MOLD

Classification Guide

to Common Mold Types

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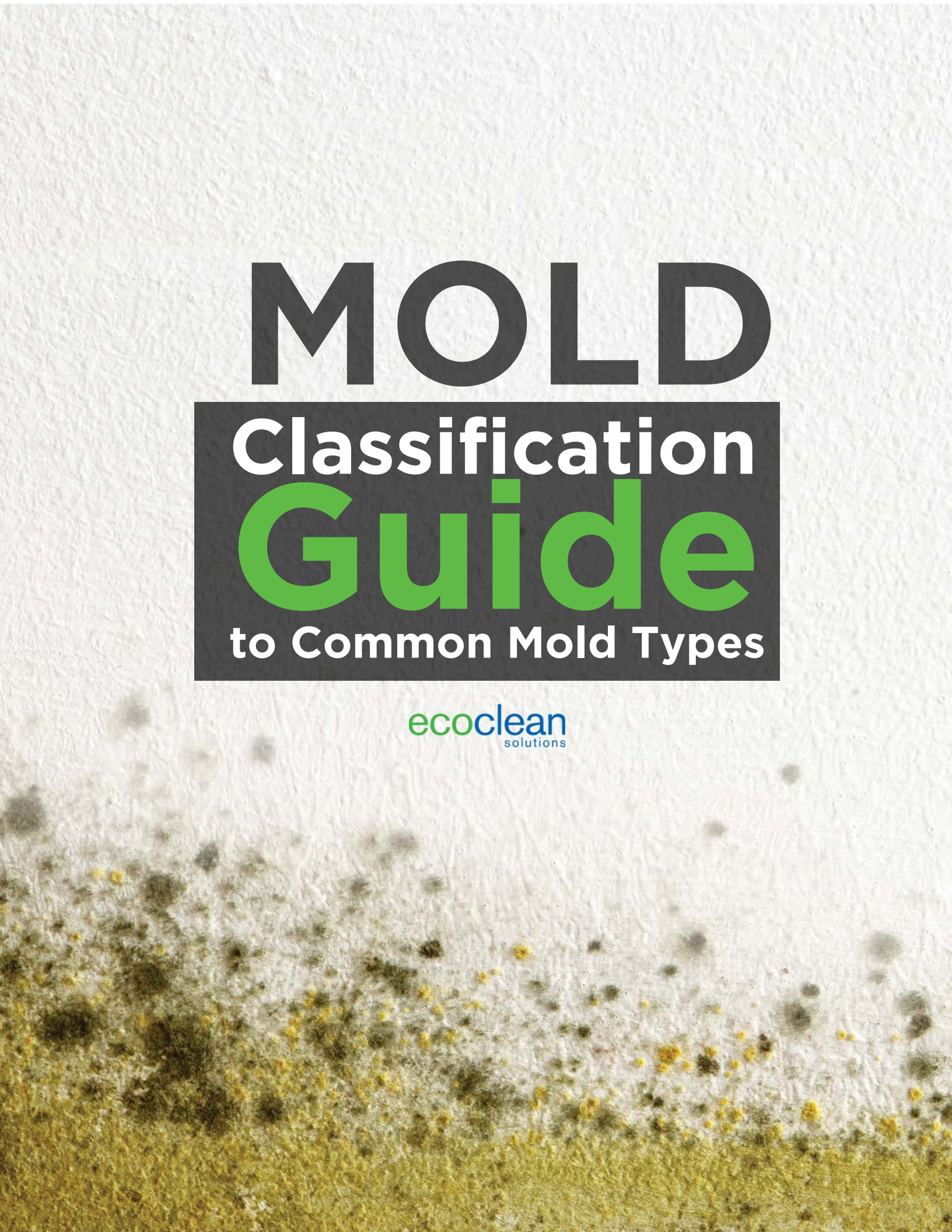

Hazard Class A: includes fungi or their metabolic products that are highly hazardous to health. These fungi or metabolites should not be present in occupied dwellings. Presence of these fungi in occupied buildings requires immediate attention.

Hazard class B: includes those fungi which may cause allergic reactions to occupants if present indoors over a long period.

Hazard Class C: includes fungi not known to be a hazard to health. Growth of these fungi indoors, however, may cause economic damage and therefore should not be allowed.

Molds commonly found in kitchens and bathrooms:

- Cladosporium cladosporioides (hazard class B)
- Cladosporium sphaerospermum (hazard class C)
- Ulocladium botrytis (hazard class C)
- Chaetomium globosum (hazard class C)
- Aspergillus fumigatus (hazard class A)

Molds commonly found on wallpapers:

- Cladosporium sphaerospermum
- Chaetomium spp., particularly Chaetomium globosum
- Doratomyces spp (no information on hazard classification)
- Fusarium spp (hazard class A)
- Stachybotrys chartarum, commonly called ‘black mold‘ (hazard class A)
- Trichoderma spp (hazard class B)
- Scopulariopsis spp (hazard class B)

Molds commonly found on mattresses and carpets:

- Penicillium spp., especially Penicillium chrysogenum (hazard class B) and Penicillium aurantiogriseum (hazard class B)
- Aspergillus versicolor (hazard class A)
- Aureobasidium pullulans (hazard class B)
- Aspergillus repens (no information on hazard classification)
- Wallemia sebi (hazard class C)
- Chaetomium spp., particularly Chaetomium globosum
- Scopulariopsis spp.

Molds commonly found on window frames:

- Aureobasidium pullulans
- Cladosporium sphaerospermum
- Ulocladium spp.
- Molds commonly found in basement (cellars)
- Aspergillus versicolor
- Aspergillus fumigatus
- Fusarium spp.

Molds commonly found in flower pot soil:

- Aspergillus fumigatus
- Aspergillus niger (hazard class A)
- Aspergillus flavus (hazard class A)

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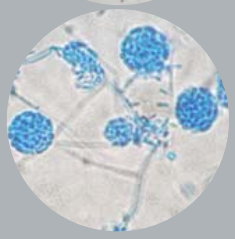
Absidia corymbifera

Absidia corymbifera is found worldwide in soil and decaying organic matter (plant material/compost). In indoor environments, it has been isolated from carpet and mattress dust, potted plant soil and bird droppings.

Heath Effects Associated With Absidia corymbifera
Absidia corymbifera poses an inhalation and deep skin (dermal) inoculation health risks especially to individuals with weak immune systems. It also poses a health risk related to major barrier breaks such as corneal perforation, major surgery, peritoneal or venous catheter presence, and injection drug use. A. corymbifera has been reported to cause invasive infections in AIDS patients and is also often associated with mycotic abortion in animals.

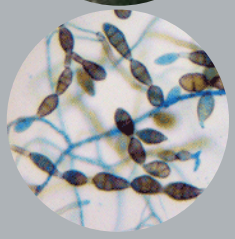


Acremonium

Acremonium is a fungal genus formerly known as Cephalosporium.

It is a widespread mold currently believed to contain about 100 species. Most species of this mold exist as saprophytes, being isolated from dead plant material and soil. Some species are parasites of plants and animals capable of causing serious infections. A few species are widely used for producing pharmaceuticals.

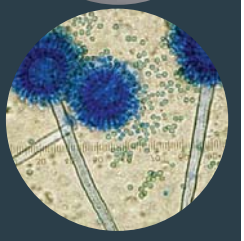
Acremonium rarely cause disease in humans. However, infection with Acremonium has been described in immunocompromised patients. It can cause fungal maxillary sinusitis. In medical literature, it has been reported as the cause of pulmonary infections and infections of the cornea and nails in individuals with weak immune systems.



Alternaria: A Well Recognized Allergy Causing Fungus...

The mold Alternaria is a well recognized allergy causing fungus. Alternaria spores can be detected from spring through late fall in most temperate areas, and can reach levels of thousands of spores per cubic meter of air. Alternaria spores can be at their highest concentrations during dry, windy conditions that are ideal for the spores to become airborne. Alternaria is currently comprised of about 40-50 species. It is commonly isolated from plants, soil, food, and indoor air. One of the species, Alternaria alternata, has been isolated from numerous kinds of organic materials in damp situations, including textiles, stored food, canvas, cardboard and paper, electric cables, polyurethane, jet fuel, sewage and effluents.

Alternata is recognized as an important allergen with airborne spores and mycelial fragments being responsible for the allergic symptoms in individuals with rhinitis or bronchial asthma. Alternaria sensitivity can also lead to severe and potentially fatal asthma. Studies have shown that up to 70 % of mold-allergic patients have skin test reactivity to Alternaria. It has also been shown that prolonged heavy exposure to A. alternata spores and mycelial fragments mimics that of other allergens such as cat dander and dust mites. It has also been recorded as an opportunistic pathogen causing skin diseases particularly in immunocompromised patients such as the bone marrow transplant patients.

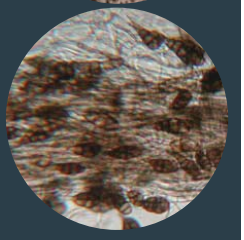


Aspergillus: Should It Worry You?

The mold Aspergillus has close to 200 species and varieties.

Aspergillus is widely distributed from the arctic region to the tropics. Aspergillus species are frequently found in air and soil.As concerns indoor air quality the most important species are Aspergillus fumigatus, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus clavatus, Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus versicolor.

Allergic Reactions. Many species of Aspergillus produce dry, hydrophobic spores that are easily inhaled. Due to their small size, about 70 % of spores of A. fumigatus are able to penetrate into the trachea and primary bronchi and close to 1 % into alveoli. Inhalation of spores of Aspergillus is a health risk. Aspergillus clavatus is allergenic causing the occupational hypersentivity pneumonitis known as malt worker's lung.

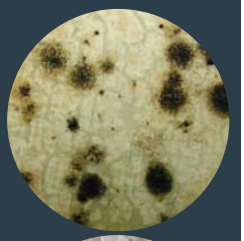


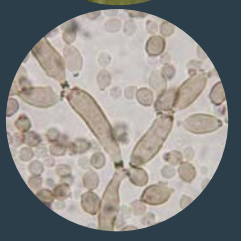
Bipolaris Mold

is very common and is mostly found outdoors on soil, grass and plants. There are 20 species and they produce a mycotoxin known as sterigmatocystin which has adverse health effects on humans and animals.

Bipolaris Health Effects

Hay fever, asthma, permanent sinus damage, liver damage, kidney damage and DNA damage.





Cladosporium Mold

Grows in winter and summer conditions and can be found indoors as well as outdoors. It's one the least toxic molds and causes no serious health issues. There are around 30 cladosporium species which comes in either a brown, green or black (not toxic black mold) color.

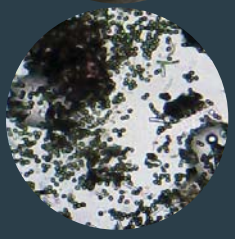
It's often found growing on wood, plants, soil, window sills, sheetrock and bathrooms. The two types of toxins Cladosporium produces are cladosporin and emodin (neither are highly toxic).

Cladosporium Health Effects

Sinus, sneezing, tight chest, difficulty breathing, eye irritation and aspergillosis.

WHAT IS A MOLD ALLERGY?

Inhaling mold spores carried by the wind outdoors or by air indoors, can cause an allergic reaction in some people. Symptoms may include nasal congestion, sneezing, a runny nose, and itchy, watery eyes

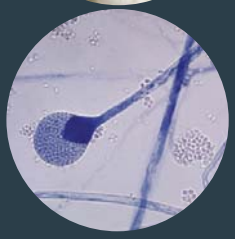


Memnoniella mold,

Along with Stachybotrys mold are the two dreaded toxic black molds on the list. This fungi, just like Stachybotrys is highly toxic and not a species you want growing in your home. The memnoniella species is almost identical to Stachybotrys and the only real difference between the two is that former has smaller spores. The problem with smaller mold spores is that its easier to breathe in and penetrate the linings of the lungs. It's most often found in places where there has been water damage. Surfaces memnoniella can be found growing on includes drywall and wallpaper. Short term memnoniella exposure is not too serious but the longer you breathe in the spores the more serious your symptoms will become.

Memnoniella Health Effects

Throat irritation,asthma, headaches, skin rashes, itchy throat, erosion of the autoimmune system, itchy and burning eyes.

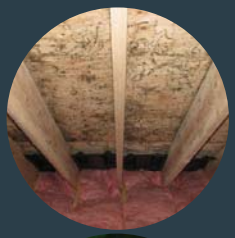


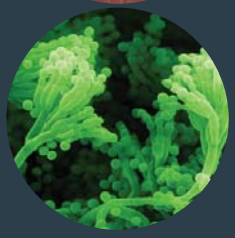
Mucor Mold

is a fast growing mold that can be identified by a white and sometimes grey color. It can be found outdoors and indoors. Outdoors it grows on plants, hay and soil while indoors in HVAC systems, wood surfaces and dirty carpets. Mucor also grows on rotting fruit and stale bread. The majority of the 50 Mucor mold species only grows in low temperatures therefore stale food items kept in refrigerators are susceptible.

Mucor Health Effects

Most mucor mold species are unable to infect humans and other mammals thanks to its inability to grow in warm conditions. The Mucor indicus species is the exception and can withstand warmer temperatures thus is most likely to affect humans. The mold itself is not toxic but in severe cases of long term exposure symptoms can include septic arthiritis, eye infections, skin infections, brain infections and nasal passage infections. Consuming stale bread with mucor growth can and usually does create problems with the digestive system.





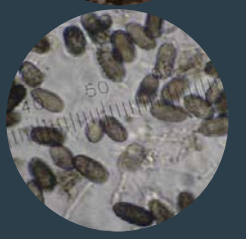
Penicillium Mold

can be disastrous to your health, yet at the same time it has saved millions of lives thanks to its use as the penicillin antibiotic. There are about 200 species in existence, some of which produces the highly toxic mycotoxins. It's a mold that can be found worldwide but has been known to be especially problematic in the South East Asia region. It can be recognized by its blue, yellow or green colors. Penicillium mold can be commonly found growing on fruits, vegetables, soil, leather surfaces, wood surfaces and wallpaper.

Penicillium Health Effects

Penicillium, once airborne can be a potential threat to humans but serious infections are very rare. Most species would flare up your allergies and the longer you are exposed to it the worse your symptoms will become. Certain species who produce mycotoxins pose a much bigger threat. Some of these include verrucosum, patulin, citrinin, citreoviridin, penitrem and verrucosidin.

The effects of these toxic penicillium mold species have never been confirmed in humans but in animals they cause symptoms such as cancer, kidney damage, haemorrhage and in some cases even paralysis.



Stachybotrys Mold,

Especially the Stachybotrys chartarum species is the single most toxic black mold you can have in your home. In total there are 50 Stachybotrys species in existence and although it's not as common as other types its not all that rare either. Stachybotrys has a greenish-black appearance and commonly grows on dust, wood, wallpaper and many other surfaces. It thrives in hot humid conditions, especially after flooding has taken place.

Stachybotrys Health Effects

Health symptoms caused by Stachybotrys include skin infections, burning of the eyes and throat, watering eyes and coughing. In more severe cases it causes the supression of the immune system, damage to internal organs, memory loss, various neurological disorders, concentration problems and even vommiting.

If this mold has been detected in your home it's best to evacuate all people and animals from the building and let a proffessional deal with the mold removal process.

Trichoderma mold

Grows fast and thrives in warm temperatures. Most species are commonly found outdoors on vegetation and soil but the toxic Trichoderma longibrachiatum species are usually found inside homes. When inside homes it usually grows on carpets, wood surfaces, stored foods, wallpaper and air conditioning units.

Trichoderma Health Effects

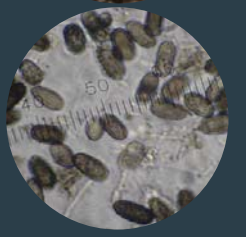
Every Trichodermamold species has adverse effects on people. The health effects include coughing, pneumonia, sneezing, asthma and sore throats.

Ulocladium Mold

There is not a lot known about ulocladium mold and neither is it known wether or not it produces toxins. It's spores are often mistaken for Alternaria spores when a mold test is done. Ulocladium needs a lot of water before it forms and grows on straw materials, tapestries, wallpaper, gypsum board and painted surfaces. It's also known to be more destructive to your home than other molds.

Ulocladium Health Effects

Some ulocladium species merely trigger allergies while others has much more serious effects. Typical symptoms include fever, itchy and burning eyes, eye infections and skin infections.



Aureobasidium

Aureobasidium (Pullularia) may be pink or black in color It will grow in cooler climates and along with Cladosporium is Because its growth form is yeast-like (and are not forcibly discharged), its cells/spores only become airborne through mechanical disruption of contaminated materials or aspiration of contaminated water Wet spore type Distributed by wind when dried out. It grows in soil, forest soils, fresh water, aerial portion of plants, fruit, marine estuary sediments, wood.

Aureobasidium Health Effects

Although it seldom causes infections, it can be allergenic.
High airborne levels of this fungus have been associated with allergic complaints probably due to respiratory irritation mediated by cell-wall components (e. g. beta glucans, glycoproteins), it has also been known as an irritant, and to cause pulmonary problems (small airway).

This mold is a potential allergen. Some of people may experience hay fever, asthma, humidifier fever or sauna taker's lung

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

OUTDOOR MOLD

Outdoor mold grows on rotting logs and fallen leaves, in compost piles, and on grasses and grains. Unlike pollens, molds don't die with the first frost in late fall or early winter. They just stop growing and lay dormant during this time. In the spring, they grow on plants killed by the cold.

INDOOR MOLD

Indoors, mold thrives in hot and humid environments, such as the kitchen, bathroom, and basements.

WHO GETS MOLD ALLERGIES?

It can be hereditary. People with parents or brothers or sisters who have allergies to such things as mold, pollen, and animal dander (tiny flakes from the skin, hair, or feathers of animals) can also become allergic to mold.

HOW CAN YOU CONTROL MOLD ALLERGENS?

Unfortunately, mold exists everywhere, but there are steps you can take to limit your contact with it both indoors and out. Limit outdoor activity during pollination periods when the mold count is high. This will lessen the amount you inhale.

Chaetomium

Is a cellulolytic mould commonly found in soil, air, and decaying plant material. There are about 80 species of Chaetomium. The most common ones are Chaetomium atrobrunneum, C. funicola, C. globosum, and C. murorum.

In indoor environments the most common species of Chaetomium is Chaetomium globosum. C. globosum is frequently isolated in water-damaged buildings and produces two mycotoxins called chaetoglobosins A and C when cultured on building material. Presence of Chaetomium species in indoor environment is a sign of serious water problem.

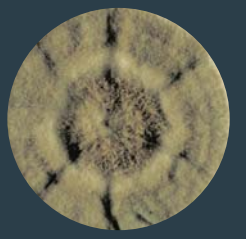
Species of Chaetomium are known to produce mycotoxins but to what extent these toxins contribute to poor indoor air quality or affect human health is not documented. However, injection of chaetoglobosin A in rodents has been shown to be fatal at relatively low doses. In medical literature some species have been reported to cause disease in immuno-compromised individuals.

Chrysonilia

Chrysonilia sitophila has a wide distribution. It is commonly referred to as “red bread mould”. It has been isolated from carpet and mattress dust.

Health Effects Associated With Chrysonilia sitophila

Chrysonilia sitophila poses health risk related to major barrier breaks such as corneal perforation, major surgery, peritoneal or venous catheter presence, and injection drug use.



Curvularia

Curvularia is a species of mold that relate mostly to subtropical and tropical plant parasites.

However, three ubiquitous species have been recovered from human infections, principally from cases of mycotic keratitis. These are Curvularia lunata, Curvularia pallescens and Curvularia geniculata.

Curvularia lunata
Curvularia lunata is a widespread contaminant of seed crops. Indoors it is common in floor and mattress dust; wallpaper and painted wood.

Health Effects Associated With Curvularia

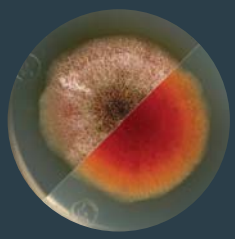
Curvularia lunata poses an inhalation and a deep skin (dermal) inoculation health risk to persons with week immune system. It also poses health risks related to major barrier breaks such as corneal perforation, major surgery, peritoneal or venous catheter presence, and injection drug use.

Emericella

Emericella nidulans
(also exists as Aspergillus nidulans)
Emericella nidulans is a widespread soil fungus.

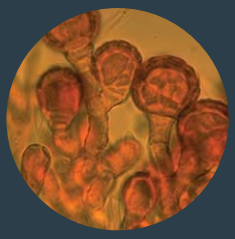
Indoors it is found in
carpet and mattress dust and decomposing wood.

Health Effects Associated with Emericella nidulans
Emericella nidulans has been reported as a causative agent of aspergillosis in humans and animals. Emericella nidulans poses inhalation and deep skin (dermal) inoculation health risks to persons with weak immune systems. It also poses health risks related to major barrier breaks such as corneal perforation, major surgery, peritoneal or venous catheter presence, and injection drug use.

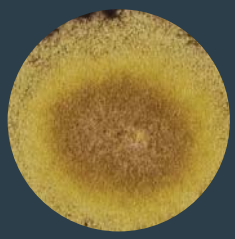


Epicoccum

Epicoccum nigrum is a saprophytic mould with a worldwide distribution. It is common on senescent and dead plant and soil. It has also been isolated from wood pulp, canvas, cotton, and a wide variety of stored foods. Indoors it is found in floor, carpet and mattress dust, hospital air, and exposed acrylic paint.



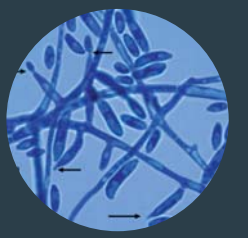
Health Effects Associated With Epicoccum nigrum
Epicoccum nigrum poses inhalation health risks to persons with weak immune systems. However this commonly found type of mould poses no known dermal inoculation health risk.



Eurotium

Eurotium amstelodami
E. amstelodami is a type of soil borne fungus. Indoors, it has been isolated from floor, carpet and mattress dust; hospital air, cloth and shoes.

Health Effects Associated With Eurotium amstelodami
E. amstelodami poses inhalation health risks to persons with weak immune system. It also poses health risks related to major barrier breaks such as corneal perforation, major surgery, peritoneal or venous catheter presence, and injection drug use.



Fusarium

Fusarium species exist as plant pathogens or saprophytes on plant debris and in soil.

Plant parasitic Fusarium causes wilting of many plants including crops such as tomatoes, bananas, sweet potatoes, pigeon peas, and pears. Some species of Fusarium are commonly isolated from seeds, especially those of cereals.

In addition, this common species of fungus can produce a number of different mycotoxins which include trichothecenes (T-2 toxin, HT-2 toxin, deoxynivalenol (DON) and nivalenol), zearalenone and fumonisins. The Fusarium species are probably the most prevalent toxin-producing fungi in the northern temperate regions and are commonly found on cereals grown in the temperate regions of America, Europe and Asia. These toxins have been shown to cause a variety of toxic effects in both experimental animals and livestock and are also suspected of causing toxicity in humans.

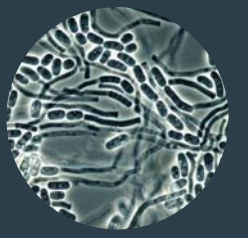
In indoor environments Fusarium species are generally found under very wet conditions. They are commonly isolated from carpet and mattress dust, damp walls, wallpaper, polyester polyurethane foam, humidifier pans and areas where stagnant water occurs in HVAC systems. Some species cause keratitis in humans, and infect eyes and finger nails. Fusarium species are also an inhalation hazard.

Geomyces

Geomyces Pannorum
Geomyces pannorum is a saprophytic fungus widespread in nature.

It is frequently isolated from soil and from air samples. In indoor environments, it is found in mattress dust, on damp walls; soil floor in buildings; swimming pool floors and gymnasium floors, paper in archives and libraries.

Health Effects Associated With Geomyces pannorum
Little is known about the medical significance of Geomyces pannorum. However, a variety of this fungus, Geomyces pannorum var. pannorum, is an occasional cause of superficial infections of skin and nails in humans.

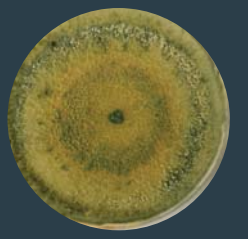


Geotrichum

Geotrichum candidum
Geotrichum candidum is a widespread species in soil, water and air.

It is also common in polluted water and sewage effluents, paper pulp and on textiles. Also widely found as a spoilage organism of bread, meat, fruit, fruit juices and other foodstuffs. In indoor environments, it has been isolated from carpet dust and damp walls.

Health Effects Associated With Geotrichum candidum
Geotrichum candidum frequently causes pulmonary infection but has also been reported to cause bronchial, oral, vaginal, cutaneous and alimentary infections. It poses inhalation health risks and also health risks related to major barrier breaks (e.g., corneal perforation, major surgery, peritoneal or venous catheter presence, and injection drug use) in persons with weak immune systems.



Gliocladium

Gliocladium

Gliocladium species are saprobes, and commonly strongly cellulolytic.

They have a world-wide distribution and are commonly isolated from a wide range of plant debris and soil. Also commonly isolated from mouldy fabrics.

Health Effects Associated With Gliocladium

Little is known about the medical significance of Gliocladium. However, some species are considered allergenic.

Gliomastix

Gliomastix murorum

Gliomastix murorum is a type of mold frequently found in soil and has been isolated from bottled fruit, textiles, cosmetics, paper, paint, asbestos, and wood.

Health Effects Associated With Gliomastix murorum

Little is known about the medical significance of Gliomastix murorum.

Memnoniella

Stachybotrys echinata (= Memnoniella echinata)

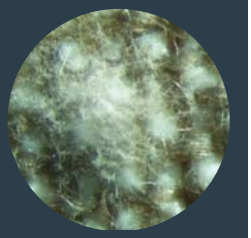
Memnoniella echinata is a widespread strongly cellulolytic fungus.

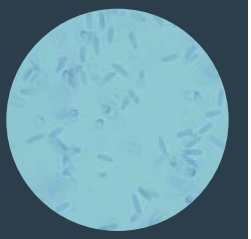
It has been isolated from cotton, canvas, hardboard and woollen fabrics. Memnoniella echinata is morphologically very similar to Stachybotrys but it produces spores in chains. Following molecular characterization of this species, it was renamed Stachybotrys echinata.

This fungus is commonly found on very wet gypsum board.

Health Effects Associated With Memnoniella echinata

Little is known about the medical significance of M. echinata. However, it produces many of the toxins produced by Stachybotrys chartarum, suggesting that M. echinata should also be considered potentially dangerous in indoor air.





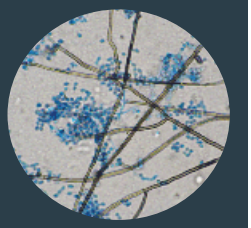
Myrothecium

Myrothecium verrucaria
Myrothecium verrucaria is common throughout the world.

It has frequently been found on materials such as paper, textiles, canvas and cotton. It is an extremely potent cellulose decomposer. It has been formulated into a pesticide for control of nematodes and weeds.

Health Effects Associated With Myrothecium verrucaria
Little is known about the medical significance of Myrothecium verrucaria.

Oidiodendron



Oidiodendron species
There are two common species of Oidiodendron.

Oidiodendron griseum
O. griseum is a widespread fungus. It has been isolated from wood pulp and soil.

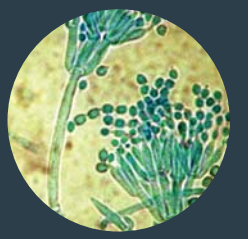
Oidiodendron species
Oidiodendron

Health Effects Associated With Oidiodendron griseum
Little is known about the medical significance of Oidiodendron griseum.

Oidiodendron tenuissimum
O. tenuissimum is commonly isolated from wood and wood pulp, soil, bark and cork.

Health Effects Associated With Oidiodendron tenuissimum
Oidiodendron tenuissimum produces toxic metabolic products under some conditions.

Penicillium

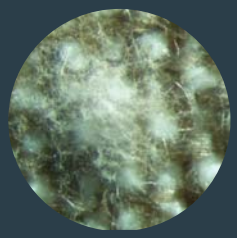


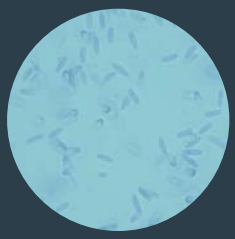
Penicillium species: the mould that saved millions of lives
Penicillium chrysogenum as seen under a microscope
Penicillium chrysogenum spores

Penicillium is a group (Genus) of moulds found everywhere world-wide. It is the mould that saved millions of lives by producing the first ever known modern antibiotic, the penicillin. The discovery of penicillin from the fungus Penicillium chrysogenum (then known as Penicillium notatum) by Sir Alexander Fleming in 1928, perfected the treatment of bacterial infections.

The name Penicillium comes from the resemblance of the spore producing structures (conidiophores) of the fungus to a paintbrush (penicillus is the Latin word for paintbrush). They are found in soil, decaying vegetation, air and are common contaminants on various substances.

Penicillium causes food spoilage, colonizes leather objects and is an indicator organism for dampness indoors. Some species are known to produce toxic compounds (mycotoxins). The spores can trigger allergic reactions in individuals sensitive to mould. Therefore, the health of occupants may be adversely affected in an environment that has an amplification of Penicillium.





Paecilomyces

Paecilomyces species
Paecilomyces marquandii, conidiophores and spores
Paecilomyces marquandii

Paecilomyces species are common environmental molds.

They are widespread in soils, composts, and food products. In indoor environment, Paecilomyces have been isolated from air, damp walls, wet plaster work, carpet dust and HVAC fans.

Paecilomyces species are rarely associated with human infections but some species such as P. variotii, P. marquandii and P. lilacinus are emerging as causative agents of mycoses in immuno-compromised patients.

Several species of Paecilomyces are important as agents of biological control. These include:

Paecilomyces carneus
P. carneus is found on a wide range of material, and especially in soil. It is sometimes isolated from insects, though it appears to be a weak insect pathogen. Some isolates produce several metabolites of the antibiotic group cephalosporins.

Paecilomyces farinosuss
P. farinosus is also commonly isolated from soil. It is a well-known insect pathogen, and there has been interest in its use as an agent of biological control.

Paecilomyces fumosoroseus
P. fumosoroseus has been isolated from soil, butter and gelatine. It is an insect parasite, causing economic damage to silkwork production in eastern Asia.

Paecilomyces lilacinus
P. lilacinus is most commonly encountered in isolations from soil but has been found on insects on numerous occasions. It has also been found on various organic substrates including plastic contact lenses, synthetic rubber and polyurethane, and is used in fungus resistance testing. P. lilacinus has been implicated as a human and animal pathogen.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CORROSIVE. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield, rubber gloves, and protective clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not discharge ef-fluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notifi ed in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effl uent contain-ing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sew-age treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Offi ce of the EPA. Contains no phosphorous.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL. **PESTICIDE STORAGE -** Store in a dry place no lower in temperature than 50˚F or higher than 120˚F.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL - Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refi ll this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying.

(Containers 5 gallons or less)

Triple rinse as follows: Fill container 1/4 full with water and recap. Agitate vigorously. Follow Pesticide Disposal instructions for rinsate disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the fl ow begins to drip. Repeat procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning. If not available, puncture and dispose in a sanitary landfi ll.

(Containers greater than 5 gallons)

Triple rinse as follows: Fill container 1/4 full with water. 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 the application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning. If not available, puncture and dispose in a sanitary landfill.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL - Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

With 8 ounces per gallon or equivalent dilution rate, this product is effective against the following viruses

Canine Parvovirus (CPV), Canine Adenovirus, Canine Coronavirus, Canine Parainfl uenza Virus, Feline Panleukopenia (Feline Parvovirus), Feline Rhinotracheitis, Feline Coronavirus, Feline Picornavirus and Porcine Parvovirus.

Canine Parvovirus (CPV) Activity:

At 8 ounces per gallon of water or equivalent dilution, this product inactivates Canine Parvovirus (CPV) on hard, non-porous, environmental surfaces in the presence of 5% blood serum with a **10 minute contact time**