



A White Mineral Horticultural Spray Fluid For Insect, Mite and Disease Control.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		By Weight
Mineral Oil*	98.4%	
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	1.6%	
	TOTAL	100.0%

*Contains petroleum distillates
Unsulphonated Residue 99.00% (minimum)
Aromatic Composition by ASTM D2140 0.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-849

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MANUFACTURED FOR
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.®, BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

FIRST AID

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

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Do not give any liquid to a person. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably 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. Viscosity is such that chemical (hydrocarbon) pneumonia is not a hazard; however, aspiration or lipid pneumonia of a less severe variety could result from pulmonary aspiration.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.

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):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and 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 cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 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 clothing.

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.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, 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 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 plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls,
- Shoes plus 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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.

AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

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 GLACIAL® SPRAY FLUID 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 with water before adding Glacial Spray Fluid. Addition of an emulsifiable formulation should be done

after the GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID and water has been thoroughly mixed. Observe all precautions 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 GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID, opening injector valve to allow the GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID to be sucked into the tank, then fill the tank with water.

Do not use if this material does not emulsify.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply when pests are present and as specified below. Do not use in undiluted form. Sensitive foliage may be injured.

Evergreens: GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID may be used on evergreens, taking into consideration the use precautions noted elsewhere on this label. In order for the spray solution to be effective the target pest and plant should be completely covered. Thorough coverage is essential. Best coverage is achieved with ground equipment using proper spray pressure, gallonage per acre, nozzles, nozzle spacing and tractor speed.

For Vegetables/Plant Virus: Spray at no less than 400 psi using ceramic hollow cone nozzles (ALBUZ® ATR (lilac); HCA (green) color or their equivalent). Adjust the angles of the spray nozzles to achieve complete cover-age of the foliage including the lower leaf surfaces. Do not exceed the specified maximum rates or apply more than specified.

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 gallons of spray mix per acre).

Preharvest Interval - Glacial Spray Fluid 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) 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 properly engineered, calibrated and operated.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS - Dormant and Delayed Dormant Application Only: Apply 3.0 to 5.0 gallons in a minimum of 20.0 gallons of water per acre. Use only as an emergency application when soil conditions or site does not permit regular ground application.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Crop	Pest	Application Rate (gal of Glacial Spray Fluid) per 100 gal of water	Comments
Asparagus Beans Beets Cabbage Cauliflower and other Cole crops Celery Corn Cucurbits Eggplant Lettuce Melon Pepper Potato Pumpkin Radish, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tomato, Herbs and Spices Curly leaf basil, Lemon balm, Mexican oregano, Mint Oriental vegetables Acerola, Atemoy, Balsam pear (Bitter melon), Carambo- la, Chinese broccoli (Gai Lon), Chinese cabbage (Gai Choy), Chinese spinach, Chinese waxgourd, Cilantro, Citron melon, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Japanese artichoke, Japanese radish (Daikon), Rambutan	Aphids Mites Beetle larvae Leafminers Thrips Leafhopper Whitefly	0.75 - 1	For virus control on Cucurbits use 0.75 gal/100 gal. Spray once or twice weekly depending on the rapid growth of the crop and/or vector pressure. When using to control insect transmitted diseases, use higher pressure 400 psi and ceramic hollow cone nozzles.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop	Pest	Application Rate (gal of Glacial Spray Fluid) per 100 gal of water	Comments
Almond Apricot Cherry Pistachio	Mites (eggs) San Jose Scale	2	Dormant or delayed dormant
	Fruit tree leafroller (eggs)	3	
Apple	Mites Scales	1 - 1.5	Summer (foliar or cover) or postharvest. Do not spray oil sensitive varieties. Do not apply to trees lacking moisture.
	Aphid (eggs) Apple red bug Mite (eggs) Scales	2	Dormant to delayed dormant to 1/2 inch green.
	Fruit tree leafroller (eggs)	3	
	Mites	1 - 2	Summer (foliar or cover). Do not spray oil sensitive varieties.
Avocado Hass variety only	Avocado brown mite Thrip Praceia mite	0.75 - 1	Apply through late fall. Consult with your local University of California Co- operative Extension Service for proper timing and application parameters.

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FRUIT AND NUT CROPS CONT'D.			
Crop	Pest	Application Rate (gal of Glacial Spray Fluid) per 100 gal of water	Comments
Bananas Plantains	Black leaf streak (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Black sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> var. <i>difformis</i>)	0.5 - 1.5 (Mist Blower: 1.5 gal in a minimum of 6.0 gal water/A.)	Begin application when disease first appears and continue every 10 to 15 days during rainy periods or as 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 avoid direct spraying on unbagged fruits. This application is also effective in loosening Sooty mold fungus and in preventing its formation by the control of Aphids, Mealybugs, Scales and Whiteflies.
	Yellow sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	1 - 1.5	
Blueberries* Bushberries* Caneberries	Mites Powdery mildew Rust	0.75 - 1.5	Using ground equipment, spray for optimum coverage of leaf surfaces. For fungal diseases use at least 200 psi spray pressure.
Figs	Fig scale	1 - 3	Dormant or delayed Dormant
	Mites Mealybug Scale	1 - 2	Foliar Spray
Grapes	Mealybugs Mites Leafhopper* Whiteflies*	1 - 2	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.
	Powdery mildew		
Kiwi	Latania scale Greedy scale Oleander scale San Jose scale	Use 4 to 6 gal of oil in a minimum of 100 gal of water/A. Use higher rate when scale populations are high.	Do not apply after budbreak. Do not use on weak or stressed vines, or where soil moisture is inadequate.
Mango	Mites Powdery mildew	Use 1 to 1.5 gal of oil in 100 gal of water/A.	Apply every 2 to 3 weeks as necessary depending on level of pest pressure.
Olive	Mites Scales	1.5	Prebloom to postbloom buckshot.
Papaya	Mites Powdery mildew Papaya ringspot virus	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.
Peach Nectarine	Aphid (eggs) Mite (eggs) Fruit tree leafroller (eggs) San Jose scale	2 - 3	Dormant or delayed dormant Use higher rates for Leafroller and Scales.
	Mites Scales	1 - 2	Summer (foliar or cover) or postharvest.
Pear	Mite (eggs) Pear psylla Scales	2.0	Dormant or delayed dormant (up to and including petal fall).
	Fruit tree leafroller (eggs)	3	
	Mites Pear psylla	1 - 2 1.5 - 2	Summer (foliar or cover) or postharvest. Do not spray oil sensitive varieties.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS CONT'D			
Crop	Pest	Application Rate (gal of Glacial Spray Fluid) per 100 gal of water	Comments
Pecan	Aphid (eggs) Mite (eggs) Scales	3	Dormant Do not apply to sensitive varieties or after husk split.
Pineapple	Mealybugs Bud moth Chinese rose beetle	Spray - Use 1 to 2 gal of oil in 100 gal of water/A Dip - Use 1 to 2 gal of oil in 100 gal of water, dip for 30 seconds.	Allow fruit to dry for 1 hour before being stored.
Plum Prune	Aphid (eggs) Mite (eggs) Scales Mites Scales	1.5 - 2 1 - 1.5	Apply when there is up to 1/2 inch of new leaf growth. Summer (follar to cover) or postharvest. Do not apply to certain fresh market fruits after bloom starts to form as the oil spray will remove the waxy bloom. Do not spray oil sensitive varieties.
Strawberries	Leafminers* Mites Powdery mildew	0.75	Spray at no less than 400 psi using ceramic spray nozzles (Albuz® ATR, lilac color or their equivalent).
Walnut	Mite (eggs) Scales	1 - 2	Delayed dormant Do not apply to sensitive varieties or after husk split.

*Asterisk denotes crop, pest not approved in California.

Use efficient equipment of the proper type. Do not spray 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 over spraying 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 14 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 one 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 Glacial Spray Fluid: chlorothalonil, dicloran, dicofol, permethrin.

Do not use chlorothalonil or dimethoate in a spray program with Glacial Spray Fluid on Grapes, Ornamentals and Strawberries. Do not use dicofol in a spray program with Glacial Spray Fluid on Ornamentals and Strawberries. Do not use propargite with an oil spray or within 30 days before or after an oil spray.

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

Pest	Application Rate & Timing	Comments
Mites -Citrus red -Citrus rust	Apply 0.5 to 1.5 gal of oil per 100 gal of water as thorough coverage spray (TC). Alternately, use a low volume spray (LV) to apply 1 to 10 gal of oil/A.	
Scale Insects -Black -Brown soft -Citricola -Purple -Red -Yellow	Apply up to 10.0 gal of oil/A on bearing trees up to 10 ft in ht. Add 1 gal of oil/A for each ft of ht over 10 ft. Apply as a low volume spray (LV) 1 to 10 gal of oil/A.	For Lemons, Limes, Grapefruit and Oranges (Navels and Valencias).

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 needed is dependent of 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 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Do not make an oil spray application within 2 weeks prior to or after an application of sulfur. On Citrus do not make an oil application within 60 days prior to or after an application of sulfur. Do not apply prior to or during period of excessively high summer 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

Pest	Application Rate-Gals Glacial Spray Fluid	Comments
Citrus rust mite	5 to 10 gal/A. Apply as a dilute spray.	Does not control Citrus snow scale.
Spider mites	5 to 10 gal/A. Apply as a dilute spray.	
Scale Insects -Black soft -Brown soft -Chaff -Glover -Purple -Red -Yellow	5 to 10 gal/A. Apply as a dilute spray.	Summer spray only. Do not apply to Navel oranges.
Whitefly	5 gal/A. Apply as a dilute spray.	
Greasy spot (Grapefruit)	5 gal/A. Apply as a dilute spray.	Tank mix with sufficient copper fungicide to provide 4 lb/A of metallic copper.
Greasy spot (all other varieties)	5 to 10 gal/A. Apply as a dilute spray.	If disease pressure is severe, tank mix 4 lb (metallic) copper/A. Do not exceed 5.0 gal oil if copper used.
Loosening sooty mold	5 to 10 gal/A. Apply as a dilute spray.	Use higher rate when disease pressure is heavy.

Dilute spray: Apply the GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID 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 GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID is added to a partially filled spray tank under proper agitation and all foliage is thoroughly covered.

Precautions in the use of Glacial Spray Fluid include: Do not apply GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID when trees are wilting. Do not apply GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID and sulfur within 3 weeks of each other in Florida or Texas. GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID applied after October 1 may increase susceptibility of trees to cold damage and may reduce the fruit crop the following year. GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID 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-Gals Glacial Spray Fluid	Comments
Green scale	Use 3 to 6 gal in 100 gal of water/A. Use only water as a diluent.	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.

ORNAMENTALS

Crop	Pest	Application Rate (oz per gal of water)	Comments
Foliage ornamentals & Bedding plants	Aphids Adelgids	1 - 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	Aphids Adelgids Eriophyid mites Gall mites Honey locust plant bug Lace bug Leaf beetle (larvae) Leafminer Leafrollers Mealybugs Psyllids (immature) Red mites Sawfly (larvae) Scales (immature) Spider mites Webworms Whiteflies	Winter Dormant Period: 2.5 - 4 oz/gal Summer (Foliar or Cover): 1 - 2.5 oz/gal	RESTRICTION: Spray no more than 4 times during the growing season; Use a 2 week minimum application interval. Do not spray when there is obvious moisture deficit in leaves, or the plant is under stress. For fall dormant applications, reduce rate to 2.0 gal oil/100 gal water and limit use only to: American red oak, Japanese black pine, Dogwood, Weeping cherry, Cornelian cherry Crabapple, Norway maple, Purple plum. NOTE: May cause discoloration of Blue spruce. Do not use on Conifers or Ferns not tolerant to oil sprays. Use enough spray solution to completely penetrate the leaf canopy and cover both top and bottom of all of the leaves and stems until wet but without significant runoff. Do not spray during flowering.
Flowering and Foliage plants including Roses and other Flowering shrubs	Same as above	Winter Dormant Period: 2.5 - 4 oz/gal	Do not spray during flowering.
Christmas trees**	Scale (soft & hard) (immature) Spider mites	2 - 3	Winter
		0.75 - 2	Summer

Use a lower concentration for more sensitive plants.

**Glacial Spray Fluid 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, Chamaecyparis, Juniper, Japanese holly and Spruce. Tendency toward sensitivity: Red cedar and Douglas fir.

GREENHOUSE AND OUTDOOR

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

Crop	Pest	Application Rate (gal of Glacial Spray Fluid) per 100 gal of water	Comments
Ageratum Crown of thorns Dieffenbachia Ferns Ficus Lisianthus Orchid Palms Petunia Poinsettia Schefflera Sunflower	Aphids Fungus gnats Leafminers Mealybugs Scales (soft & hard) Spider mites Thrips Whitefly	0.5 - 1	Due to varietal differences in response to a treatment of GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID at the specified rates, conduct a small test on 1 or 2 plants of the specific variety to be treated.

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.

Crop	Pest	Application Rate (gal of Glacial Spray Fluid) per 100 gal of water	Comments
Leaf polish for hardy plants		1	
Aglaonema Aster Azaleas Begonias Browallia Camellias Carnation Celosia Chrysanthemum Coleus Cosmos Dusty miller Easter lilies Gardenias Gerbera Helichrysum Hibiscus foliage Hydrangea Jade plant Marigold New Guinea impatiens Nicotonia Philodendron Portulaca Reiger begonias Snapdragon Zinnias	Aphids Fungus gnats Leafminers Mealybugs Scales (soft & hard) Spider mites Thrips Whitefly	1 - 2	Due to varietal differences in response to a treatment of GLACIAL SPRAY FLUID 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

Crop	Pest	Application Rate (gal of Glacial Spray Fluid) per 100 gal of water	Comments
Corn (sweet & field) Sugar beets	Aphids Mites Leafminers Corn earworm Rootworm Armyworm Whitefly	Corn: 1 - 2 Sugar beets: 2	
Hops*	Mites Powdery mildew	1 - 2	For powdery mildew: Initiate sprays at early leaf stage. Continue sprays every 10-14 days. Mite control will be effective under the same spray interval as powdery mildew sprays. Discontinue sprays at burr development.
Tobacco	Aphids Mites Beetle larvae Leafminers Thrips Leafhopper Whitefly	0.75 - 1	

*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 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 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. **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 packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand 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 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 packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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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