after old fruit is off the tree), dormant and delayed dormant (before the scales slip, or at or prior to bud swell) treatment and on apples prior to or up to the delayed dormant (1/2 inch green) period. In areas west of the Continental Divide do not apply to captan treated trees within 90 days after or 60 days before this oil. In areas east of the Continental Divide do not apply to captan treated trees within 10 to 14 days before and after this oil. If in doubt, spray a portion of 1 tree previously treated with sulfur or captan using 1.0 quart to 25.0 gallons water. Burn will show in several days if sufficient time has not elapsed.

This product has not been tested on all species or varieties. Before treating a large area, treat a small area and observe prior to full scale application.

A period of 14 days must elapse before any of the following chemicals are used before or after an application of this product: anilazine (Dyrene), chlorothalonil (Bravo), dicloran (Botran), dicofol (Kelthane), Dikar, dinocap (Karathane), permethrin (Ambush, Pounce).

Do not use chlorothalonil (Bravo) or dimethoate (Cygon) in a spray program with this product on grapes, ornamentals and strawberries. Do not use dicofol (Kelthane) in a spray program with this product on ornamentals and strawberries. Do not use propargite (Omite) with an oil spray or within 30 days before or after an oil spray. The maximum application rate for citrus in Texas and Florida is 159 pounds active ingredient per acre (maximum 1500 gallons of spray mix per acre), and, in California, 212 pounds active ingredient per acre (maximum 2000 adlons of spray mix per acre).

# FRUIT AND NUT CROPS APPLES AND PEARS:

| PESTS                         | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING   | COMMENTS |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| APPLES AND PEARS:             | DORMANT OR DELAYED DORMANT: Use 1.0 to 2.0 gal/100 gal of water           |          |
| European fruit lecanium scale | at 100 to 800 gal/A.  |          |
| European red mite eggs        | (Concentrate Spray: Use 3.0 to 8.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 to 100      |          |
| Olive scale                   | gal water/A.)   |          |
| San Jose scale                |   |          |
| European red mite             | FOLIAR SPRAY (Post Bloom):  |          |
| Pacific red mite              | East of the Mississippi: Use 1.0 qt to 1.5 gal/100 gal of water at 100 to |          |
| Two-spotted spider mite       | 800 gal/A. DO NOT exceed more than 1.5 gal/A/application for SUMMER       |          |
|                               | treatments.   |          |
|                               | (Concentrate Spray: DO NOT exceed more than 1.5 gal/A/application.        |          |
|                               | Apply a minimum of 50.0 gal water/A.)                                     |          |
|                               | West of the Mississippi: Use 1.0 qt to 1.5 gal/100 gal of water at 100    |          |
|                               | to 800 gal/A.   |          |
|                               | (Concentrate Spray: DO NOT exceed more than 1.5 gal/A/application.        |          |
|                               | Apply a minimum of 20.0 to 100 gal water/A).                              |          |

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| PESTS  | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING  | COMMENTS                  |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| APPLES ONLY:<br>Apple aphid eggs                       | DORMANT OR DELAYED DORMANT: Use 1.0 to 2.0 gal/100 gal of water at 100 to 800 gal/A.   |                           |
| Rosy apple aphid eggs                                  | (Concentrate Spray: Use 3.0 to 8.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 to 100 water/A.)   |                           |
| Apple red bug<br>Fruit tree leafroller<br>Scurfy scale | GREEN TIP TO DELAYED DORMANT: Use 1.0 to 3.0 gal/100 gal of water at 100 to 800 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Use 3.0 to 12.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 to 100 gal water/A.)         |                           |
| European red mite                                      | ,  | Delayed dormant preferred |
| Forbes scale<br>San Jose scale                         | DORMANT, GREEN TIP TO DELAYED DORMANT: Use 1.0 to 2.0 gal/100 gal of water at 100 to 800 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Use 3.0 to 8.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 to 100 gal water/A.) |                           |
| PEARS ONLY:<br>Pear psylla                             | DORMANT: Use 1.0 to 2.0 gal/100 gal of water at 100 to 800 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Use 3.0 to 8.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 to 100 gal water/A.)                               |                           |
| Fruit tree leafroller<br>Pear leaf blister mite        | DORMANT: Use 1.0 to 3.0 gal/100 gal of water at 100 to 800 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Use 3.0 to 12.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 to 100 gal water/A.)                              |                           |

ALMONDS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PISTACHIO, PLUMS AND PRUNES: (Directions for use on plums and prunes in California's Sacramento Valley can be found in the table following this one):

| mento valley can be found in the table following this one):  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| PESTS  | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING  | COMMENTS                                      |  |
| Aphid eggs Black scale Brown mite eggs European fruit lecanium scale European red mite eggs Frosted scale Fruittree leafroller eggs Olive scale San Jose scale | DORMANT AND DELAYED DORMANT: Use 1.0 to 3.0 gal/100 gal of water at 300 to 600 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Use 6.0 to 8.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 gal of water/A.) | lecanium scale and European red mite eggs are |  |
| Terrapin scale   | DELAYED DORMANT: Use 2.0 to 3.0 gal/100 gal of water at 300 to 600 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Use 8.0 to 12.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 gal of water/A.)            |   |  |
| Cottony peach scale  | <b>DORMANT:</b> Use 2.0 to 3.0 gal/100 gal of water at 300 to 600 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Use 8.0 to 12.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 gal of water/A.)             |   |  |
| Brown mite European red mite Pacific mite Two-spotted spider mite  | FOLIAR SPRAY: Use 0.5 to 1.5 gal/100 gal of water at 300 to 600 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Do not use more than 4.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 gal water/A.)         |   |  |
| White peach scale on peaches:<br>Only for use in AL, FL, GA, NC<br>and SC.   | <b>DORMANT:</b> Use 1.5 to 2.0 gal/100 gal of water at 300 to 600 gal/A. (Concentrate Spray: Use 6.0 to 8.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 gal of water/A.)              |   |  |

#### PLUMS AND PRUNES: (Sacramento Valley of California Only)

| DECTO                         | ADDITION DATE & TIMINO  | COMMENTS   |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| PESTS                         | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING   | COMMEN 19  |
| Black scale                   | PRE-BLOOM WHEN FRUIT BUDS SHOW GREEN TIPS: Use 1.5 to 2.0             | Application at this time is preferred.               |
| Brown mite eggs               | gal/100 gal of water at 300 to 600 gal/A.                             |  |
| European fruit lecanium scale | (Concentrate Spray: Use 6.0 to 8.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0         |  |
| European red mite eggs        | gal water/A.)   |  |
| Frosted scale                 |   |  |
| Leaf curl plum aphid eggs     |   |  |
| Mealy plum aphid eggs         |   |  |
| Olive scale                   |   |  |
| San Jose scale                |   |  |
| Brown mite                    | FOLIAR SPRAY: Use 0.5 to 1.0 gal/100 gal water at 300 to 600 gal/A.   | Oil sprays may injure certain varieties of plums and |
| European red mite             | (Concentrate Spray: Use 4.0 to 6.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 gal wa- |  |
| Pacific mite                  | ter/A.)   |  |
| Two-spotted spider mite       |   |  |

#### AVOCADOS:

| PESTS              | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING   | COMMENTS   |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Avocado brown mite | Use 0.5 to 1.0 gal/100 gal of water with thorough coverage in 400 to  | Apply through late fall.                             |
| Pracea mite        | 3000 gal/A.   | Consult with your local University of California Co- |
| Thrip              | (Concentrate Spray: Use 4.0 to 15.0 gal/A in a minimum of 50.0 to 100 | operative Extension Service for proper timing and    |
|                    | gal/A.)   | application parameters.                              |

#### BANANAS, PLANTAINS:

| PESTS   | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING   | COMMENTS   |
|---|---|--|
| Black leaf streak<br>(Mycosphaerella fijiensis)<br>Black sigatoka<br>(Mycosphaerella fijiensis var.<br>difformis)<br>Yellow sigatoka<br>(Mycosphaerella musicola) | Use 0.5 to 1.5 gal in 20.0 to 100 gal of water/A. (Mist Blower: Use 1.5 gal in 6.0 gal of water/A.) | Begin application when disease first appears and continue every 10 to 15 days during rainy periods or as is needed. Do not apply when daytime temperatures exceed 80°F as injury may occur.  Phytotoxicity may be affected by the quantity of oil used, vigor of trees and temperature at the time of application. Bag fruits, or use a directed spray on unbagged fruits. Bagged fruit improves crop safety whereas unbagged fruit may show phytotoxicity. This application is also effective in loosening Sooty mold fungus and in preventing its formation by the control of Aphids, Mealybugs, Scales and Whitefily. |

### BLUEBERRIES\*, BUSHBERRIES\*, CANEBERRIES:

| PESTS          | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING     | COMMENTS  |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
|                | (gal of oil/100 gal of water) |   |
| Mites          | 0.75 to 1.5                   | Using ground equipment, spray for optimum coverage            |
| Powdery mildew |                               | of leaf surfaces. For <b>fungal diseases</b> use at least 200 |
| Rust           |                               | psi spray pressure.   |

#### CITRUS: (California Only) - Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, and Oranges (Navel and Valencia), Tangelos and Tangerines and other citrus hybrids.

| PESTS        | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING   | COMMENTS                      |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Mites        | Central CA: Apply 0.5 to 1.5 gal of oil/100 gals of water as thorough       | Apply July through September. |
| -Citrus bud  | coverage spray (TC).  |                               |
| -Citrus flat | Alternately, use a low volume spray (LV) to apply 1.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A. |                               |
| -Citrus red  |   |                               |
| -Citrus rust |   |                               |

| HYBRIDS CONT'D. | NLY) - GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, LIMES, AND ORANGES (NAVEL AND VALENCIA),         | TANGELUS AND TANGENINES AND OTHER CITIOS          |
|-----------------|---|---|
| PESTS           | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING   | COMMENTS  |
| Scales          | Apply up to 10.0 gal of oil/A on bearing trees up to 10 feet in ht.         |   |
| -Black          | Add 1.0 gal of oil/A for each foot of tree ht over 10 ft.                   |   |
| -Brown soft     | Apply as a low volume spray (LV) 1.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A.                  |   |
| -California red | Apply as a low volume spray (LV) 1.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A.                  | For lemons and limes, make applications in all    |
| -Citricola      | Type as a low rotation oping (Er) no to 10.0 gai or on, in                  | months except December through February; for      |
| -Purple         |   | grapefruit make applications July through Octo-   |
| -Red            |   | ber; for oranges make applications on Navels July |
| -Yellow         |   | through September and on Valencias, tangelos and  |
|                 |   | tangerines and other citrus hybrids July through  |
|                 |   | October.  |
| Mites           | Southern CA: Apply 0.5 to 1.5 gal of oil/100 gal water as a thorough        | For coastal lemons and limes, apply May and June  |
| -Citrus bud     | coverage spray (TC).  | and/or September through December.                |
| -Citrus flat    | Alternately, use a low volume spray (LV) to apply 1.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A. | For interior lemons and limes, apply in April and |
| -Citrus red     | Alternately, use a low volume spray (LV) to apply 1.0 to 10.0 gar of on/A.  | May and/or September through November.            |
| -Citrus rust    | Ah  | may ana/or September unough November.             |
| Ollius rust     | Apply up to 10.0 gal of oil/A on bearing trees up to 10 feet in ht.         |   |
| Scales          | Add 1.0 gal of oil/A for each foot of tree ht over 10 ft.                   |   |
| -Black          | Apply as a low volume spray (LV) 1.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A.                  |   |
| -Brown soft     | Apply as a low volume spray (LV) 1.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A.                  | For lemons and limes, make applications in all    |
| -California red |   | months except December through February; for      |
| -Citricola      |   | grapefruit make applications July through Octo-   |
| -Purple         |   | ber; for oranges make applications on Navels July |
| -Red            |   | through September and on Valencias, tangelos and  |
| -Yellow         |   | tangerines and other citrus hybrids July through  |
|                 |   | October.  |
| Mites           | Oxnard Plains Area: Apply 0.5 to 1.5 gal of oil/100 gal of water            | Make applications as needed throughout the year.  |
| -Citrus bud     | as a thorough coverage spray (TC). Alternately, use a low volume spray      |   |
| -Citrus flat    | (LV) to apply 1.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A.                                     |   |
| -Citrus red     | Apply up to 10.0 gal of oil/A on bearing trees up to 10 ft in ht.           |   |
| -Citrus rust    | Add 1.0 gal of oil/A for each ft of tree ht over 10 ft.                     |   |
|                 | Apply as a low volume spray (LV) 1.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A.                  |   |
| Scales          |   |   |
| -Black          |   |   |
| -Brown soft     |   |   |
| -California red |   |   |
| -Citricola      |   |   |
| -Purple         |   |   |
| -Red            | · ·   |   |
| -Yellow         |   |   |

Thorough coverage spray (TC): Applications achieving a uniform film wetting of all portions of the tree at 250 to 2000 gallons of spray solution per acre. The total volume is dependent on the size of the trees. Do not exceed a maximum of 212 pounds of active ingredient (in a maximum volume of 2000 gallons of spray mix per acre) when treating citrus in California (based on thorough coverage spray, with 1.5 gallons of product mixed per 100 gallons of water).

Low-volume spray (LV): Applications with droplet depositions achieved on all interior and exterior parts of the tree using 10.0 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. DO NOT apply prior to or during a period of excessively high temperatures.

DO NOT apply oil spray when trees show stress.

Consult with your local University of California Cooperative Extension Specialist for proper timing and spray program.

CITRUS: (Florida and Texas) -Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos and Tangerines and other citrus hybrids.

| PESTS   | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING                          | COMMENTS  |
|---|--|---|
| Citrus rust mite  | 5.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A. Apply as a dilute spray. | Does not control citrus Snow scale.   |
| Spider mites  | 5.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A. Apply as a dilute spray. |   |
| Scale insects -Black soft -Brown soft -Chaff -Glover -Purple -Red -Yellow | 5.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A. Apply as a dilute spray. |   |
| Whitefly  | 5.0 gal of oil/A. Apply as a dilute spray.         |   |
| Greasy spot<br>(Grapefruit)   | 5.0 gal of oil/A. Apply as a dilute spray.         | Tank mix with sufficient copper fungicide to provide 4.0 lb/A of metallic copper.                             |
| Greasy spot<br>(all other varieties)                                      | 5.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A. Apply as a dilute spray. | If disease pressure is severe, tank mix 4.0 lb (metallic) copper/A. Do not exceed 5.0 gal oil if copper used. |
| Loosening sooty mold  | 5.0 to 10.0 gal of oil/A. Apply as a dilute spray. | Use higher rate when disease pressure is heavy.   |

Dilute spray: Apply the spray oil application rate in up to 1500 gallons of water per acre, or 10.0 to 11.6 gallons per tree, to over 15.0 gallons per tree for large trees. Do not exceed a maximum of 159 pounds of active ingredient (in a maximum volume of 1500 gallons of spray mix per acre) when treating citrus in Florida and Texas (based on dilute spray, with 1.5 gallons of product mixed per 100 gallons of water).

Improved efficacy can be obtained when the oil is added to a partially filled spray tank under proper agitation and all foliage is thoroughly covered.

Precautions in the use of oil include: Do not apply oil spray when trees are wilting. Do not apply oil and sulfur within 3 weeks of each other in Florida or Texas. Oil spray applied after October 1 may increase susceptibility of trees to cold damage and may reduce the fruit crop the following year. Oil sprays applied in the fall may inhibit solids formation in the juice and retard coloring of fruit and should not be applied within 60 days of anticipated harvest. Sensitive foliage may be injured.

Florida growers consult the Florida Citrus Spray and Dust Schedule, or your Agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Service Specialist for complete details on the spraying program best suited to your locale. Texas growers consult with your Agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Specialist for complete details on the spraying program suited to your locale.

#### COFFEE: \*

| PEST        | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING | COMMENTS   |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| Green scale |                           | Apply when insects appear and treat as necessary at 30- to 60-day intervals. DO NOT exceed 18.0 gal of oil/A in a growing season. DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest when berries are handpicked. Oil residues make picking difficult. |

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Phytotoxicity may be affected by the quantity of oil used, vigor of trees and temperature at the time of application.

#### FIGS:

| PESTS     | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (gal of oil/100 gal of water) | COMMENTS                   |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|
| Fig scale | 1.0 to 3.0  | Dormant or delayed dormant |
| Mealybug  | 1.0 to 2.0  | Foliar spray               |
| Mites     |   |                            |
| Scale     |   |                            |

#### GRAPES:

| PESTS  | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING  | COMMENTS  |
|--|--|---|
| Leafhopper*  | DORMANT: Use 1.0 to 3.0 gal plus the appropriate label rate of insecticide | Do not apply over 300 gal of water/A.   |
| Mealybug<br>Mites<br>Powdery mildew<br>Whiteflies* | registered for use on grapes in 200 to 300 gal of water/A.                 | Using ground equipment, spray for optimum coverage of leaf surfaces. Repeat sprays every 10 to 14 days.   |
|  |  | For Powdery mildew - Make first application pre-bloom and continue every 10 days to 3 weeks depending on level of disease pressure. Use higher rate and/or shorter spray interval when disease conditions are severe. Oil will remove the bloom on grapes. Table grapes should not be sprayed within 60 days of harvest.  On grapes, DO NOT tank mix oil and copper more than once/season. DO NOT use copper and oil together with fruit present. |

#### OI IVES:

| OLIVEO.                  |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| PESTS                    | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING COMMENTS                        |
| Black scale              | POSTBLOOM THROUGH AUGUST AND POST HARVEST: Use 1.0 to 1.5 |
| Oleander scale           | gal/100 gal of water at 400 to 1500 gal/A.                |
| Olive (Parlatoria) scale |   |
| Mites                    | Prebloom to postbloom buckshot                            |

#### PECANS:

| PESTS         | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING COMMENTS   |      |
|---------------|--|------|
| Aphids (eggs) | Use 2.0 to 3.0 gal in 100 gal of water using a minimum of 200 Apply from late February until buds first br | eak. |
| Mites (eggs)  | gal of water/A. Use the lower rate of oil when trees are in a weakened                                     |      |
| Scales        | condition.   |      |
|               | (Concentrate Spray: Use 6.0 to 8.0 gal/A in a minimum of 20.0 to 125                                       |      |
|               | gal of water.)   |      |

#### STRAWBERRIES:

| PESTS          | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (gal of oil/100 gal of water) | COMMENTS  |
|----------------|---|---|
| Leafminers*    | 0.75  | Spray at no less than 400 psi using ceramic spray |
| Mites          |   | nozzles (ALBUZ® ATR, lilac color or their equiva- |
| Powdery mildew |   | lent).  |
|                |   |   |

### TROPICAL FRUIT: Kiwi, Mango, Papaya and Pineapple. \*

| 7 3 3 1 1      |  |   |
|----------------|--|---|
| PESTS          | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING                        | COMMENTS  |
| KIWI           |  | ter/A. Use higher DO NOT apply after budbreak. DO NOT use on weak |
| Greedy scale   | rate when scale populations are high.            | or stressed vines, or where soil moisture is inad-                |
| Latania scale  |  | equate.   |
| Oleander scale |  |   |
| San Jose scale |  |   |
| MANGO          | Use 1.0 to 1.5 gal of oil in 100 gal of water/A. | Apply every 2 to 3 weeks as necessary depending                   |
| Mites          |  | on level of pest pressure.  |
| Powderv mildew |  |   |

| PESTS  | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING  | COMMENTS   |
|--|--|--|
| PAPAYA<br>Mites<br>Papaya ringspot virus<br>Powdery mildew | Use 0.75 to 1.5 gal in 100 gal of water/A.   | For Powdery mildew/mites: Spray every 10 to 14 days depending on the level of pest pressure. For Virus: Initiate spray when seeds are germinated. Spray weekly using 400 psi spray pressure and ceramic hollow cone nozzles. |
| PINEAPPLE<br>Bud moth<br>Chinese rose beetle<br>Mealybugs  | Spray - Use 1.0 to 2.0 gal of oil in 100 gal of water/A.  Dip - Use 1.0 to 2.0 gal of oil in 100 gal of water, dip for 30 seconds. | Allow fruit to dry for 1 hour before being stored.   |

#### WALNUTS:

| PESTS  | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING   | COMMENTS   |
|--|---|--|
| Black scale Calico scale European fruit lecanium scale Frosted scale Olive scale San Jose scale European red mite eggs Walnut abhid eggs |   | Use only on trees that have not suffered from lack of moisture at any time during the growing season. DO NOT apply to orchards where soil moisture is low. Trees must be fully dormant. DO NOT apply after husk split. |
| Soft scales<br>Spider mites  | SUMMER FOLIAR (when leaves fully expanded): Use 4.0 to 6.0 gal/A in 200 to 500 gal water/A. |  |

#### **VEGETABLE CROPS**

ASPARAGUS, BEANS, BEETS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER and other Cole crops, CELERY, CUCURBITS, EGGPLANT, HERBS AND SPICES (Curly leaf basil, Lemon balm, Mexican oregano, Mint), LETTUCE, MELON, ORIENTAL VEGETABLES (Acerola, Atemoy, Balsam pear (Bitter melon), Carambola, Chinese broccoli (Gai Lon), Chinese cabbage (Gai Choy), Chinese spinach, Chinese waxgourd, Cilantro, Citron melon, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Japanese artichoke, Japanese radish (Daikon), Rambutan), PEPPER, POTATO, PUMPKIN, RADISH, SQUASH, SWEET POTATO, TOMATO:

| PESTS                       | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (gal of oil/100 gal of water) | COMMENTS  |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Aphids                      | 0.75 to 1.0   | For virus control on cucurbits use 0.75 gal/100 g.  |
| Beetle larvae<br>Leafhopper |   | Spray once or twice weekly depending on the rapid growth of the crop and / or vector pressure. When |
| Leafminers                  |   | using to control insect transmitted diseases, use   |
| Mites<br>Thrips             |   | higher pressure 400 psi and ceramic hollow cone nozzles.  |
| Whitefly                    |   | 11022.001   |

#### **ORNAMENTALS**

**FOLIAGE ORNAMENTALS AND BEDDING PLANTS:** 

| PESTS              | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (oz of oil/gal of water) | COMMENTS  |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Adelgids<br>Aphids | 1.0 to 2.5 oz/gal                                  | Summer (Foliar or Cover): DO NOT spray plants during flowering. |

# SHADE TREES\*\* AND SHRUBS INCLUDING CONIFERS, DECIDUOUS BROADLEAF EVERGREENS & WOODY ORNAMENTALS, ORNAMENTAL TREES\*\*, SHRUBS ALONG CITY STREETS, OTHER RIGHTS-OF-WAY INCLUDING CONIFERS, DECIDUOUS AND BROADLEAF EVERGREENS:

| PESTS                          | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (oz of oil/gal of water) | COMMENTS   |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Adelgids                       | Winter Dormant Period: 2.5 to 4.0 oz/gal           | CAUTION: Spray no more than 4 times during the   |
| Aphids                         |  | growing season; Use 2-week minimum application In-   |
| Eriophyid mites                | Summer (Foliar or Cover): 1.0 to 2.5 oz/gal        | terval. DO NOT spray when there is obvious moisture  |
| Gall Mites                     |  | deficit in leaves, or the plant is under stress. For fall  |
| Honey locust plant bug         |  | dormant applications, reduce rate to 2.0 gal oil/100 gal   |
| Lace bug<br>Leaf beetle larvae |  | water and limit use only to: American Red Oak, Jap-<br>anese Black Pine, Dogwood, Weeping Cherry, Corne- |
| Leafminer                      |  | lian Cherry, Crabapple, Norway Maple, Purple Plum.   |
| Leafrollers                    |  | man Gherry, Grabappie, Norway Mapie, Furpie Flum.  |
| Mealybugs                      |  | NOTE: May cause discoloration of Blue Spruce. Do   |
| Psyllids (immature)            |  | not use on conifers or ferns not tolerant to oil sprays.   |
| Red mites                      |  | Use enough spray solution to completely penetrate  |
| Sawfly (larvae)                |  | the leaf canopy and cover both top and bottom of all   |
| Scales (immature)              |  | of the leaves and stems until wet but without signifi-   |
| Spider mites                   |  | cant runoff. Do not spray during flowering.  |
| Webworms                       |  |  |
| Whiteflies                     |  |  |

#### FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PLANTS INCLUDING ROSES AND OTHER FLOWERING SHRUBS:

| PESTS         | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (oz of oil/gal of water) | COMMENTS                       |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Same as above | Winter Dormant Period: 2.5 to 4.0 oz/gal           | DO NOT spray during flowering. |

#### CHRISTMAS TREES \*\*:

| PESTS  | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (oz of oil/gal of water) | COMMENTS |
|--|--|----------|
| Scale (soft & hard) (immature)<br>Spider mites | 2.0 to 3.0   | Winter   |
|  | 0.75 to 2.0  | Summer   |

Use a lower concentration for more sensitive plants.

#### **GREENHOUSE AND CONTAINER**

Frequency of Application: For the greenhouse pests listed, use once a week initially, then as the pest is controlled, decrease the frequency to every 2 to 3 weeks as needed.

Application safety during bloom period should be determined for each individual species of plant to be treated by conducting a small test.

AGERATUM, CRÓWN OF THORNS, DIEFFENBACHIA, FERNS, FICUS, LISIANTHUS, ORCHID, PALMS, PETUNIÁ, POINSETTIA, SCHEFFLERA, SUNFLOWER:

| PESTS  | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (oz of oil/100 gal of water) | COMMENTS  |
|--|--|---|
| Aphids Fungus gnats Leafminers Mealybugs Scales (soft & hard) Spider mites Thrips Whitefly | 0.5 to 1.0   | Due to varietal differences in response to a treatment of this product at the specified rates, conduct a small test on 1 or 2 plants of the specific variety to be treated. |

#### LEAF POLISH FOR HARDY PLANTS:

| PESTS | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (oz of oil/gal of water) | COMMENTS |
|-------|--|----------|
|       | 1.0  |          |

<sup>\*\*</sup> This product removes the glaucous (blue) bloom from such evergreens as Colorado Blue Spruce and Koster Spruce. Always use lower dosage or test spray oil sensitive plants such as Cryptomeria, Smoke Tree, Chamaecypris, Juniper, Japanese Holly and Spruce. Tendency toward sensitivity: Red Cedar and Douglas Fir.

AGLADNEMA, ASTER, AZALEAS, BEGONIAS, BROWALLIA, CAMELLIAS, CARNATION, CELOSIA, CHRYSANTHEMUM, COLEUS, COSMOS, DUSTY MILLER, EASTER LILIES, GARDENIAS, GERBERA, HELLICHRYSUM, HIBISCUS FOLIAGE, HYDRANGEA, JADE PLANT, MARIGOLD, NEW GUINEA IMPATIENS, NICOTONIA, PHILODEN-DRON, PORTULACA, REIGER BEGONIAS. SNAPDRAGON, ZINNIAS:

| PESTS   | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (gal of oil/100 gal of water) | COMMENTS  |
|---|---|---|
| Aphids<br>Fungus gnats<br>Leafminers<br>Mealybugs<br>Scales (soft & hard)<br>Spider mites<br>Thrips<br>Whiteffy |   | Due to varietal differences in response to a treatment of this product at the specified rates, conduct a small test on 1 or 2 plants of the specific variety to be treated. |

Some plants are more sensitive to oil treatments if any of the following conditions are present when application is made: High, humidity (74%), an overcast or cloudy day, inadequate air flow, a small greenhouse where the sunlight is magnified causing a fast build-up of temperature and light intensity.

#### FIELD CROPS

CORN (Sweet & Field), SUGAR BEETS:

| PESTS   | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (gal of oil/100 gal of water) COMMENTS |
|---|--|
| Aphids<br>Armyworm<br>Corn Earworm<br>Leafminers<br>Mites<br>Rootworm<br>Whitefly | Corn: 1.0 to 2.0<br>Sugar Beets: 2.0                             |

#### HOPS\*:

| PESTS                   | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (gl of oil/100 gal of water) | COMMENTS   |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Mites<br>Powdery mildew |  | For Powdery mildew: Initiate sprays at early leaf stage. Continue sprays every 10 to 14 days. Mite control will be effective under the same spray interval as Powdery mildew sprays. Discontinue sprays at burr development. |

#### TOBACCO:

| PESTS  | APPLICATION RATE & TIMING (gal of oil/100 gal of water) | COMMENTS |
|--|---|----------|
| Aphids Beetle larvae Leafhopper Leafminers Mites Thrips Whitefly | 0.75 to 1.0   |          |

<sup>\*</sup>Asterisk denotes crop, pest Not approved in California.

This product has not been tested on all species or varieties. Before treating a large area, treat a small area and observe prior to full scale application.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container, Identify contents.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable 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. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by inclineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promotify after emptying.

For packages up to 5 gallons: 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 'f toll 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a 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.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.

#### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks:

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# BioCover®

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | BY WT   |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|
| Mineral Oil*       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.00%  |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |
| TOTAL              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.00% |

\*Contains petroleum distillates

Unsulphonated Residue 98.00% (minimum) Aromatic Composition by ASTM D2140 .. 0.0%

# **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

#### FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

# If swallowed:

- . Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
  - · Do not give any liquid to the person.
  - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

### If in eves:

- · 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 rinsina eve. 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 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

#### If Inhaled:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Petroleum distillate poses aspiration pneumonia hazard. Only minor irritation should be expected from any type of exposure other than pulmonary aspiration. Ingestion may result in some gastroenteritis and mild diarrhea. FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. This product is a potential skin sensitizer. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

# STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

water, food, or leee by Storage or disposal. In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed

of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable 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. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For packages up to 5 gallons: 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 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a 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.

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