

264-1106

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

George J. Sabbagh, Ph.D.  
Bayer CropScience  
2 T.W. Alexander Drive  
P.O. Box 12014  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

AUG 15 2012

Subject: Label Amendment  
Product Name: Indaziflam 200 SC Herbicide  
EPA Registration Number: 264-1106  
Application Dated: July 20, 2012


Dear Dr. Sabbagh,

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all previously accepted labels. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products released for shipment after eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter or the next printing of the label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have any questions, please contact Emily Hartman of my staff at (703) 347-0189 or [hartman.emily@epa.gov](mailto:hartman.emily@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

  
Kable Bo Davis, Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

GROUP	29	HERBICIDE
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# Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide

For Preemergent Weed Control in Citrus Fruit, Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, Grapes, Tree Nuts, Pistachios and Olives

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Indaziflam*	19.05%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	80.95%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon.

\*(CAS No: 730979-19-8)

EPA Reg. No.: 264-1106

EPA Est. No

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577  
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99 BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

### FIRST AID

If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<p>For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577</p> <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p>	

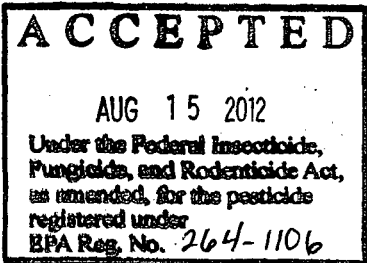
Note to physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing mist.



## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils.

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

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS 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 wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

**Surface Water Advisory:** This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

**Ground Water Advisory:** This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**Read the entire label before using this product**

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.

**SHAKE CONTAINER WELL BEFORE USING.**

## AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. 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.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls

Shoes plus socks

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is formulated as a suspension concentrate of indaziflam at a concentration of 1.67 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in citrus fruit, stone fruit, pome fruit, grapes, tree nuts, pistachios, and olives. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be applied to the soil as a uniform broadcast or band application for the prevention of new weed emergence.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide provides preemergence, residual control of weeds. Moisture is needed for activation of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. Dry soil conditions following the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may result in reduced weed control. Weeds that germinate prior to activation by rain or irrigation may not be controlled. If weeds have emerged, the addition of a foliar active herbicide is needed. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide applied alone will not control weeds that are already emerged. Refer to the "Tank Mix Instructions" section.

This product controls weeds by inhibiting cellulose biosynthesis in plants. It may be applied at anytime when the ground is not frozen or covered with snow. It will provide most effective residual weed control when adequate moisture is present and the application is followed by rain or an irrigation event within 21 days and prior to weed seed germination. Weed seeds and seedlings must come into contact with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide prior to emergence to be controlled. If insufficient moisture is present, some weeds may germinate and emerge from below the treated layer of soil. Avoid using Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in areas where soil runoff or erosion is likely to occur.

Excessive crop or weed present on the soil surface at the time of application may prevent a uniform distribution of the product reaching the soil and consequently may reduce weed control. Performance may be improved by removing the debris prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. In very dense stands of living weeds, an application of a foliar active herbicide first then followed 3-6 weeks later with the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is recommended for improved performance.

The level of weed control is dependent on many variables including soil texture, moisture, temperature, weed species present, the amount of weed seed present in the soil, and the crop canopy.

Do not apply within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and habitat containing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants

The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days for citrus and 14 days for all other crops listed on this label.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury or death. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. If the trunks are not fully callused mature brown bark, they should not be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide with tissues other than mature brown bark may result in serious damage or plant death.
- The soil surface where Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is to be applied should not have open channels or cracks in the soil. This is to prevent the product from reaching the crop roots either through direct contact from the spray application or with water movement from rain or irrigation as this may cause crop injury. If depressions in the soil such as from settling following transplanting exist around the base of the crop, fill them in with soil prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. Crops that are stressed may be more sensitive to herbicide injury and should not be treated.
- Weed control activity may be reduced if the application is made to soil covered in heavy crop or weed debris that prevents a uniform distribution of the product reaching the soil. Removing the debris prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may improve weed control.
- Rates provided on this label are based on broadcast treatment. For banded applications, reduce the broadcast rate of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to the proportion of the field being treated. No area of the field may be treated with more than the highest rate provided on this label regardless of the portion of the field that this represents.
- Use of spot spraying around desired plants is not recommended due to the variability of the actual application rate. Excessive application rates may result in severe crop injury or death.
- Do not use in crops that exhibit low vigor or poor health as they may be more susceptible to crop injury. Causes of reduced vigor may include such things as previous pesticide applications, excess fertilizer or salt, diseases, insects, nematodes, drought, flooding, wind damage, frost, nutrient deficiency, or mechanical damage.

## RESTRICTIONS FOR USE

- Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied in citrus trees established for a minimum of one year after transplanting and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor or in new citrus groves one month after planting if the transplanted trees were potted plants (such as citripots) and not bare-rooted, the trunks are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers, and the trees are actively growing and exhibiting good health and vigor.
- Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied in labeled tree nut crops (except pecan) that have been established for a minimum of one year after transplanting and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.

- Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied in labeled pome and stone fruit, pecan, pistachio and olive that have been established for a minimum of three years after transplanting and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.
- Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.
- Do not apply more than the amount of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide specified on this label based on soil texture, application site, and crop.
- Do not apply more than 5.0 fl oz per acre (0.065 lb ai/A) of Indaziflam 200 SC Herbicide per year or in a 12 month period to labeled soil types when used in grapes.
- Do not apply more than 10.3 fl oz per acre (0.134 lb ai/A) of Indaziflam 200 SC Herbicide per year or in a 12 month period when used in citrus, pome or stone fruit, tree nuts (including pecan), pistachio, or olive.
- Allow at least 30 days between applications of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. In Florida and Georgia, allow at least 90 days between applications.
- Only use in vineyards where the grapes have been planted at least 12 inches deep or where there is 12 inches of soil barrier (berm) between the soil surface and the major portion of the root system.
- Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied in grapes that have been established for a minimum of five years after transplanting and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product by aerial application.
- Do not harvest citrus crops within 7 days after the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
- Do not harvest crops other than citrus within 14 days after the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
- Only crops listed on this label may be replanted or rotated within 24 months after the last application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide and while following the instructions listed in the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section.
- Do not apply this product to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not apply within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and habitat containing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants.
- Do not use Indaziflam 200 SC in farmstead areas on Long Island, NY.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator or grower. To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium to large droplets (i.e., ASAE Standard 572) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc., in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

### Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive crops or plants. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.

Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator should be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

### Temperature Inversion

A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Avoid application when conditions are favorable to inversion. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion.

### Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas to Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide are defined as natural bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), wetlands, habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to minimize spray drift to these sensitive areas.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied by ground equipment. Do not apply by aerial equipment, chemigation, or spot spraying around desired plants.

Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide alone or in an approved tank mixture in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Use higher spray volumes to improve distribution in high densities of emerged weeds or debris. Uniform, thorough spray coverage directed

to the soil at the base of the crop is important to achieve consistent weed control. Do not allow spray to directly or indirectly contact crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury. Application may be made as a broadcast treatment or as a banded treatment under vineyard, grove, or orchard crops. When making banded applications use proportionately less spray water and Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. The dosage listed on this label is for the treated area of the field regardless of the portion of the field that this represents.

## Application Equipment

To minimize spray drift to non-target areas, apply this product using nozzles that deliver a medium or larger spray droplet as defined by the ASAE standard S-572 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues. Keep the spray boom at the lowest possible spray height recommended by the nozzle manufacturer above the target surface. Refer to nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for proper nozzle, pressure setting and sprayer speed for optimum product performance and minimal spray drift. Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application to ensure proper distribution. An off-center (OC) nozzle located at the end of the boom may be used to spray near the trunk but must be oriented so that it directs spray to avoid spray contact with crop foliage and green bark. **Maintain adequate agitation at all times including momentary stops. Since settling may occur and be difficult to get back into suspension, spray solution should not be left in the tank overnight.**

Ensure that the spray equipment including spray tank, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles are clean and free of residue from previous use before mixing and applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide by following the instructions listed under SPRAYER CLEANUP PROCEDURE. Residue remaining in the spray equipment from previous uses can cause crop injury if not properly cleaned. After applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide, follow the cleaning instructions again to ensure that no product remains in the spray equipment.

Uniform thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles, pressure, and application speed that will deliver medium or larger droplets. Verify that application equipment is in good working condition and is properly calibrated to apply the correct amount of product.

## Application Method

### Broadcast Applications

For all crops listed on this label, apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide at rates described in the **Dose Rate Chart** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section for the specific crop or site where this product will be used.

### Banded Applications

When making banded applications, use the same dosage rate as for broadcast applications but use proportionately less spray water and Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. The use rate provided is for the treated area of the field regardless of the portion of the field that it represents. Banded applications may be made using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide and spray volume needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

$$\frac{\text{Treated Band width in Inches}}{\text{Row width in Inches}} \times \text{HERBICIDE Rate per Treated Acre} = \text{Amount of HERBICIDE needed for treatment}$$

$$\frac{\text{Treated Band width in Inches}}{\text{Row width in Inches}} \times \text{SPRAY VOLUME per Treated Acre} = \text{Amount of Spray Volume needed for treatment}$$

## Tank Mix Instructions

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be mixed with and applied in combination with most commonly used pesticides registered for use in the approved crops to expand the spectrum of weed control. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will generally provide little or no control of weeds that are already emerged or established at the time of application. When weeds are emerged at application, the addition of a labeled foliar active herbicide such as Rely® 280 Herbicide is needed. Only use products that are approved for use in the crop to which the tank mixture is to be applied.

If Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is to be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers, other pesticides, or additives, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio and mixing order as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually appear 5-15 minutes after mixing.

Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner used with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide for all precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. When tank mixing products with different restrictions, follow the directions of the most restricted label.

## Mixing Instructions

Ensure that the application equipment has been thoroughly cleaned from previous use before using to apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. Follow the steps as follows:

- Shake container well to ensure that the product is thoroughly suspended prior to measuring in case some settling has occurred during shipping or storage.
- Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
- With the pump and agitator running, add the proper amount of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide first.
- Once the Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is completely dispersed, add any other pesticides, fertilizers or additives if they are to be applied with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
- Add the rest of the water to the desired volume while maintaining sufficient agitating.

**Continue agitation while mixing and during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.**

**Re-suspending SC Products in Spray Solution:** Like other suspension concentrates (SCs), Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will settle if left standing without agitation. Reagitate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

## Weed Control

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds when applied prior to germination. Best weed control is obtained when Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is applied prior to seed germination and adequate rain or irrigation is received soon after application and prior to weed germination. Supplemental irrigation may be applied following application to improve weed control.

The weed control activity may be reduced if the application is made to dense weed vegetation or to soil covered in heavy crop or weed debris that prevents a uniform distribution of the product reaching the soil. Removing the debris and / or controlling the existing weeds prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may improve weed control. In very dense stands of living weeds, an application of a foliar active herbicide first then followed 3-6 weeks later with the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is recommended for improved performance.

If weeds are emerged at application, the addition of a foliar active herbicide is needed. The spectrum of weed control may be increased when Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is tank mixed with other herbicides. Refer to Tank Mix Instructions section.

## Rate Ranges

Select proper use rate based on crop or application site and soil texture. Soils with high clay content may require a higher use rate of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide than soils with low clay content. Where rate ranges are given, use lower rates within the range on coarser textured soils and higher rates within the range on finer textured soils. Using the higher rates will provide longer weed control and may also improve control in fields with heavy weed or crop debris.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, the length and level of weed control may be reduced compared to soils with lower organic matter.

Weeds Controlled by 5 - 6.5 oz/Ac Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide			
Broadleaves		Grasses	
Common Name	Genus/Species	Common Name	Genus/Species
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Barley, mouse	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Buckwheat, wild *	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Burclover, California *	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Buttercup, corn *	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Brome, foxtail	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Catsear, spotted ***	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Brome, ripgut	<i>Bromus rigidus</i>
Celery, wild *	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>	Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Clover, crimson ***	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
Clover, red *	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Clover, white ***	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	Foxtail, yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Dandelion, common (seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
		Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf *	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	Lovegrass, tufted	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>

Filaree, redstem / Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Panicum, Texas *	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Henbit *	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Horseweed / Marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Sprangletop, bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>		
Knotweed, prostrate *	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>		
Lambsquarters, common **	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		
Lettuce, prickly *	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		
Mallow, common *	<i>Malva neglecta</i>		
Mallow, little/ Cheeseweed	<i>Malva parviflora</i>		
Morningglory, ivyleaf *	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>		
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>		
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>		
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>		
Nettle, stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>		
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>		
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		
Prickly sida / Teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>		
Puncturevine, Common *	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		
Purslane, horse	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>		
Pusley, Brazilian ***	<i>Richardia brasilensis</i>		
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>		
Ragweed, common *	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>		
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>		
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>		
Sesbania, hemp / Coffeebean	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>		
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>		
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>		
Sorrel, red *	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>		
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		
Sowthistle, spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>		
Spanishneedles *	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>		
Spurge, garden	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>		
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>		
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		
Spurry, corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>		
Sunflower, common *	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>		
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>		
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		
Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>		
Willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>		
Woodsorrel, common yellow *	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>		
Woodsorrel, Florida yellow	<i>Oxalis florida</i>		

\* Denotes partial control of these weeds

\*\* Consistent control dependent on timely activation by rain or irrigation



\*\*\* Seedling control only

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN CITRUS GROVES

Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in citrus groves where the soil has completely settled around citrus trees and there are no open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone through open channels.

**Citrus Crops:** Crop group 10 including australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; clementine; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and or hybrids of these

**Dose Rate Chart for Citrus Groves**

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)
Other soil texture except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	5.0 – 6.5 fl oz/A (0.065 to 0.085 lb ai/A)

**Do not apply** more than 10.3 fl oz product/A (0.134 lb ai/A) per year or in a 12 month period.

When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. For citrus grown in Florida and Georgia, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

### Use in Established Groves:

Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in groves where the trees have been established for a minimum of one year after transplanting.

### Use in Recently Planted Citrus Groves:

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used in groves planted a minimum of one month provided the following condition exists:

- 1) The transplanted trees were potted plants (such as citripots) and not bare-rooted
- 2) The trunks are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- 3) The trees are actively growing and exhibiting good health and vigor.

Spot spraying is not allowed. Application is made with broadcast equipment delivering a uniform spray pattern.

Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury or death. Only the trunks of trees transplanted more than one year may be sprayed with Alion Herbicide if the trunk is callused, mature brown bark.

Contact of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide with tissues other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage or plant death.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN GRAPE VINEYARDS

Only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established vineyards at least five years after the vines have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor. Ensure that the grapes have been planted at least 12 inches deep or that there is 12 inches of soil barrier (berm) between the soil surface and the major portion of the root system prior to using Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide or injury may occur.

**Dose Rate Chart for Grape Vineyards**

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)	Minimum Vine Age
Sand	Do Not Use	
Other soil texture except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	5.0 fl oz/A (0.065 lb ai/A)	5 years

**Do not apply** more than a total of 5.0 fl oz product/A (0.065 lb ai/A) per year or in a 12 month period when used in grape vineyards.

**Do not use** in grapes grown in Florida or Georgia.

**Do not use** in grapes grown on sand.

**Do not use** on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POME and STONE FRUIT, TREE NUTS, PISTACHIO, AND OLIVE

For use in pome and stone fruit, Pecan, pistachio, and olive only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in orchards where the trees have been established at least three years and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.

For use in tree nuts except pecan, only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in orchards where the trees have been established at least one year and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.

If cracks in the soil or depressions from transplanting are present, fill them in prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.

**Pome Fruit: Crop group 11 including apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these**

**Stone Fruit: Crop group 12 apricot; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plumcot; prune**

**Tree Nuts: Crop group 14 including Almond; beech nut; Brazil nut; butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut; pecan; walnut, black and English**

**Pistachio**

**Olive**

### Dose Rate Chart for Pome and Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts, Pistachio, and Olive

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)
Any soil texture except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	5.0 to 6.5 fl oz/A (0.065 to 0.085 lb ai/A)

**Do not apply** more than a total of 10.3 fl oz of product/A (0.134 lb ai/A) per year or in a 12 month period when used in Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts, Pistachio, and Olive.

When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 30 days between applications or a minimum of 90 days between applications in Florida and Georgia.

**Do not use** on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

**Do not apply** when nuts intended for harvest are on the ground or illegal residues may result.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR REPLANTED LABELED CROPS IN ESTABLISHED POME and STONE FRUIT, TREE NUT, PISTACHIO, AND OLIVE ORCHARDS.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used in established orchards/groves around new trees (resets/replants) anytime following planting provided the following conditions exist:

- 1) The soil is completely settled around established and newly planted trees and there are not open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone through open channels.
- 2) The trunks are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- 3) The trees are exhibiting good health and vigor.

**Pome Fruit: Crop group 11 including apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these**

**Stone Fruit: Crop group 12 including apricot; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plumcot; prune**

**Tree Nuts: Crop group 14 including almond; beech nut; Brazil nut; butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut; walnut, black and English, and Pecan**

**Pistachio**

**Olive**

**Dose Rate Chart for Pome and Stone Fruit, Pecan, Pistachio, and Olive**

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)
Any soil texture except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	5.0 – 6.5 fl oz/A (0.065 to 0.085 lb ai/A)

Spot spraying is not allowed. Application is made with broadcast equipment delivering a uniform spray pattern.

Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury or death. Non-protected trunks of reset/replant trees in an established orchard planted more than one year may be sprayed with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide if the trunk is callused, mature brown bark. Contact of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide with tissues other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage or plant death. If cracks in the soil or depressions are present after planting, fill them in prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.

An established tree nut orchard is defined as the majority of trees in the orchard established a minimum of one year. Established Pome and Stone Fruit, Pecan, Pistachio, and Olive orchards are defined as the majority of trees in the orchard/grove established a minimum of three years.

Labeled crops may be planted anytime following an application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide if the treated soil is removed from the transplant hole and soil that has not received any application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide within the last 12 months is used around the roots of the new transplant.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FARMSTEAD AREAS**

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will provide preemergence weed control around farmstead building foundations, non-paved farm roads and driveways, farm equipment lots, ungrazed fences, and shelter belts (windbreaks) around cropland when applied according to the directions found on this label.

Refer to the APPLICATION INFORMATION section of this label for application instructions and a list of the weeds that Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will control. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in a uniform broadcast spray as described in the APPLICATION INFORMATION section of this label. Apply as a directed spray when using under and around desired trees or shrubs such as in a shelterbelt once they are well established and the soil has finished settling. Apply 5.0 fl oz/A for coarse and medium textured soil or 5 - 6.5 fl oz/A for fine textured soil in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre in a single application. Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz/A per year or in a 12 month period for any site. For small sprayers mix 0.1 fl oz per gallon water to be applied to 1,000 square feet. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with foliage, green bark, and roots of desired plants as it may cause plant injury or death.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will not control weeds that are already emerged. For postemergence control of weeds, refer to the Tank Mix Instructions section of this label and follow the Mixing Instructions provided. Only use products that are also registered for the specific use where the application of the mixture is intended. When tank mixing products with different restrictions, follow the directions of the most restricted label.

**Do not use** Indaziflam 200 SC in farmstead areas on Long Island, NY.

**SPRAYER CLEANUP PROCEDURE**

Before and after using Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment, including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles with a good quality tank cleaner on an approved rinse pad or on the field site where an approved crop is being grown. Clean sprayer thoroughly after each use and before Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide residue dries in the equipment. Proper PPE must be worn while cleaning.

- Completely drain all remaining spray solution from the tank in an appropriate location.
- Clean the sprayer using a commercially available tank cleaner following the use instructions provided by the manufacturer. A rotating cleaning nozzle may be beneficial to dislodge any product from the sides of the tank.
- Drain all cleaning solution from the tank and lines in an appropriate location.
- Rinse the tank and flush spray booms with clean water to remove the cleaning solution.
- Remove, clean, and inspect filters, screens, nozzles, and boom end caps if equipped to ensure that no product remains.
- Rinse the inside and outside of the spray tank and all lines once more with clean water.
- Drain all rinse solution in an appropriate location.

If any Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is left in the spray equipment and subsequently applied to another crop, it has the potential to cause injury to that crop.

## ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is intended for use in perennial tree and vine crops listed in this label and for non-crop farmstead uses. Do not rotate to any crops not listed on this label within 24 months after the last application. Planting earlier than this may result in crop injury or death. If a crop is not on this label, a bioassay should be conducted prior to planting if Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide has been used in the previous 36 months. A successful field bioassay means growing a test strip or several plots of the intended crop from seed or transplant to maturity without any observed herbicide symptoms. The test should be conducted in representative areas across the field that includes knolls, low areas, field edges, and changes in soil texture. The rotational crop interval must be extended if the field bioassay does not result in acceptable crop tolerance.

Labeled citrus crops may be transplanted into soil previously treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide 1 month or more after the last application provided potted trees (such as citripots) are used.

New orchards of labeled pome and stone fruit, tree nut, pistachio and olive may be established in a location previously treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide 1 year after application. Grape vineyards may be established in a location previously treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide 2 years after application. In labeled pome and stone fruit, tree nuts, grapes, pistachio, and olive previously treated soil must be thoroughly mixed to a depth of at least 6 inches prior to planting. This may be done through any combination of tillage operations such as ripping, disking, or plowing.

If other herbicides have also been used, follow the most restrictive label for the crop rotation interval.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Indaziflam, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 29 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. A given weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 29 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 29 herbicides but may be effectively managed using another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

### Best Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action with overlapping weed control spectrum, tillage operations and/or other cultural practices that control weeds. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

There are no known cases of weed resistance to Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide or any known instances of cross-resistance between Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide and other classes of herbicides or modes of action. Research has shown that performance of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to glyphosate, triazines, ALS-inhibiting, growth regulant, or other herbicide modes of action.

To delay the development of herbicide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- Use herbicides with different modes of action in the tank mixture, rotation, or in conjunction with alternate cultural practices
- Always use at least the minimum rate specified by the label and observe all use rate instructions
- Avoid the consecutive use of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide unless another herbicide that is effective on the same target weeds is used in rotation or as a tankmix partner
- Base herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program
- Monitor treated areas and control escaped weeds by alternate means
- Contact local extension or crop advisor for IPM and resistance management information

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Protect the product from freezing temperatures. Store the product at temperatures above 32°F and preferably above 40°F.

**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.

### **CONTAINER HANDLING**

#### **Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)**

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, if appropriate. Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

#### **Rigid, Non-refillable containers (greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)**

##### **Non-refillable Containers**

Non-refillable containers - Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

##### **Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)**

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

##### **Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).**

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

##### **Refillable Containers**

Refillable container – Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Contact your Ag retailer or Bayer CropScience for container return, disposal and recycling information.

##### **Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)**

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

**Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.— Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).**

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the containers before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cables as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned. If this is the case, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (PENDING) 07/19/2012