

# PRENTOX®

**SECTION 24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED REGISTRATION FOR THE USE OF  
PRENTOX PRENFISH TOXICANT, EPA REG. NO. 655-422  
TO BE USED UNDILUTED IN LAKES AND PONDS  
FOR USE IN THE STATE OF MONTANA ONLY**

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE  
DUE TO AQUATIC TOXICITY AND ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY  
For retail sale to, and use only by, Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision  
And only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

## **PRE-MIX AND METHOD OF APPLICATION:**

1. Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, crops, non-target aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.
2. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions to apply this product.
3. Making applications when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas is the most effective way to reduce the potential for adverse effects.
4. The applicator also must use all other measures necessary to control drift.

In some instances, it may be necessary to transport and apply large volumes of Prentox Prenfish Toxicant to remote locations using aircraft. This circumstance would constitute a Special Local Need. In this event, the following directions apply:

Apply undiluted or pre-mix at rates up to 10 parts water to one part Prentox Prenfish Toxicant.  
Prentox Prenfish Toxicant may be applied undiluted in lakes, reservoirs and ponds to achieve the concentration listed on the EPA registered label. Dilution may be required to achieve uniform application at lower application rates or in shallow water areas.

For aerial applications, avoid drift by making applications when conditions such as wind, air stability and temperature inversions are not a factor. Drift can be significantly reduced by the following:

### **Spray application-**

1. On fixed wing or rotor aircraft nozzles should be oriented to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) but never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
2. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom should not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor.
3. Nozzles must produce a medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles. Airspeed, pressure, and nozzle angle can all effect droplet size. See manufacturer's catalog or USDA/NAAA Applicator's Guide for spray size quality ratings.
4. Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the lake or pond 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.

5. Use upwind swath displacement and apply only when wind speed is 3 to 10 mph as measured by an anemometer. Do not apply product when wind speed exceeds 10 mph.
6. If application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the lake/pond.

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Droplet size can be controlled by:

\* Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume.

Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Suggested minimum nozzle size is 100 micron.

\* Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended 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 and is the recommended practice. 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.

#### **Sprayless application-**

1. For sprayless aerial application, use fixed wing or rotor aircraft with a drop gate that dispenses from the bottom of the aircraft.
2. The drop gate should open a minimum of 100 square inches to dispense a large amount of Prentox Prenfish Toxicant on the water surface.

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Droplet size can be controlled by:

-Use high volume flow gate system that opens instantly and dispenses a large volume as quickly as possible.

-Volume-gate systems should open a minimum of 100 square inches or to produce the largest practicable dispensing volume.

Sprayless aircraft should dispense Prentox Prenfish Toxicant from a height of 50 feet above the water surface or less.

When dispensing multiple loads of Prentox Prenfish Toxicant on a lake, pond or reservoir using sprayless aerial application, dispensing patterns should achieve the maximum area of coverage practicable.

Once undiluted rotenone is applied to the body of water, use a boat and/or other pumping apparatus to mix the concentrated material throughout the lake, pond, or reservoir to achieve the proper uniform concentration.

No one will be allowed on the water surface during aerial application.

#### **RESTRICTIONS**

- \* ALL OTHER DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL MUST BE FOLLOWED.
- \* THIS SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE APPLICATOR AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION

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#### **Manufactured by**

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