



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
228-456

Date of Issuance:
AUG - 8 2005

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
ProClipse™ 65 WG

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Nufarm Americas Inc.
1333 Burr Ridge Parkway, Suite 125A
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 228-456" to the label before you release the product for shipment.

COMMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2 OF THIS NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product under the enclosed stamped copy of the label constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Enclosure

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne I. Miller

Date:

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Comments Continued:

2. Submit and/or cite all data required for the registration of this product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of this product under FIFRA, section 4.
3. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

ProClipse™ 65 WG

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:**

For Preemergence Control of Grass and Broadleaf Weeds in: Established Turfgrasses (Excluding Golf Course Putting Greens) Lawns and Sod Nurseries; Container, Field-Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals; Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries; Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings; Noncrop Areas, Including Plantings on Managed Rights-Of-Way for Transportation Systems and Utilities (Including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways and Equipment Yards); Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, and Ungrazed Fence Rows; and Christmas Tree Farms.

AUG - 8 2005
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

228-456

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | | |
| Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2) | | 65.0% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | | 35.0% |
| | TOTAL: | 100.00% |

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION - CAUCION**

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.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

NOTE: Spanish language is optional

Loose pack and water soluble packet master label

EPA REG. NO. 228-ULA
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527-0866



NET CONTENTS LBS.

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION - CAUCION**

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) (in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered) must wear: long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils and shoes plus socks.

Mixers and Loaders must wear: long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils and shoes plus socks.

NON-WPS Uses: Mixers and loaders who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS - must wear: waterproof gloves.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • After handling this product, immediately wash the outside of gloves before removing them, then remove gloves and all other PPE. • Immediately wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. | |

| FIRST AID | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| IF IN EYES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF INHALED | <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. |
| IF SWALLOWED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |

| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
|---|--|
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information. | |

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limit of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations substantially above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. 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, 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 12 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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, chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, or neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils and shoes plus socks.

GENERAL INFORMATION

WHERE TO USE

This product is a preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries.
- Container, field grown, and landscape ornamentals.
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries.
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings.
- Christmas tree farms.
- Non-crop areas, including plantings on managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways and equipment yards).
- Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas and ungrazed fence rows.

HOW THIS PRODUCT WORKS

This product controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weed seeds. Weed control is most effective when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1 to 2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with this product.

Do not apply this product to plants that will be consumed for food use.

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of EPA-registered tank mix partners.

Do not blend this product onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless instructed otherwise in this label.

Do not apply aerially.

Do not apply to golf course putting greens.

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-crop land areas treated with this product should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for one year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

Before planting a species not listed on this label, it is recommended that several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum or corn be sown into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

MIXING (For Loose Pack)

This product must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water or fluid fertilizer only.
2. Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
3. Add this product directly into the tank.
4. Add the rest of the carrier to obtain the final spray volume.
5. A spray colorant may be used with this product to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
6. Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension.

- Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank. Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent. Refer to the **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal.

MIXING (For water soluble packets)

This box contains 0.5 lb. water soluble packets. These packets are designed to be dropped, unopened, into the spray tank. Do not remove water soluble packets from container except for immediate use. Reseal the outer container after use.

This product must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps:

- Settling of product can occur during shipment. Wearing chemical-resistant gloves, "fluff" product like a pillow to improve distribution of product and help speed dissolving process.
- Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water only.
- Start agitation and check to insure it is working properly.
- Add water soluble packets of this product and any other tank mix partners that are packaged in water soluble bags directly into the tank.
- Allow packets to dissolve completely before adding any fertilizer additives and the rest of the water to obtain the final spray volume.
- If liquid fertilizer is the primary carrier, dissolve packets in a separate mixing vat at a minimum of one quart clean water to each pound of this product. Dissolve packets completely in vat before adding to spray tank.
- Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension.
- A spray colorant may be used with this product to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
- Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent.
- Refer to **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank.

TANK MIXING THIS PRODUCT

This product may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Refer to the specific directions for use for tank mix partners, and consult the label(s) of the individual tank mix partners(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank mix partners(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed. When using this product in a tank mixture with other pesticides, observe the most restrictive label limitations and precautions on the labels of the products used.

Before tank mixing with other pesticides not named on this label, compatibility must be tested. See the **Compatibility Test** section.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

Before mixing this product with other pesticides in the spray tank, test for compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in a small container in proportionate quantities. For example, a 1 quart jar would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gallon/acre spray rate. At 1 pound/acre, the product rate would be proportional to 4.5 grams per quart. Add approximately 1.5 teaspoons to a quart of water. Calculate amounts for the other products based on rate per acre. An approximate volume would be 1.5 teaspoons for each pound/acre of a dry formulation and 0.5 teaspoons for each pint/acre of a liquid formulation. (See following table.)

AMOUNT OF COMPONENT TO ADD TO ONE QUART OF SPRAY CARRIER
(Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 gallons/acre)

| COMPONENT FORMULATIONS | RATE PER | | LEVEL TEASPOONS |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| | ACRE | 1,000 SQ. FT. | |
| This Product | 1.0 pound | 0.4 ounces | 1.5 |
| Dry Tank Mix Partners | 1.0 pound | 0.4 ounces | 1.5 |
| Liquid Tank Mix Partners | 1.0 pint | 0.4 ounces | 0.5 |

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films, or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If components are not compatible, use a compatibility agent and rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable. If the components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

MIXING ORDER FOR TANK MIXTURES

Notes: (1) When mixing this product with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. This is key when tank mixing with ester formulations. (2) Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

Add the products to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Add products packaged in water-soluble bags first. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the products to disperse before adding any other tank mix partners.
2. Then add water-dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.
3. Add spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application to turf and ornamentals.
4. Add flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

APPLICATION

Apply this product in a minimum of 20 gallons/acre (0.5 gallon/1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

USE DIRECTIONS

I. CONTAINER, FIELD-GROWN, AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS (INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS)

Application, timing, and Information

This product:

1. Will not control emerged weeds.
2. May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over-the-top spray.
3. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
4. Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
5. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

Use Precautions

To reduce injury potential:

- a. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of this product may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply this product over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
- b. After application, (immediately for deciduous plants), apply overhead irrigation to wash this product from plant surfaces onto soil. Watering the foliage of plants before application may improve the washing process.

APPLICATION SITES AND INSTRUCTIONS

| SITE | APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|---|
| Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. 2. Water transplants thoroughly before application. 3. Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. 4. To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken. |
| Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants | Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray. |
| Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. 2. Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants. |
| Bare Ground Application for Container Placement | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base), upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. 2. After this product is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier. |
| In Shade Houses and Uncovered Polyhouses | After this product is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totalling at least 1/2 inch of water. |
| Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This product may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section. Tolerant Ornamentals Species. 2. Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. In wildflowers, a postemergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged. |

**HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO APPLY
(CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS)**

| AMOUNT TO APPLY (BROADCAST)* | WHEN TO APPLY | COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|--|---|
| 1.0 to 2.3 pounds/acre or 0.37 to 0.83 ounces/1,000 sq. ft. | In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed. | 1. Use the higher rate for longer control. 2. This product may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 pounds/acre per year. |

*NOTE: For band application, calculate amount per acre:

$\text{Band width in inches} \times \text{broadcast rate} = \text{amount to apply/acre of field}$
Row width in inches

EQUIVALENT MEASUREMENTS

| POUNDS/ACRE | OUNCES/1,000 SQ. FT. | APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENT - TABLESPOONS/1,000 SQ. FT. |
|-------------|----------------------|--|
| 1.0 | 0.37 | 1 |
| 1.5 | 0.55 | 1.5 |
| 2.0 | 0.74 | 2 |
| 2.3 | 0.83 | 2.25 |

TANK MIXTURES FOR USE ON CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tanks mixes with this product are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered. Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before mixing pesticides in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the **Compatibility Test** section of this label.

TANK MIX PARTNERS ON ORNAMENTALS

| PRODUCT | PRECAUTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|---|
| Goal® (use on conifers only) | Mix with this product for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree. |
| Gallery®, Princep®, Pennant® | See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals. |
| Razor®, Credit® or other glyphosate-based products. | 1. These tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. 2. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. 3. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage. |

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES (CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS)

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 2 are tolerant to proflaminate. This product is approved for application, except in CA, to the species in Table 3. This product may be applied over-the-top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species - All States

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Aleppo Pine | <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | English Laurel | <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> |
| Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune* | <i>Prunus</i> spp. | False Cypress | <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> |
| American Arborvitae | <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | Feathery Cassia | <i>Cassia artemisioides</i> |
| American Dogwood | <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> | Firethorn | <i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> |
| American Holly | <i>Ilex opaca</i> | Firethorn | <i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> |
| Amur Privet | <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> | Firethorn Scarlet | <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> |
| Austrian Black Pine | <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Formosa | <i>Rhododendron</i> (including <i>Azalea</i>) |
| Avocado* | <i>Persea Americana</i> | Flowering Dogwood | <i>Cornus florida</i> |
| Barberry | <i>Berberis gladiolifolia</i> | Fraiser's Photinia (Redtip) | <i>Photinia fraseri</i> |
| Bearberry Cotoneaster | <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> | Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine | <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> |
| Big Blue Lilly-turf | <i>Liriodendron muscari</i> | Gladiolus species** | <i>Gladiolus</i> spp. |
| Border Forsythia | <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> | Glossy Privet (Wax-Leaf) | <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> |
| Bradford's pear spp. | <i>Pyrus</i> spp. | Grape* | <i>Vitis</i> spp. |
| Calabrian Pine | <i>Pinus brutia</i> | Greenstem Forsythia | <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> |
| Canada Hemlock | <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Hawthorne | <i>Crataegus</i> spp. |
| Canary Island Pine | <i>Pinus canariensis</i> | Heavenly Bamboo | <i>Nandina domestica</i> |
| Canary Island Viburnum | <i>Viburnum rigidum</i> | Hino-crimson | <i>Rhododendron</i> (including <i>Azalea</i>) |
| Cape Weed | <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Holly | <i>Ilex peryi</i> |
| Chinese Hibiscus** | <i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> | Hop bush | <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> |
| Chinese Holly** | <i>Ilex cornuta</i> | Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant) | <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> |
| Chinese Juniper | <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> | Ice Plant | <i>Malephora luteola</i> |
| Citrus species* | <i>Citrus</i> spp. | Indian Hawthorne | <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> |
| Cleyera | <i>Cleyera japonica</i> | Iris species** | <i>Iris</i> spp. |
| Coral Bells | <i>Rhododendron</i> (including <i>Azalea</i>) | Italian Cypress | <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> |
| Cotoneaster | <i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i> | Japanese Aralia | <i>Fatsia japonica</i> |
| Crabapple* | <i>Malus</i> spp. | Japanese Aucuba | <i>Aucuba japonica</i> |
| Cranberry Bush | <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> | Japanese Barberry | <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> |
| Cranberry Cotoneaster | <i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i> | Japanese Black Pine | <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> |
| Crape Myrtle | <i>Lagerstromia indica</i> | Japanese Boxcherry | <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> |
| Creeping Juniper | <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> | Japanese Boxwood | <i>Buxus microphylla</i> |
| Douglas Fir*** | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Japanese Holly | <i>Ilex crenata</i> |
| Dwarf Periwinkle | <i>Vinca minor</i> | | |
| Eastern White Pine | <i>Pinus strobus</i> | | |
| English Ivy | <i>Hedera helix</i> | | |

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

***Landscape ornamentals only.

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species - All States (continued)

| <u>Common Name</u> | <u>Scientific Name</u> | <u>Common Name</u> | <u>Scientific Name</u> |
|--|--|--|--|
| Japanese Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Roseum Elegans | <i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea) |
| Japanese Maple | <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Scotch Heather | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> |
| Japanese Pittosporum | <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Scotch Pine | <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> |
| Japanese Privet | <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> | Shrimp Plant | <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> |
| Japanese Snowball | <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> | Silverberry | <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> |
| Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus) | <i>Euonymus japonica</i> | Slash Pine | <i>Pinus elliotii</i> |
| Japanese Viburnum | <i>Viburnum japonicum</i> | Spanish Bayonet | <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> |
| Japanese Yew | <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> | Spreading Euonymus | <i>Euonymus kiautschovicks</i> |
| Japanese Yew | <i>Taxus cuspidate</i> | Sourwood | <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> |
| Kiwi* | <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> | Star Jasmine | <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> |
| Lady Bank's Rose | <i>Rosa banksiae</i> | Stoncrop | <i>Sedum album</i> |
| Laurustinus | <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | Shore Juniper | <i>Juniperus conferta</i> |
| Leatherleaf Fern | <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> | Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.) | <i>Picea</i> spp. |
| Leatherleaf Viburnum | <i>Viburnum wrightii</i> | Sweet Viburnum | <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> |
| Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily) | <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> | Tatarian Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> |
| Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub | <i>Pieris japonica</i> | Trailing African Daisy | <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> |
| Loblolly Pine | <i>Pinus taeda</i> | Tulip species | <i>Tulipa</i> spp. |
| Longleaf Pine | <i>Pinus palustris</i> | Vinca | <i>Vinca major</i> |
| Magnolia species** | <i>Magnolia</i> spp. | Vine Hill Manzanita | <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> |
| Mentor Barberry | <i>Berberis mentorensis</i> | Virginia Pine | <i>Pinus virginiana</i> |
| Mondo Grass** | <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> | Walnut* | <i>Juglans</i> spp. |
| Monterey Pine | <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Warty Barberry | <i>Berberis verru ulosa</i> |
| Narcissus species** | <i>Narcissus</i> spp. | Weeping Bottlebrush | <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> |
| Norway Maple*** | <i>Acer platanoides</i> | White Trailing Ice Plant | <i>Delosperma alba</i> |
| Oak species | <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Wild Lilac | <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i> |
| Old Fashioned Weigela | <i>Weigela florida</i> | Winter Jasmine | <i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i> |
| Oleander | <i>Nerium</i> spp. | Wintercreeper | <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> |
| Olive* | <i>Olea europaea</i> | Wintergreen Barberry | <i>Berberis julianae</i> |
| Pampas Grass | <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Yaupon Holly | <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> |
| Pistachio* | <i>Pistacia</i> spp. | Yew | <i>Taxus media</i> |
| PJM | <i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea) | Yucca, Adam's Needle | <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> |
| Queensland Pittosporum | <i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i> | | |
| Rockspray Cotoneaster | <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> | | |
| Rose of Sharon** | <i>Hibiscus</i> | | |
| Rosemary* | <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | | |

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

***Landscape ornamentals only.

Table 3. Tolerant Ornamental Species - Container, Field Grown and Landscape - All States Except CA

| <u>Common Name</u> | <u>Scientific Name</u> | <u>Common Name</u> | <u>Scientific Name</u> |
|---|--|---|---|
| Abelia: Sherwood | <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> | Japanese Anemone | <i>Anemone hybrida</i> |
| Aquilegia: Red and Gold | <i>Aquilegia</i> spp. | Lady Fern; Fern Lady | <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> |
| Arrowood Viburnum | <i>Viburnum suspensum</i> | Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion | <i>Allium cernuum</i> |
| Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome | <i>Aster</i> spp. | Larkspur; Blue Elf | <i>Delphinium</i> spp. |
| Australian Brushcherry | <i>Aster X frikartii</i> | Lavender; Munstead | <i>Lavender</i> spp. |
| Baby's Breath | <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Lily; Jazz | <i>Lilium</i> spp. |
| Bigleaf Hydrangea | <i>Gypsophila repens</i> | Lily of the Nile | <i>Agapanthus orientalis</i> |
| | <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> | Lirope, Creeping | <i>Lirope spicata</i> |
| | <i>Inula ensifolia</i> | Lirope, Variegated | <i>Lirope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i> |
| Black-Eyed Susan: | <i>Rudbeckia</i> spp. | | |
| Goldstrum | | Loosestrife; Modern Pink | <i>Lythrum</i> spp. |
| Bougainvillea | <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. | Lucifer | <i>Crocosmia</i> spp. |
| Burgundy | <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> | Mallow; Disco Belle White | <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. |
| Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red | <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | Meadow Rue | <i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> |
| Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink | <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Oak, Shumard's Red | <i>Quercus shumardii</i> |
| Cheddar Pink | <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> | Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide | <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> |
| Chinese Privet; Variegata | <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> | Parsoni | <i>Juniperus davurica</i> |
| Columbine; Red and Gold | <i>Aquilegia</i> spp. | Pincushion Flower | <i>Scabiosa</i> spp. |
| Coneflower, Purple; Magnus | <i>Echinacea pupurea</i> | Saxifrage; Purple Dome | <i>Saxifraga</i> spp. |
| Cooperi Pink | <i>Delosperma</i> spp. | Siberian Iris; Cabernet | <i>Iris siberica</i> |
| Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom | <i>Heucherella</i> spp. | Snowbank | <i>Boltonia asteroides</i> |
| Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam | <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. | Spirea: Anthony Waterer | <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> |
| Cranesbill | <i>Geranium cinereum</i> | Stonecrop | <i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i> |
| Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora | <i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i> | Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood | <i>Sedum spurium</i> |
| Crimson Bottlebrush | <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> | Stonecrop; Lidakense | <i>Sedum cauticola</i> |
| Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love | <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. | Sunrose | <i>Helianthemum</i> spp. |
| Delaware Valley White | <i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i> | Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong | <i>Iris ensata</i> |
| | | Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower; Madame Galen | <i>Campis X tagliabuana</i> |
| Dianthus, Maiden Pinks Zing | <i>Dianthus deltoids</i> | | <i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> |
| Dragonhead, False; Vivid | <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> | Tree Peony | <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> |
| Edelweiss | <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> | Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips) | <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> |
| Evening Primrose | <i>Oenothera missourensis</i> | Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border | <i>Campanula carpatica</i> |
| Flame Creeper | <i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i> | Wakeiebisu | <i>Veronica</i> spp. |
| | <i>Begonia</i> spp. | | |
| Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis | <i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> | Weeping Forsythia | <i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i> |
| Fountain Grass (Dwarf)** | <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> | Weeping Lantana | <i>Forsythia suspensa</i> |
| | <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> | White Gumpo | <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> |
| Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine | <i>Akebia quinata</i> | | <i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i> |
| Gaillardia, Blanket Flower; 'Goblin' | <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. | Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle | <i>Artemisia</i> spp. |
| Gentian | <i>Gaura</i> spp. | Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder** | <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> |
| George L. Tabor | <i>Gentiana dahurica</i> | Yarrow; King Edward | <i>Achillea</i> spp. |
| | <i>Rhododendron (including including Azalea)</i> | | <i>Agapanthus orientalis</i> |
| Germander | <i>Teucrium</i> spp. | Yedda Hawthorne | <i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i> |
| Girard Crimson | <i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i> | | |
| | <i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> | | |
| Hosta, 'Searsucker' | <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i> | | |
| | <i>Hosta plantaginea</i> | | |
| Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant) | | | |

**Not for use on container grown plants.

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II. ESTABLISHED TURF

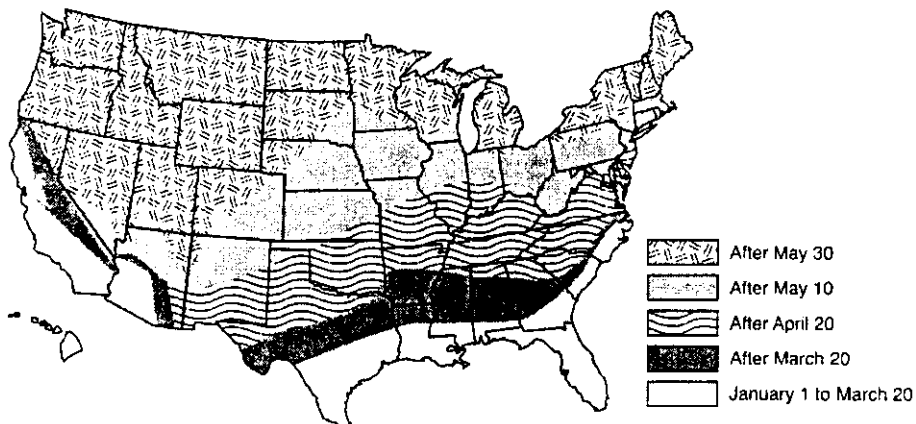
This product is a preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:

- Golf courses **excluding** putting greens
- Lawns
- Sod nurseries

The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the **Annual Use Rates-Turfgrass** section of this label.

For optimum weed control, this product should be activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



USE PRECAUTIONS - TURFGRASS

1. Do not apply this product to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
2. Do not harvest treated sod within 90 days of application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
3. To avoid turfgrass injury do not apply this product to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
4. Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.
5. **Do not apply this product to golf course putting greens.**
6. If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact soil treated with this product, new root formation may be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plant's root system. To avoid this, do not apply this product to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inch in height.

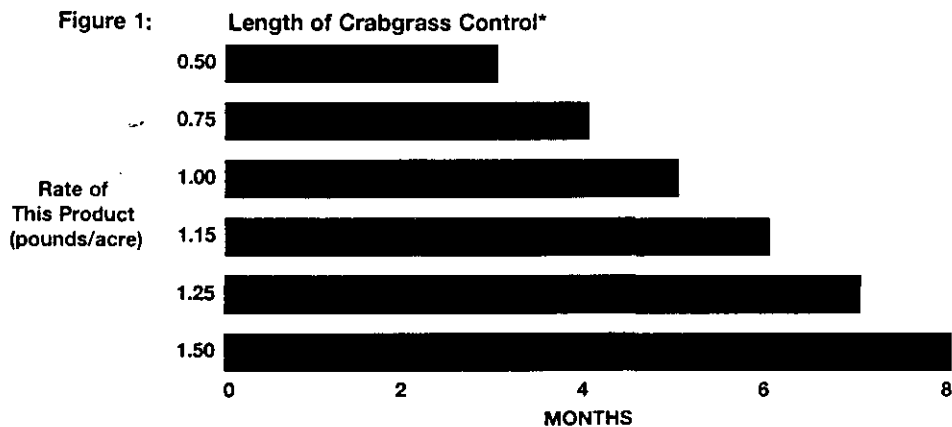
APPLICATION TIMING AND RATE - TURFGRASS

This product may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications should be made before target weeds germinate.

This product will not control weeds that have already emerged.

The amount of this product to apply depends upon:

1. the length of residual weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control; see Figure 1),
2. the turf species, and
3. the amount which can be applied to the turf species per calendar year (see table 1).



*Length of control varies by region. This table is an average for planning purposes.

ANNUAL USE RATES - TURFGRASS

This product can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table. Do not apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

Table 1.

MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE PER CALENDAR YEAR BY TURF SPECIES¹

| TURF SPECIES | POUNDS OF PRODUCT/ACRE | OUNCES PRODUCT /1,000 SQ. FT. | AREA TREATED PER WATER SOLUBLE PACKET |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Bermudagrass ² Bahigrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass | 1.0 to 2.30 ¹ | 0.36 to 0.83 | 22,000 to 9,600 |
| Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass | 0.5 to 1.50 ¹ | 0.185 to 0.55 | 44,000 to 14,700 |
| Fine Fescue | 0.5 to 1.15 ¹ | 0.185 to 0.42 | 44,000 to 19,100 |
| Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inch or more in height) ⁴ | 0.5 to 1.00 ¹ | 0.185 to 0.37 | 44,000 to 22,000 |

- ¹ This product may be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.
- ² May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 0.80 pounds/acre (0.30 ounce/1,000 sq. ft.). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily inhibited.
- ³ Use an initial rate of 0.75 to 1.5 pounds/acre (0.28 to 0.55 ounce/1,000 sq. ft.) per application.
- ⁴ To avoid grass injury, do not apply this product to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used as directed in this label, this product will control the following weeds:

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Barneyardgrass | Kochia |
| Bluegrass, Annual (<i>Poa annua</i>) ¹ | Lambsquarters, Common |
| Carpetweed | Lovegrass |
| Chickweed, Common ² | Panicum, (Texas, Fall, Browntop) |
| Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed) | Pigweed |
| Crabgrass (Large, Smooth) ³ | Purslane, Common |
| Crowfootgrass | Pusley, Florida |
| Cupgrass, Woolly | Rescuegrass ⁴ |
| Foxtails, Annual | Shepherds Purse ² |
| Goosegrass ⁵ | Signalgrass, Broadleaf |
| Henbit ² | Speedwell, Persian |
| Itchgrass | Sprangletop |
| Johnsongrass (from seed) | Spurge, Prostrate |
| Junglerice | Witchgrass |
| Knotweed ² | Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed) |

- 1 In those areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply this product (see Table 1) in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa annua* seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label ***Poa annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass.**
- 2 To control this weed, apply this product in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.
- 3 **Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses:**
In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, this product can be applied in the fall at rates of 1.0 to 1.15 pounds/acre after soil temperatures fall below 50°F, but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.
- 4 Suppression only.
- 5 In many areas a single application of 1 to 2.3 pounds/acre of this product will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective control may be obtained by making a "split application" (i.e., two applications) that does not exceed the maximum application rate per calendar year for the turfgrass species.

WHEN TO APPLY THIS PRODUCT AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying this product.

WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION - ALL STATES*

This product will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

*Note: See exceptions for *Poa annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass below:

| AMOUNT OF THIS PRODUCT | INTERVAL (MONTHS BEFORE OVERSEEDING) | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | NORTH | TRANSITION | SOUTH |
| .75 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1.00 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 1.15 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 1.25 | -- | 6 | 6 |
| 1.50 | -- | 7 | 7 |
| 1.75 | -- | -- | 9 |
| 2.00 | -- | -- | 10 |
| 2.30 | -- | -- | 12 |

**POA ANNUA CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED BERMUDAGRASS OVERSEEDED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
(Arizona, California, Nevada, and Texas only)**

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial ryegrass (minimum seeding rate of 350 pounds/acre).

HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO APPLY

| AMOUNT TO APPLY | WHEN TO APPLY | EXPECTED CONTROL | USE PRECAUTIONS |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| 0.58 to 1.0 lb. /acre | <p>First application: 6-8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding</p> <p>Second application: 4-8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil</p> | <p>1 application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i></p> <p>Second application may enhance control</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. 2. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. 3. Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 1.3 pounds/acre per year. 4. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. 5. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding. |

CONTROL OF POA ANNUA IN PERENNIAL RYEGRASS OVERSEEDINGS

(Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee only)

Use this product on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens) when overseeding with perennial ryegrass only (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs. per acre).

HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO APPLY

| AMOUNT TO APPLY | WHEN TO APPLY | EXPECTED CONTROL | USE PRECAUTIONS |
|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 0.58 to 1.0 lb. /acre | 8-10 weeks before ryegrass overseeding | 70% or greater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. • To reduce the potential for seedling mortality maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. • To maximize seedling establishment, use lower rate and/or the maximum time interval before overseeding. • To maximize <i>Poa annua</i> control, use higher rate and shorter time interval before overseeding. |

III. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

This product may be applied to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Non-crop areas, including ornamentals (does not include container or field grown ornamentals), and established perennial and wildflower plantings on:
- Managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities, including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards
- Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows.

Weeds Controlled - Vegetation Management

When used as directed in this label this product will control the following weeds:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Barnyardgrass | Kochia |
| Bluegrass, Annual (<i>poa annua</i>) ¹ | Lambsquarter, Common |
| Carpetweed | Lovegrass |
| Chickweed, Common ¹ | Panicum, (Texas, Fall, Browntop) |
| Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed) | Pigweed |
| Crabgrass (Large, Smooth) ² | Purslane, Common |
| Crowfootgrass | Pusley, Florida |
| Cupgrass, Woolly | Rescuegrass ² |
| Foxtails, Annual | Shepherd's Purse ¹ |
| Goosegrass ³ | Signalgrass, Broadleaf |
| Henbit ¹ | Speedwell, Persian |
| Itchgrass | Sprangletop |
| Johnsongrass (from seed) | Spurge, Prostrate |
| Junglerice | Witchgrass |
| Knotweed ¹ | Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed) |

¹ To control this weed, apply this product in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

² Suppression only.

³ Sequential applications may be made as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs/acre per year. To control weeds, all applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

Application Timing and Information - Vegetation Management

This product:

1. Provides residual preemergence weed control.
2. Will not control emerged weeds.
3. May be applied to newly transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over-the-top spray.
4. Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
5. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall or shallow (1-2 inches) mechanical incorporation.
6. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.

Use Precautions - Vegetation Management

To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of this product to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of this product may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply this product over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
2. After application (immediately for deciduous plants), irrigate the treated area to wash this product from plant surfaces onto soil. Watering plants before application may improve the washing process.

How Much and When to Apply - Vegetation Management

| Amount to Apply (Broadcast) | When to Apply | Comments/Instructions |
|--|--|---|
| 1.0 to 2.3 lbs./acre or 0.37 to 0.83 oz./1,000 sq. ft. | In fall and/or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the higher rate for longer control. • This product may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs./acre per year. |

*Note: For band application calculate amount per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate} = \text{amt. to apply/acre of field}$$

Equivalent Measurements for This Product

| lbs./acre | oz./1,000 sq.ft. | Approximate Equivalent Tablespoons/1,000 sq.ft. |
|-----------|------------------|---|
| 1.0 | 0.37 | 1 |
| 1.5 | 0.55 | 1.5 |
| 2.0 | 0.74 | 2 |
| 2.3 | 0.83 | 2.25 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Perennial Wildflower Plantings | Ornamental Species. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. • In wildflowers a postemergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged. |
|--------------------------------|--|

Tank Mixtures - Vegetation Management

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with this product are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining tank mix partners in the spray tank test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container. See the **Compatibility Test** section.

Tank Mixing and Application.

Tank Mix Partners for This Product - Vegetation Management

| Product | Precautions/Instructions |
|--|--|
| Goak® (use on conifers only) | • Mix with this product for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree. |
| Gallery®, Princep®, Pennant® | • See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals. |
| Razor®, Credit® or other glyphosate-based products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These non-selective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. • Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. • Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage. |

Tolerant Ornamental Species* - Vegetation Management

***Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.**

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 4 are tolerant to this product. This product is approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 5. This product may be applied over the top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

Table 4: Tolerant Ornamental Species* - Vegetation Management - All States

| Scientific name | Common name |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Abies</i> spp. | Fir species (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.) |
| <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Japanese Maple |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway Maple*** |
| <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> | Kiwi** |
| <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> | Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily) |
| <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> | Vine Hill Manzanita |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed |
| <i>Aucuba japonica</i> | Japanese Aucuba |
| <i>Berberis gladwynensis</i> | Barberry |
| <i>Berberis julianae</i> | Wintergreen Barberry |
| <i>Berberis mentorensis</i> | Mentor Barberry |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese Barberry |
| <i>Berberis verruculosa</i> | Warty Barberry |
| <i>Buxus microphylla</i> | Japanese Boxwood |
| <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> | Weeping Bottlebrush |
| <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> | Scotch Heather |
| <i>Capobrotus edulis</i> | Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant) |

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| Scientific name | Common name |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Cassia artemisioides</i> | Feathery Cassia |
| <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i> | Wild Lilac |
| <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> | False Cypress |
| <i>Cleyera japonica</i> | Cleyera |
| <i>Citrus</i> spp. | Citrus species** |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | Flowering Dogwood |
| <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> | American Dogwood |
| <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Pampas Grass |
| <i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i> | Cranberry Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i> | Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> | Bearberry Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> | Rockspray Cotoneaster |
| <i>Crataegus</i> spp. | Hawthorne |
| <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> | Italian Cypress |
| <i>Delosperma alba</i> | White Trailing Ice Plant |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Hop Bush |
| <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> | Silverberry |
| <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> | Wintercreeper |
| <i>Euonymus japonica</i> | Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus) |
| <i>Euonymus kiautschovicks</i> | Spreading Euonymus |
| <i>Fatsia japonica</i> | Japanese Aralia |
| <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> | Border Forsythia |
| <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> | Greenstem Forsythia |
| <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine |
| <i>Gladiolus</i> spp. | Gladiolus species |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | English Ivy |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> | Rose of Sharon |
| <i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> | Chinese Hibiscus |
| <i>Ilex comuta</i> | Chinese Holly |
| <i>Ilex crenata</i> | Japanese Holly |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i> | American Holly |
| <i>Ilex pemyi</i> | Holly |
| <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> | Yaupon Holly |
| <i>Iris</i> spp. | Iris species |
| <i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i> | Winter Jasmine |
| <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> | Chinese Juniper |
| <i>Juniperus conferta</i> | Shore Juniper |
| <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> | Creeping Juniper |
| <i>Juglans</i> spp. | Walnut** |
| <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> | Shrimp Plant |
| <i>Lagerstromia indica</i> | Crape Myrtle |
| <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> | Amur Privet |
| <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> | Japanese Privet |
| <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Glossy Privet (Wax-leaf) |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> | Big Blue Lillyturf |
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Japanese Honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> | Tatarian Honeysuckle |
| <i>Magnolia</i> spp. | Magnolia species |
| <i>Malephora luteola</i> | Ice Plant |
| <i>Malus</i> spp. | Crabapple** |
| <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Heavenly Bamboo |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--|---|
| <i>Narcissus</i> spp. | Narcissus species |
| <i>Nerium</i> spp. | Oleander |
| <i>Olea europaea</i> | Olive** |
| <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> | Mondo Grass |
| <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> | Trailing African Daisy |
| <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> | Sourwood |
| <i>Persea americana</i> | Avocado** |
| <i>Photinia fraseri</i> | Frasier's Photinia (Rectip) |
| <i>Picea</i> spp. | Spruce species*** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.) |
| <i>Pieris japonica</i> | Lilly-of-the-Valley Shrub |
| <i>Pinus brutia</i> | Calabrian Pine |
| <i>Pinus canariensis</i> | Canary Island Pine |
| <i>Pinus elliotii</i> | Slash Pine |
| <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | Aleppo Pine |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Austrian Black Pine |
| <i>Pinus palustris</i> | Longleaf Pne |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Monterey Pine |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scotch Pine |
| <i>Pinus taeda</i> | Loblolly Pine |
| <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> | Japanese Black Pine |
| <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | Virginia Pine |
| <i>Pistacia</i> spp. | Pistachio** |
| <i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i> | Queensland Pittosporum |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Japanese Pittosporum |
| <i>Podocapus macrophyllus</i> | Japanese Yew |
| <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> | English Laurel |
| <i>Prunus</i> spp. | Almond, Apricot Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune** |
| <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas Fir*** |
| <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> | Firethorn Scarlet |
| <i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> | Firethorn |
| <i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> | Firethorn |
| <i>Pyrus</i> spp. | Bradford Pear spp. |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Oak species |
| <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> | Indian Hawthorne |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea) | 'Coral Bells', 'Formosa', 'Hino-crimson', 'PJM', 'Roseum Elegans' |
| <i>Rosa banksiae</i> | Lady Bank's Rose |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | Rosemary** |
| <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> | Leatherleaf Fern |
| <i>Santolina virens</i> | |
| <i>Sedum album</i> | Stonecrop |
| <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Japanese Boxcherry |
| <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> | Japanese Yew |
| <i>Taxus media</i> | Yew |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | American Arborvitae |
| <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> | Star Jasmine |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Canada Hemlock |
| <i>Tulipa</i> spp. | Tulip species |
| <i>Viburnum japonicum</i> | Japanese Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> | Sweet Viburnum |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> | Japanese Snowball |
| <i>Viburnum rigidum</i> | Canary Island Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | Laurustinus |
| <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> | Cranberry Bush |
| <i>Viburnum wrightii</i> | Leatherleaf Viburnum |
| <i>Vinca major</i> | Vinca |
| <i>Vinca minor</i> | Dwarf Periwinkle |
| <i>Vitis</i> spp. | Grape** |
| <i>Weigela florida</i> | Old Fashioned Weigela |
| <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> | Spanish Bayonet |
| <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> | Yucca, Adam's Needle |

*Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.

**Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

***Landscape ornamentals only.

Table 5: Tolerant Ornamental Species* - (Vegetation Management) All States Except CA

| Scientific name | Common name |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> | Abelia: Sherwood |
| <i>Achillea</i> spp. | Yarrow: King Edward |
| <i>Agapanthus orientalis</i> | |
| <i>Akebia quinata</i> | Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine |
| <i>Allium cernuum</i> | Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion |
| <i>Anemone hybrida</i> | Japanese Anemone |
| <i>Aquilegia</i> spp. | Aquilegia: Red and Gold |
| <i>Artemisia</i> spp. | Wormwood: Silver Mound, Castle |
| <i>Aster</i> spp. | Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome |
| <i>Aster X frinkartii</i> | |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady Fern: Fern Lady |
| <i>Begonia</i> spp. | Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis |
| <i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> | |
| <i>Boltonia asteroides</i> | Snowbank |
| <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. | Bougainvillea |
| <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue): Royal Red |
| <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> | Crimson Bottlebrush |
| <i>Campanula carpatica</i> | Tussock Bellflower: (White Clips) |
| <i>Campis X tagliabuana</i> | Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower; Madame Galen |
| <i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> | |
| <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> | |
| <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. | Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam |
| <i>Crocosmia</i> spp. | Lucifer |
| <i>Delosperma</i> spp. | Cooperi Pink |
| <i>Delphinium</i> spp. | Larkspur: Blue Elf |
| <i>Dianthus deltoides</i> | Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing' |
| <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> | Cheddar Pink |
| <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> | Coneflower, Purple: Magnus |
| <i>Forsythia suspensa</i> | Weeping Forsythia |
| <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. | Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin' |
| <i>Gaura</i> spp. | |
| <i>Gentiana dahurica</i> | Gentian |
| <i>Geranium cinereum</i> | Cranesbill |
| <i>Gypsophila repens</i> | Baby's Breath |

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| Scientific name | Common name |
|---|--|
| <i>Helianthemum</i> spp. | Sunrose |
| <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. | Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love |
| <i>Heucherella</i> spp. | Coral Bell: Bridget Bloom |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. | Mallow; Disco Belle White |
| <i>Hosta plantaginea</i> | Hosta, Plantain lily (Fragrant) |
| <i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> | Hosta, 'Searsucker' |
| <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i> | |
| <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> | Bigleaf Hydrangea |
| <i>Inula ensifolia</i> | |
| <i>Iris ensata</i> | Sword-leaved Iris: Jodlesong |
| <i>Iris siberica</i> | Siberian Iris: Cabernet |
| <i>Juniperus davurica</i> | Parsoni |
| <i>Lagerstromia indica</i> x <i>fauriei</i> | Crape Myrtle: Tuscarora |
| <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> | Weeping Lantana |
| <i>Lavender</i> spp. | Lavender: Munstead |
| <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> | Edelweiss |
| <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> | Chinese Privet: Variegata |
| <i>Lilium</i> spp. | Lily: Jazz |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i> | Liriope, Variegated |
| <i>Liriope spicata</i> | Liriope, Creeping |
| <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink |
| <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> | Burgundy |
| <i>Lythrum</i> spp. | Loosestrife: Modern Pink |
| <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> | Yaku Jima, Silberfeder** |
| <i>Oenothera missouriensis</i> | Evening Primrose |
| <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> | Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide |
| <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> | Tree Peony |
| <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> | Fountain Grass (Dwarf)** |
| <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> | |
| <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> | Dragonhead, False; Vivid |
| <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | Oak, Shumard's Red |
| <i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i> | Yedda Hawthorne |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> (including azalea) | 'Delaware Valley White', 'Flame Creeper', 'Girard Crimson', 'George L. Tabor', Wakeiebisu, White Gumpo |
| <i>Rudbeckia</i> spp. | Black-eyed Susan: Goldstrum |
| <i>Saxifraga</i> spp. | Saxifrage: Purple Dome |
| <i>Scabiosa</i> spp. | Pincushion Flower |
| <i>Sedum caudicola</i> | Stonecrop: Lidakense |
| <i>Sedum dasphyllum</i> | Stonecrop |
| <i>Sedum spurium</i> | Stonecrop: Dragon's Blood |
| <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> | Spirea: Anthony Waterer |
| <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Australian Brushcherry |
| <i>Teucrium</i> spp. | Germander |
| <i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> | Meadow Rue |
| <i>Veronica</i> spp. | Veronica, Speedwell: Sunny Border |
| <i>Viburnum suspensum</i> | Arrowwood Viburnum |

*Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.

**Landscape ornamentals only.

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**CONIFER AND HARDWOOD SEEDLING NURSERIES (NON-ORNAMENTAL, FORESTRY USE ONLY) -
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT**

This product

1. Provides residual preemergence weed control in conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries.
2. Provides the most effective weed control when the product is activated in the soil by 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
3. Should be applied to conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries any time after the soil has settled around newly-transplanted seedlings and liners.

| Site | Application Rate | | Timing | Comments/Instructions |
|---|------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | lbs./acre | oz./1,000 sq ft. | | |
| Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries | 1.0 to 2.3 | 0.37 to 0.84 | Apply in fall or spring before weed seeds germinate or after weeds are removed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use higher rate for longer control. • More than one application per year is permitted, but do not apply more than 2.3 lbs./acre per year. |
| Southern Pine Seedbeds | 0.75 | | Just after seeding and/or a minimum of 3 weeks after most seedlings have shed their seedcoat. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist in the establishment of Southern pine seedbeds, apply this product preemergence just after seeding pines. • Application after emergence of pine seedlings should not occur until 3 weeks after most seedlings have shed their seedcoat. • Mix this product with clean water and broadcast spray at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per treated area. • After application, sprinkler irrigate beds with approximately 1/2 inch of water. |
| Hardwood Seedbeds: Oak (<i>Quercus spp.</i>), Sweetgum, Green Ash | 0.75 to 1.5 | | When seedlings are at least 6 weeks old (from time of 50% germination) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use higher rate for longer control and when higher weed pressure is anticipated. • The lower rate will provide 2 to 3 months of weed control. • Broadcast to beds and apply approximately 1/2 inch of sprinkler irrigation afterwards. |

Tank Mixtures - Conifer Seedling Nurseries - Vegetation Management

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with this product are for use only in states where the tank mix partner, application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label of the tank mix partner for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining the tank mix partner in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container. See the **Compatibility Test** section.

Tank Mixing and Application - Vegetation Management

Tank Mix Partner for this product - Conifer Seedling Nurseries

| Product | Precautions/Instructions |
|------------------------------|---|
| Goat® (use on conifers only) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix with this product for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree. |

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VEGETATION MANAGEMENT (NON-CROP AREAS)

- May be applied to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds.
- Is most effective when activated by at least 0.5 inch rainfall or irrigation, or shallow incorporation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

| Site | Application Rate | | Timing | Comments/Instructions |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | lbs./acre | oz./1,000 sq ft. | | |
| Non Crop Areas, including ornamentals, on or surrounding managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards) Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows | 1.0 to 2.3 | 0.36 to 0.83 | Before weed seeds germinate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use higher rate for longer control. • This product may be applied more than once per year but do not apply more than 2,3 lbs/acre per year. |

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds or brush. Tank mixes with this product are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site.

Tank-Mix Partners with this product - Vegetation Management

| Products | Comments |
|---|--|
| Razor®, Credit® (and glyphosate-based products), Gramoxone®, Reward®, Predict®, Princep®, Vanquish®, diuron-based products, Finale®, Gallery, Garlon®, Goak®, Krovar® I and II, Spyder®, Arsenak®, Spike™, Telar® | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. • Do not mix this product with any product whose label prohibits mixing with another pesticide. |

*Products with this chemical as the active ingredient and which are labeled for the same use may be used.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container away from fertilizer, feed or foodstuffs.

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:

Paper bags and boxes - Completely empty container into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag or box in a sanitary landfill or incinerate; or, if allowed by state and local authorities, burn locally. Stay out of smoke from burning container.

Plastic jugs - Triple rinse (or equivalent) and dispose of container in sanitary landfill or incinerate, or if allowed by state and local authorities, burn locally. Stay out of smoke from burning containers.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR WATER SOLUBLE PACKETS: Do not reuse the outer container. Dispose of empty box in a sanitary landfill or incinerate, or if allowed by state and local authorities, burn locally. Stay out of smoke from burning container.

For minor spills, leaks, or other accidental contamination, follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during clean up procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call CHEMTREC at (800) 424-9300.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Desirable plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of Nufarm or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Nufarm and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. NUFARM MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) Seller or Nufarm, and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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