

Galleon[®] SC

Aquatic Herbicide

A SELECTIVE SYSTEMIC AQUATIC HERBICIDE FOR MANAGEMENT OF FRESHWATER AQUATIC VEGETATION IN: PONDS; LAKES; RESERVOIRS; MARSHES; WETLANDS; BAYOUS; DRAINAGE DITCHES; CANALS; AND SLOW-MOVING OR QUIESCENT BODIES OF WATER; INCLUDING SHORELINE AND RIPARIAN AREAS WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THESE AND OTHER AQUATIC SITES.

Active Ingredient

penoxsulam: 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4]triazolo-[1,5c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-benzenesulfonamide 21.7%

Other Ingredients 78.3%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 2 pounds of active ingredient (a.i.) per gallon.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

For all types of applications, mixers and loaders must wear:

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

For in-water (i.e., subsurface) applications, applicators must wear:

- Short-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Shoes plus socks; and
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

For non-water applications, applicators must wear:

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

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Drift and runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants in neighboring areas if not used in accordance to label directions.

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

For aquatic applications: Do not apply to water except as specified on the label.

For terrestrial applications: Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

DIRECTION FOR USE

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

Shake Well Before Using

IMPORTANT: Do not use water from any treated site for food crop irrigation until concentrations are determined to be less than or equal to 1 ppb (see exceptions under *Applications to Waters Used For Irrigation* section of this label). Concentrations in food-crop irrigation water must be monitored until

concentrations are 1 ppb or less. Water samples must be collected and analyzed using FasTEST or other approved analytical methods. Please refer to all precautions and restrictions under the *Applications to Waters Used for Irrigation* section of this label.

Do not make in-water applications to areas subject to rapid dilution of treated water and/or where sufficient exposure with targeted vegetation cannot be maintained, such as small spot or shoreline treatments in larger bodies of water.

PRODUCT Information

Galleon* SC herbicide is a selective systemic aquatic herbicide for management of freshwater aquatic vegetation in: ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, wetlands, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, and slow-moving or quiescent bodies of water, including shoreline and riparian areas within or adjacent to these and other aquatic sites.

Galleon SC may be applied directly into water or sprayed onto emergent foliage of aquatic plants or exposed sediment after drawdown. Depending upon method of application and target plant, Galleon SC is absorbed by aquatic vascular plants through emergent or floating leaves, from water through submersed plant shoots, or from hydrosoil by roots. For in-water treatments, rapid water movement or any condition resulting in rapid dilution of Galleon SC in treated water will reduce its effectiveness. Herbicidal symptoms of Galleon SC include: immediate growth inhibition, a chlorotic growing point with some tissue reddening, necrosis of the terminal bud after 2 or more weeks of exposure, and slow plant death over a period of 60 to 120 days or longer depending upon conditions for in-water applications. The level of control will depend upon timing of initial application, application rate or concentration, exposure period, and weed species. Species susceptibility to Galleon SC may vary depending upon time of year, stage of growth, and water movement. For best results, apply Galleon SC immediately after weeds begin active growth. Application to mature target plants may require higher application rates and longer exposure periods to achieve control.

This label describes both required and recommended uses of a chemical analysis for the active ingredient. SePRO Corporation recommends the use of High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) for the determination of the active ingredient concentration in water. Contact SePRO Corporation for the incorporation of this analysis, known as a FasTEST, into your treatment program. Other proven chemical analysis for the active ingredient may also be used. The FasTEST is referenced in this label as the preferred method for the rapid determination of the concentration of the active ingredient in the water.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local pesticide and/or water authorities before applying this product in or around public waters. Permits and posting or treatment notification may be required by state or local public agencies.

There are no restrictions on consumption of treated water for potable use or by livestock, pets or other animals.

There are no restrictions on the use of treated water for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Chemigation: Do not apply Galleon SC through any type of irrigation system.

For post-emergence foliar applications or exposed sediment treatments, Galleon SC should be mixed with a surfactant. Use only surfactants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use. Use of organosilicone surfactants with Galleon SC is not recommended.

For treatments out of water, do not permit spray mists containing Galleon SC to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants as injury may occur. Further information on spray drift management is provided in the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label.

Application to Waters Used For Irrigation

Irrigation Restrictions

Irrigation using water treated with Galleon SC may result in injury to sensitive irrigated vegetation. The following restrictions are required for irrigation use of treated water:

Do not use water treated with Galleon SC for hydroponic farming.

Do not use water treated with Galleon SC for irrigating greenhouse or nursery plants.

Food crops: Do not irrigate established food crops, other than rice, if concentrations of Galleon SC in irrigation source water exceed 1 ppb as determined using FastEST or other analytical techniques.

Rice: Do not irrigate established rice if concentrations in treated water exceed 30 ppb.

Turf Irrigation: There is no restriction on use of water treated with Galleon SC for turf irrigation, if concentrations are less than 30 ppb.

Non-food crop irrigation: For other non-food crop irrigation (e.g., landscape ornamentals) or for other irrigation uses not described above, confer with SePRO Corporation prior to commencing irrigation if concentrations in treated water exceed 1 ppb as determined using FastEST or other analytical techniques.

Application to Exposed Sediments: Galleon SC may be applied to exposed sediments of dewatered areas of aquatic sites. Upon inundation, all label restrictions apply to the use of water from these treated areas (Note: refer to section titled *Application to Exposed Sediments of Dewatered Irrigation Canals* for specific directions following application in dewatered irrigation canals).

Areas previously irrigated with water treated with Galleon SC may be planted in rice or turf. For other food crops and in areas irrigated with Galleon SC at concentrations exceeding 1 ppb, consult with SePRO Corporation for site-specific risk evaluations before planting.

Do not apply Galleon SC to actively moving or running waters (i.e. lotic waters) used for food-crop irrigation, including rivers and streams, unless the irrigation intake can be shut-off until concentrations are 1 ppb or less.

When making applications near an active irrigation water intake, the intake must be shut-off until concentrations in the water are 1 ppb or less as determined using FastEST or other analytical techniques, except when irrigating turf or rice or other non-food crops. The intakes must be shut off for a sufficient period of time to allow penoxsulam in treated water to decrease to 1 ppb or less at the intake before use can resume.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

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

1. The distance between the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of the wingspan of fixed-wing aircraft or 80% of the helicopter rotor width.
2. Nozzle set up must use a coarse spray quality category per ASABE S-572 Standard.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory*. In general, the best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: For S-572 ASABE Standard compliance, see nozzle manufacturer catalogs, NAAA booklet, or USDA literature or website for nozzle and application conditions. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Larger droplets reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see *Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions*).

Controlling Droplet Size:

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets.

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.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

Reducing the effective boom length to 70% of the wingspan of fixed-wing aircraft or 80% of the helicopter rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft or boom on-off. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, height, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. NOTE: State and local regulations with regard to minimum and maximum wind speeds during aerial application may be more restrictive. Aerial applicators should be familiar with these regulations.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Small droplets can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

Galleon SC should only be applied to the intended treatment area when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target vegetation) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Refer to the section of this label on *Wind* under *Spray Drift Management* for more specific details.

Aquatic Plants Controlled by galleon SC

Performance and selectivity of Galleon SC is dependent upon dosage, time of year, stage of growth, method of application, and water movement. The following categories — controlled and partially controlled — are provided in Table 1 to describe expected efficacy under ideal treatment conditions using typical treatment rates. Plants listed as partially controlled are less susceptible under most use conditions but may show herbicide stress or partial control during active treatment phase. Use of lower rates will increase selectivity on some species listed below. Consult with SePRO Corporation prior to applying Galleon SC to determine best treatment protocols for given target vegetation.

TABLE 1: AQUATIC PLANTS CONTROLLED BY GALLEON SC	
Vascular Aquatic Plants Controlled	
Common name	Scientific name
<i>Floating Plants</i>	
duckweed	multiple including <i>Lemna</i> spp. ¹
frog’s bit	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>
mosquito fern	<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>
water fern	<i>Salvinia minima</i> and <i>molesta</i>
water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
<i>Emersed Plants</i>	
water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>
floating heart	<i>Nymphoides</i> spp.
<i>Submersed Plants</i>	
baby’s tears	<i>Micranthemum</i> spp.
cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
egeria, Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
sago pondweed	<i>Stuckenia pectinatus</i>

curlyleaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
horned pondweed	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>
Vascular Aquatic Plants Partially Controlled	
Floating Plants	
common watermeal	<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>
Emerged Plants	
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp. ¹
parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
pickerelweed, lanceleaf	<i>Pontederia</i> spp.
soft-stem bulrush	<i>Scirpus validus</i>
smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp. ¹
Submersed Plants	
bacopa	<i>Bacopa</i> spp. ¹
Illinois pondweed	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> ¹
southern naiad	<i>Najas guadalupensis</i> ¹
spikerush	<i>Eleocharis</i> spp. ¹

¹ Susceptibility will likely vary between species within this genus

APPLICATION INFORMATION

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

In-Water Application to Submersed or Floating Aquatic Weeds

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

Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

Dilute Galleon SC with water to achieve proper coverage of treated plants. To dilute with water, it is recommended to fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. A surfactant must also be used with all post-emergent foliar applications of Galleon SC. Use only surfactants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use. Based upon surfactant label recommendations, add appropriate volume of surfactant when adding Galleon SC to spray tank. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on aquatic surfactant label. After adding Galleon SC and surfactant, continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Exposed Sediment Application for Pre-Emergence Control of Aquatic Weeds

Galleon SC must be diluted with water for pre-emergence, exposed sediment applications. To dilute with water, it is recommended to fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of Galleon SC. When using a surfactant, add appropriate volume of surfactant (based upon surfactant label recommendations) when adding Galleon SC to spray tank. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on surfactant label. After adding Galleon SC and any surfactant, continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Application Methods

In-Water Application to Submersed or Floating Aquatic Weeds

Galleon SC can be applied as an in-water application to control weeds such as hydrilla, Eurasian watermilfoil, water hyacinth, and other susceptible weed species.

Do not make in-water applications to areas subject to rapid dilution of treated water and/or where sufficient exposure with targeted vegetation cannot be maintained, such as small spot or shoreline treatments in larger bodies of water.

Where greater plant selectivity is desired such as when controlling hydrilla and Eurasian watermilfoil or when targeting more susceptible species, choose an application rate lower in the rate range. SePRO Corporation recommends contacting a SePRO Aquatic Specialist to determine when to choose application rates lower in the range to meet specific plant management goals.

Single In-Water Application to Treatment Zone

Where single applications to whole ponds, lakes, and reservoirs are desired, under typical treatment conditions Galleon SC should be applied at a minimum effective concentration of 25 to 75 ppb. Choose an application rate to meet the aquatic plant management objectives. Application rates necessary to obtain these concentrations in treated water are shown below. It may be necessary to re-treat the body of water if mature or more tolerant vegetation is present in the target area or heavy rainfall has diluted the treatment concentration. If re-treatment is necessary, refer to the *Split or Multiple In-Water Applications to Treatment Zone* section of the label. NOTE: The concentration of any single application or sum of all applications must not exceed 150 ppb per annual growth cycle.

Split or Multiple In-Water Applications to Treatment Zone

Split or multiple applications of Galleon SC may be desirable to ensure efficacy, maintain exposure, and enhance selectivity. Under typical treatment conditions or when targeting the most susceptible species, Galleon SC should be applied initially at the minimum effective dose of 10 to 30 ppb to the treatment zone and, through the use of water analysis, add additional Galleon SC to maintain the concentration to achieve specific plant management objectives. Retreat the water to maintain a sufficient concentration for a minimum of 60 days or until satisfactory weed control is achieved. Higher concentrations and longer exposure times may be necessary when targeting less susceptible species, mature plants, and/or under conditions favorable for slower plant growth. For water analysis, use FastEST or other analytical techniques to determine the actual concentration of Galleon SC in the water over time. NOTE: The concentration of any single application or sum of all applications must not exceed 150 ppb per annual growth cycle.

Apply Galleon SC to the treatment area at the appropriate rate to achieve target concentration. Define both size (in acres) and mean water depth (in feet) of the treatment zone prior to treatment. For each part per billion (ppb) of final concentration of active ingredient in the treatment zone, apply 0.174 fl oz per acre-foot of water. For example, for a 50 ppb treatment of 5 acres with a mean depth of 5 ft (25 acre-ft):

$0.174 \text{ fl oz} \times 50 \text{ ppb} \times 25 \text{ acre ft} = 217.5 \text{ fl oz}$ (6.8 quarts or 1.7 gallons) Galleon SC applied.

The rate needed to treat 1 surface acre of water should be selected according to Table 2.

TABLE 2: TARGET CONCENTRATION OF PENOXSULAM IN WATER (PPB)								
Average	5	10	20	25	50	75	100	150
Water Depth (ft)	Fl. oz. (Quarts) of Galleon SC per Surface Acre at Specified Depth							
1	0.9 (0.03)	1.7 (0.05)	3.5 (0.11)	4.4 (0.14)	8.7 (0.27)	13.1 (0.41)	17.4 (0.54)	26.1 (0.82)
2	1.7 (0.05)	3.5 (0.11)	7.0 (0.22)	8.7 (0.27)	17.4 (0.54)	26.1 (0.82)	34.8 (1.09)	52.2 (1.63)
3	2.6 (0.08)	5.2 (0.16)	10.4 (0.33)	13.1 (0.41)	26.1 (0.82)	39.2 (1.22)	52.2 (1.63)	78.3 (2.45)
4	3.5 (0.11)	7.0 (0.22)	13.9 (0.44)	17.4 (0.54)	34.8 (1.09)	52.2 (1.63)	69.6 (2.18)	104.4 (3.26)
5	4.4 (0.14)	8.7 (0.27)	17.4 (0.54)	21.8 (0.68)	43.5 (1.36)	65.3 (2.04)	87.0 (2.72)	130.5 (4.08)
6	5.2 (0.16)	10.4 (0.33)	20.9 (0.65)	26.1 (0.82)	52.2 (1.63)	78.3 (2.45)	104.4 (3.26)	156.6 (4.89)
7	6.1 (0.19)	12.2 (0.38)	24.4 (0.76)	30.5 (0.95)	60.9 (1.90)	91.4 (2.86)	121.8 (3.81)	182.7 (5.71)
8	7.0 (0.22)	13.9 (0.44)	27.8 (0.87)	34.8 (1.09)	69.6 (2.18)	104.4 (3.26)	139.2 (4.35)	208.8 (6.53)
9	7.8 (0.24)	15.7 (0.49)	31.3 (0.98)	39.2 (1.22)	78.3 (2.45)	117.5 (3.67)	156.4 (4.89)	234.9 (7.34)
10	8.7 (0.27)	17.4 (0.54)	34.8 (1.09)	43.5 (1.36)	87.0 (2.72)	130.5 (4.08)	174.0 (5.44)	261.0 (8.15)

For in-water applications, the maximum target concentration in any treated area is 150 ppb active ingredient per annual growth cycle.

Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

Galleon SC can be applied as a foliar application to control weeds such as water hyacinth, water lettuce, water pennywort and other susceptible floating and emergent species. Applications should be conducted in a manner to maximize spray interception by target weeds while minimizing the amount of overspray that inadvertently enters the water.

For all foliar applications, apply Galleon SC at the rate of 2 to 5.6 fl. oz. per acre. Use of a surfactant is required for all foliar applications of Galleon SC. Use only surfactants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use. Use of organosilicone surfactants with Galleon SC is not recommended. Refer to the surfactant label for use directions. Apply Galleon SC to actively growing weeds only. Do not apply to emerged weeds that are not actively growing due to moisture stress or stress due to adverse weather conditions.

Aerial Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

Apply Galleon SC in a spray volume of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) or more when making a post-emergence application by air. Apply with coarse droplet category per S-572 ASABE standard; see NAAA, USDA or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow guidelines in the *Spray Drift Management* and *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory* sections to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. Aircraft should be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program for calibration and uniformity to provide sufficient coverage and control.

Boat or Ground Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds

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

Exposed Sediment Application for Pre- and Post-emergence Control of Aquatic Weeds

Galleon SC may be applied to exposed sediments of dewatered aquatic sites for post- and pre-emergent control of susceptible weed species. Apply Galleon SC at the rate of 5.6 to 11.2 fl. oz. per acre in a total spray volume of 20 to 100 gpa to the target area of exposed sediment using boom-type, backpack, or hydraulic handgun equipment for pre-emergence weed control. For boom spraying, use coarse or coarser nozzle spray quality per S-572 ASABE standard; see USDA literature or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for nozzle pressure, spacing and boom height to provide a uniform spray pattern. Follow appropriate spray drift management information where drift potential is a concern. Best treatment timing and rates will be based on various factors including current and historical rainfall, soil type, and timing of reflow, all of which should be discussed with SePRO Corporation prior to treatment. For post-emergent applications, use a surfactant according to its label instructions. When present, do not apply to target emerged weeds that are not actively growing due to moisture stress or stress due to adverse weather conditions.

Refer to *Applications to Waters Used for Irrigation* section of this label for irrigation restrictions following exposed sediment applications. Upon inundation, all label restrictions apply to the use of water from these treated areas. Consult with SePRO Corporation for site specific recommendations for sampling water upon inundation.

Application to Exposed Sediments of Dewatered Irrigation Canals

Applications to dewatered irrigation canals are only for use by Irrigation Districts in the Western U.S. in canals that are seasonally filled and where the Irrigation District is aware of potential downstream use of water and can ensure water is not used for irrigation purposes during the recharge or refill process. It is recommended that the Irrigation District consult with SePRO Corporation for site specific recommendations.

Galleon SC may be applied to exposed sediments of dewatered irrigation canals during the irrigation off-season when the canals are dewatered or drained. Applications of Galleon SC to dewatered irrigation canals is only for use by Irrigation Districts, Irrigation Water Suppliers or those applicators who are licensed or certified as aquatic pest control applicators and are authorized by the Irrigation District.

Applications to dewatered irrigation canals must be conducted a minimum of 14 days prior to re-flooding. The initial flush of water during recharge or refill must not be used for irrigation purposes unless the penoxsulam concentration has been determined by an acceptable method to be 1 ppb or less. After canals have been refilled with continuous flow for a minimum of 24 hours, canal water may then be used for irrigation purposes.

TANK MIXES WITH OTHER AQUATIC HERBICIDES

Galleon SC may be mixed with other herbicides or algaecides registered for aquatic use provided that this label does not prohibit such mixing. When tank mixing, read and follow the labeled precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, and other restrictions for each tank mix product. **Use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the products used in the tank-mix.** No labeled rate or dose should be exceeded. To ensure compatibility, a jar test is recommended before field application of any tank mix combination. Consult with SePRO Corporation for latest tank mix recommendations.

NOTE: Tank mixing or use of Galleon SC with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be at the exclusive risk of the user, applicator and/or application adviser, to the extent allowed by applicable law.

Galleon SC plus endothall (e.g. Aquathol K®)

Galleon SC plus endothall is a combination of two modes of herbicidal action for improved control of hydrilla and other submersed weeds. Use only the dipotassium salt of endothall as the active ingredient in a tank mix with Galleon SC.

For best results, apply Galleon SC at concentrations from 5 to 40 ppb (0.9 to 7.0 fl. oz./acre foot) in combination with the dipotassium salt of endothall at concentrations from 0.25 to 2.0 ppm a.i. (e.g. 0.15 to 1.3 gallons Aquathol K/acre foot). Higher concentrations of Galleon SC + endothall may be used, but do not exceed the maximum allowed rate for either product. Galleon SC + endothall may be mixed in a tank or directly metered individually via the application pump system. **DO NOT MIX CONCENTRATES IN A TANK WITHOUT FIRST ADDING WATER.** Add Galleon SC to the tank diluted with water prior to adding endothall.

Additional or multiple applications of Galleon SC may be conducted following the initial Galleon SC + endothall treatment to meet certain plant management objectives (refer to section on *Split or Multiple In-Water Applications to Treatment Zone*). Please consult with SePRO Corporation for site and plant specific recommendations.

NOTE: Application sequencing is important to maximize the positive interaction between these two modes of action. It is best to apply Galleon SC + endothall simultaneously in a tank mix or individually at the same time, or to apply Galleon SC following endothall treatment.

NOTE: For Drinking (Potable) Water

The drinking (potable) water restrictions for applications of Galleon SC plus endothall are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of endothall in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contamination Level) of 0.1 ppm. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that endothall concentrations in potable drinking water do not exceed 0.1 ppm at the time of consumption.

For applications of Galleon SC plus endothall, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is ≥ 600 feet. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

Galleon SC + endothall is relatively fast acting, and susceptible plants generally collapse and start to decompose in 2 to 4 weeks following treatment. Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and

decaying weeds also use oxygen. Therefore, when treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations and applications during periods of cooler water temperatures may not require partial treatments.

Resistance Management

The mode of action of Galleon SC is the inhibition of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme. Weed populations may develop biotypes that are resistant to different herbicides with the same mode of action. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly at the same site, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products.

Stewardship Guidelines for Use

Apply this product in compliance with Best Management Practices (BMP) that include: site assessment, prescription, and implementation. BMP have been developed to maintain and/or monitor target concentrations over large areas, ensure accurate applications and maximize treatment performance, minimize resistance development, and to monitor concentrations in water used for potential irrigation. SePRO Corporation technical specialists will work with applicators and resource managers to ensure compatibility with potential uses of the water and management objectives.

The most effective use of Galleon SC, especially in larger treatment areas, requires knowledge of the concentration of Galleon SC in treated water. This knowledge provides critical information for maximum performance, resistance management, irrigation restrictions, and overall product stewardship. This label describes both required and recommended uses of a chemical analysis for the active ingredient. SePRO Corporation recommends the use of High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) for the determination of the active ingredient concentration in water. Contact SePRO Corporation for the incorporation of this analysis in your treatment program. Other proven chemical analysis for the active ingredient may also be used.

NOTE: For all forms of Galleon SC use, water sampling must be conducted as necessary to meet other label requirements for treated water use. Concentrations in food-crop irrigation water must be monitored until concentrations are 1 ppb or less before treated water may be used for irrigation.

In order to accurately determine the concentrations of Galleon SC in treated water, recommendations for the minimum number of water sampling locations per treated area are provided below. The number of sampling locations will vary by site based on site morphology, bathymetry, inflows, presence of irrigation intakes, and other plant management objectives. Site locations for such sampling should be geographically referenced (i.e., GPS coordinates) and evenly distributed throughout the treated water body. Consult with SePRO Corporation for site specific recommendations.

Depending upon the application method and site specific information, water sample(s) should be collected every 10 to 30 days. Sampling should be conducted more frequently as necessary to comply with any water use restrictions and to ensure efficacy.

TABLE 3: WATER SAMPLING GUIDELINES	
Size of Treated Area (acres)	Number of Water Sample Locations
<100	1
101 – 1,000	1 – 3
1,001 – 2,500	3 – 5
2,501 – 5,000	5 – 8
5,001 – 10,000	8 – 15
>10,001	1 additional site for every 1,000 acres

Best practices for use of any aquatic herbicide demand the highest level of environmental assessment and stewardship. Treatment prescriptions should be tailored to meet site-specific resource management plans. Implementation of treatment programs should be conducted with equipment and protocols designed to increase treatment success through precision and quick reaction to changing environmental conditions.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in cool dry place in original container.

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 or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity >5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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 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.

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: 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% 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.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

Container Handling (bulk): Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

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