



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 26, 2024

Sarah Kuetemeier
Agent for Southern States Cooperative, Inc.
Registrations by Design, Inc.
P.O. Box 1019
Salem, VA 24153

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Oxadiazon
Product Name: CARPETMAKER X-X-X WITH 1% RONSTAR HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 7138-22
Application Date: 06/20/2022
Decision Number: 585348

Dear Sarah Kuetemeier:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Oxadiazon Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable. As part of the registration review, EPA identified the need for this product to be classified as Restricted Use. The labeling approved today incorporates the necessary changes for classification as Restricted Use, therefore the classification is effective on the date of this letter.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. Due to the classification of this product as Restricted Use, in accordance with 40 CFR 152.167, after 120 days, any of this product you sell or distribute must:

- 1) Bear an approved amended label containing the terms of the Restricted Use classification;
- 2) Bear a sticker containing the product name, EPA registration number, and any terms of restricted use; **or**
- 3) Be accompanied by supplemental labeling bearing the product name, EPA registration numbers, and any terms of restricted use.

After 270 days, any of this product you sell or distribute must bear the approved amended labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Kelsi Grogan by phone at (202)566-2228, or via email at grogan.kelsi@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Kevin Costello, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 2
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

due to potential human health risks of concern (cancer) from chronic dietary or dermal exposure when used in accordance with label directions. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

{NOTE TO REVIEWER [] indicates alternative or optional wording. { } indicates notes to Reviewer that will not appear on the final label}

OXADIAZON

GROUP

14

HERBICIDE

Carpetmaker® X-X-X with 1.00% Ronstar® Herbicide

{Additional Brand Name for product marketed for commercial use: Southern States® Professional Turf Fertilizer Active Formula Fertilizer with 1.00% Ronstar®}

FOR USE BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS (COMMERCIAL NURSERY, TURF MANAGEMENT AND LANDSCAPE PERSONNEL) ONLY. FOR USE ON GOLF COURSES, NURSERIES, PARKS, SOD FARMS, ATHLETIC FIELDS, AND OTHER LISTED RECREATIONAL AND ORNAMENTAL TURFGRASS.

A Pre-emergent Weed Control Product plus a Quality Fertilizer for use on varieties of Perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue and Zoysiagrass. Also For Use Around Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, Trees and [&] Ground Covers.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Oxadiazon* - - - - - 1.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: - - - - - 99.00%
100.00%

CAS* [19666-30-9]

RONSTAR® is a Reg. T.M. of Bayer Crop Science Corporation.

ACCEPTED
04/26/2024
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7138-22

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING - AVISO

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.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES- Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING- 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- 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- 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 by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have this product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, or doctor, or when going for treatment. You may also contact the National Pesticide Information Center at 800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.

READ ENTIRE LABEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

FOR THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCY, PHONE 24 HOURS A DAY
TRANSPORTATION: CHEMTREC - - - - - 1-800-424-9300

Net Weight 50 Pounds [LB] [(22.7 kg)]

EPA Reg. No. 7138-22
Oct. 19, 2023 – Revised

EPA Est. No. _____
Page 1 of 14 pages

Southern States Cooperative, Inc.
P.O. Box 26234 Richmond, VA 23260

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. Loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, goggles or face shield, and waterproof gloves. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This pesticide is toxic to oysters and shrimp. This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and 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. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of oxadiazon from runoff water and sediment.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigations system. Apply only as specified on this label.

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 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) notification to workers, 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 24 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, waterproof gloves and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are **NOT** within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, and nurseries. **Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until dusts have settled.**

Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, this product is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or qualified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Southern States retailer, representative, or call 1-804-281-1186. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Controls Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Poa Annuua, Annual Sedge and other weeds as listed, on Golf Courses, Commercial Lawns, and Athletic, Recreational, and Ornamental Turf. CarpetMaker x-x-x with 1.00% Ronstar Herbicide [This product] is prohibited for homeowner/consumer use. Do not use on home lawns.

After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application.

For all use sites:

- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) between applications is 60 days.
- Total applications of oxadiazon of all physical forms must not exceed 6.0 lbs a.i./A/year if this product is used on the same site with liquid formulations.

For oxadiazon use on turf:

- A maximum single application rate of 3.0 lbs a.i./A, and a maximum annual application rate of 6.0 lbs a.i./A.

EPA Reg. No. 7138-22
Oct. 19, 2023 – Revised

EPA Est. No. _____
Page 3 of 14 pages

Southern States Cooperative, Inc.
P.O. Box 26234 Richmond, VA 23260

- For applications on non-agricultural turf (e.g., golf courses, parks, athletic fields) that follow a liquid application, this product must be applied 60 days or later after the liquid application. After applying this product, no liquid applications of oxadiazon are allowed within the same calendar year on the same area of turf.
- For applications to non-agricultural turf (e.g., golf courses, parks, athletic fields), this product may not be applied prior to any liquid applications of oxadiazon within the same calendar year on the same area of turf.
- On golf course turf only: In areas of heavy weed infestation only, the maximum single application rate is 4.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre, and the maximum annual application rate is 8.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre. No liquid applications may be applied on areas of turf treated at this maximum application rate in the same year.
- On golf course turf only: total applications of oxadiazon of all physical forms are limited to 30% of the total managed turf area of a golf course per year. Applications may be made to any turf surface type, including fairways, tees, greens, roughs, non-playable turf surfaces, or other managed turf areas. This 30% limit may be applied to the same or different turf areas from year to year.
- On golf course turf and sod farms: a minimum 10-foot-wide untreated vegetative buffer must be maintained between the treated area and any surface water features.

For ornamental landscaping, trees, shrubs, and nurseries:

- A maximum single application rate of 3.0 lbs a.i./A, and a maximum annual application rate of 6.0 lbs a.i./A.

WHERE, HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO USE ON TURFGRASS

This product may be used at full rate or as a ****split** application in established **perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass (see restrictions), Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue, and Zoysiagrass** turf, at apartment/condominium complexes, corporate and public parks, golf courses, sod farms, athletic fields, playgrounds, cemeteries and other ornamental and recreational turfgrass area. The turf must be free of leaves and thatch and in condition to allow granules to reach the soil surface. Know the square footage of the area to be treated and uniformly apply using a granule spreader.

Precaution: When using at full rate do not overlap spreader applications, especially on St. Augustinegrass since discoloration “streaking” may temporarily occur from the “doubled rate”.

Restriction

- Do not apply to turf when it is wet.

See section on this label entitled, **PRECAUTIONS IN USING ON TURFGRASS**, for the maximum rate for St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass of 3 lbs. a.i. per A/year [equiv. to 6.9 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft]. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application to get maximum weed control and quicker response from the fertilizer nutrients. This product is a pre-emergence herbicide and must be applied prior to weed seed germination.

****See** section on this label entitled; **FOR SPRING APPLICATION ON GOLFCOURSES**, for instructions to apply the 3 lb. a.i. or 4 lb. a.i. per acre/year rate as a Split Application.

Note: CarpetMaker x-x-x with 1.00% Ronstar Herbicide [This product] will not control growing weeds.

Pre-emergence Weed Control			
Weeds Controlled	lbs. a.i./A/year lb. product/A/year	lbs. of Product per 1,000 sq. ft.	Directions – Refer to Map of U.S.
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria, spp.</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Field Sandbur (<i>Canachus incertus</i>) Annual Sedge (<i>Cyperus compressus</i>)	2 to 3 lbs. a.i./A/year (200 to 300 lbs. product/A/year) For use on golf course turf only in areas of heavy weed infestation only, use 4 lbs. a.i./A/year (400 lbs. product/A/year)	4.6 to 6.9 lbs.	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to weed seed germination. See map. In areas 4 & 5 applications made after April or May, may not be fully effective.

Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i> spp.) (See Note Below)	2 to 3 lbs. a.i./A/year 200 to 300 lbs. product/A/year For use on golf course turf only in areas of heavy weed infestation only, use 4 lbs. a.i./A/year (400 lbs. product/A/year)	4.6 to 6.9 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to weed seed germination.
Virginia Buttonweed (<i>Diodia virginiana</i>) Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>) Oxalis (<i>Oxalis</i> spp.) Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus offinis</i>)	3 lbs. a.i./A/year (300 lbs. product/A/year) For use on golf course turf only in areas of heavy weed infestation only, use 4 lbs. a.i./A/year (400 lbs. product/A/year)	6.9 lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to weed seed germination.
Fall Application for Spring Weed Control in Cool Season Turf			
Crabgrass, Goosegrass and other annual weeds as listed.	3 lbs. a.i./A/year (300 lbs. product/A/year) For use on golf course turf only in areas of heavy weed infestation only, use 4 lbs. a.i./A/year (400 lbs. product/A/year)	6.9 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.	For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass, perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue. Make application in the fall after turf has become dormant. For late fall applications, seeding into treated areas must be delayed until 4 months after greenup.

Annual Bluegrass Control in Bermudagrass Fairways Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass only.			
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i> spp.)	2 lbs. a.i./A/year (200 lbs. product/A/year)	4.6 lbs./ 1,000 sq. ft.	Application Instructions: Apply the full 2 lb. a.i. rate in one application. Apply in late summer to early fall prior to <i>Poa annua</i> spp., seed germination. Any <i>Poa</i> <i>annua</i> spp. established when this product is applied will not be controlled.
<p>NOTE: In many areas annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of <i>Poa Annua</i>. The true <u>annual</u> biotype, "<i>Poa annua</i> spp. <i>annua</i>" which germinates from seed every year is <u>controlled</u>, while the biotype, "<i>Poa Annua</i> spp. <i>raptans</i>" which behaves like a <u>perennial</u> and survives through the summer, as an established plant, <u>cannot be controlled</u>. Consult the extension service or University weed specialist in your area for more information concerning your locale.</p> <p>Restriction: Do not apply closer than 60 days to overseeding. Do not use where <i>poa trivialis</i> is present in the overseed mixture.</p>			
Annual Weed Control during establishment from "Sprigs", of Bermudagrass, Zoysiagrass, and Seashore Paspalum			
Crabgrass and Goosegrass, Annual Sedge and other annual weeds.	2 to 3 lbs. a.i./A/year (200 to 300 lbs. product/A/year)	4.6 to 6.9 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.	Application Instructions: For Bermudagrass make application immediately prior to, or, immediately after sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum and Zoysia make application 10 to 14

		<p>after sprigging. Precaution: Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Note: After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application.</p>
--	--	---

Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates



- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mid-north & northwestern | After May 30 |
| 2. Upper/mid-states & northeast | After May 10 |
| 3. Lower mid-states | After April 20 |
| 4. Upper southern states | After Mar 20 |
| 5. Warm seasons states | Jan 1 to Mar 20 |

FOR SPRING APPLICATION ON GOLF COURSES

For use on golf course turf only in areas of heavy weed infestation only, use 4 lbs. a.i. per acre (equal to 400 lbs. of this product/acre).

The 3 lb. and 4 lb. a.i. annual per acre rates may be applied as a split application. Weed control and better turf management can be programmed by splitting the a.i. annual per acre rate of active ingredient into “two” separate applications. For example to accomplish this in region #5 (See map of U.S. on this label); first apply 1.5 lbs. a.i. (for a required 3 lbs. a.i./acre annual rate) or first apply 2 lbs. a.i. acre (for a 4 lb. a.i./acre annual rate) as the 1st application 1 to 2 weeks before estimated weed seed germination or in late December or early January. Then follow with the second “1/2 rate” of a.i. in 60 days or the first of March. The timing for these applications must be closely programmed to the geographic region; (See map of U.S. on this label) and adjusted to an “early” or “late” spring. Do not split the 2 lb. a.i./acre rate.

Note: The 3 lb. a.i./acre rate should not be split if applied to new turf areas first under turf management where weed pressure is expected to be heavy.

BERMUDA AND PASPALUM DIRECTIONS

Refer to U.S. Map on this label. For Bermudagrass make application immediately prior to or after sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum apply 10 to 14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application.

RESTRICTIONS IN USING ON TURFGRASS AND ALSO WHEN SEEDING

For **St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass** turf, DO NOT exceed the rate of 3 lbs. of active ingredient per acre which is equal to 6.9 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq.ft. DO NOT apply to **Bentgrass** turf mowed less than 3/8 inch. DO NOT apply to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas must be delayed until 4 months after treatment. DO NOT apply to **Dichondra or Centipedegrass**. DO NOT use on golf course putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used.

Note: This product may cause discoloration of **Bentgrass, Bermudagrass** and **St. Augustinegrass** but this discoloration is temporary and normally outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks. Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as specified elsewhere for ornamental plants on this label.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Annual Bluegrass | Jungle Ricegrass |
| Annual Sedge | Lambsquarter |
| *Barnyardgrass | Liverwort |
| Bittercress | Oxalis |
| Carpetweed | Panama Paspalum |
| Carpetgrass | Pennsylvania Smartweed |
| Common Groundsel | Redroot Pigweed |
| Common Purslane | Sensitive plant |
| Crabgrass | Shepardspurse |
| *Evening Primrose | Sow Thistle |
| Fall Panicum | Speedwell-veronica |
| Field Sandbur | Spotted Catsear |
| Fireweed | Spurge; Garden, Petty |
| Foxtail; Green, Bristly | Prostrate |
| Florida Pusley | Stinging Nettle |
| *Galinsoga | *Swinecress |
| Golden Ragwort | Virginia Buttonweed |
| *Goosegrass | Yellow Woodsorrel. |

For the weeds with 1 asterisk above, use 3 lbs. a.i. per acre (equal to 300 lbs. of this product per acre or 6.9 lbs. lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.).

Note: For newly seeded lawns do not apply this product until after the second cutting. For best turf management, place new grass seed in the fall of the year. Spring pre-emergence weed control can then be applied.

SPREADER SETTINGS

Spreader settings are calculated to apply the specified rates of active ingredient per acre based on this product bulk density of 50 to 60 lbs. per cubic foot. Settings will vary if your turfgrass requires this EPA registered herbicide/fertilizer combination product with a lighter bulk density. To check your spreader settings refer to the spreader manual or manufacturer. Test apply enough product to cover 500 sq. ft. based on the amount of product a.i. you wish to apply per acre. Select a suitable rate from the Pre-emergence Weed Control chart, on this label. Adjust and record the setting if required. Apply as directed on this label.

Spreader Settings	for 2 lb.a.i./Acre	for 3 lb.a.i./Acre	for 4 lb.a.i./Acre
Cyclone B3-Pro	# 2.75	# 3.25	# 3.9
Scotts Pro R-8A	# H	# I+	# J+

Plan on an approximately 3 mph spreader speed to obtain best coverage. Know the exact square footage before application. Incorrect application will result in poor weed control.

It is important to recognize that this product can be used successfully on the many ground cover plants as here listed, because certain herbicides are not advised.

For a Wide Variety of listed Woody *Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, Trees, Landscape Plantings and for Container and Field Grown Nursery Plants.

*** For use only on these plants that will not bear edible fruit within one year after application.**

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS and GROUND COVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abutilon	<i>Abutilon pictum</i>
Acacia	<i>Acacia spp.</i>
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus africanis</i>
Allamanda, Common	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris spp.</i>
Aralia	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja spp.</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Bamboo, Feathery	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>
Banyan, Weeping	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis spp.</i>
Beefsteak Plant	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Beech, European	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Bugleflower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Callistemon	<i>Callistemon lanceolata</i>
Camellia, Common, Jap	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Carissa	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cistus	<i>Costis purpureus</i>
Citrus, Ornamental*	
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradise</i>
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia Bears</i>
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulate</i>
Tangelo	<i>Citrus XTangelo minncola</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulate var. tangerine</i>
Temple	<i>Citrus Xnobilis Temple</i>
Cuban Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>
Valencia	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>

Washington Navel	<i>Citrus sineasis</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangentica</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster, spp.</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus, spp.</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum, spp.</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressus, spp.</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis icylandil</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia, spp.</i>
Daphne, Fragrant	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzis gracilis</i>
Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia, spp.</i>
Dogwood, Common	<i>Comus florida</i>
Dogwood, Redosier	<i>Comus stolonifera</i>
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Comus kousa</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesil</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus, spp.</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia, spp.</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus, spp.</i>
Euryops, Gray Leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus klautshavicus</i>
Euonymus, Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus forfunei</i>
Falsecypress, Hinokl	<i>Chaemeacyparis obtuse</i>
Falsecypress, Japanese	<i>Chaemeacyparis pisifera</i>
Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jazminoides</i>
Gazania Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora I cucoleana</i>
Ginko	<i>Ginko Biloba</i>
Gladioias	<i>Gladiolus, spp.</i>
Golden Raintree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Heath, Spring	<i>Erica cornea</i>
Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus, spp.</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera, spp.</i>
Holly	<i>Hex, spp.</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>
Ilima	<i>Sida fallax</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jasmine, Orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesyni</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jazminoides</i>
Jasmine, Showy	<i>Jasminum floridum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperis, spp.</i>
Justica	<i>Justica brandegeana</i>
Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Lantana, Trailing	<i>Lantana montividenis</i>
Lapalapa	<i>Cheirodendron, spp.</i>
Larch, European	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Laurel, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Leopards – Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>

Leucothoe, Drooping	<i>Leucothoe fontanesia (catesbaei)</i>
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa, spp.</i>
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordale</i>
Loquat*	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia, spp.</i>
Mahonia, Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Maple	<i>Acer, spp.</i>
Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Mexican Orange	<i>Choisya temata</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>
Money Tree	<i>Pieomale marginate</i>
Murraea	<i>Murraea exotica</i>
Murraea	<i>Murraea panicuiata</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestics</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus, spp.</i>
Ochana	<i>Ochana serrulata</i>
Ohai	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Oleander	<i>Erium oleander</i>
Orthospiphon	<i>Orthiosiphon stamineus</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Palm, Bamboo	<i>Rhapi excelsa</i>
Palm, Fishtail	<i>Caryota, spp.</i>
Palm, Licuala	<i>Licualo Thunb., spp.</i>
Palm, Macarthur	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurl</i>
Palm, Mabnee	<i>Euterpe, spp.</i>
Palm, Manila	<i>Veltchia merilli</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Callinia elegans</i>
Palm, Rattan	<i>Daemonorops, spp.</i>
Palm, Scaling Wax	<i>Cytrostachuys lakka</i>
Palm, Sugar	<i>Arengae sacchanifera</i>
Paperbark Tree	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>
Peony	<i>Peonia, spp.</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Photinia, Frasiere	<i>Photinis frasieri</i>
Polnclana	<i>Dolonix regea</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus spp.</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
Podocarpus, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Pomegranite	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus spp.</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruitcosa</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum, spp.</i>
Protea species	<i>Banksis menresil</i>
	<i>Leucodendron discolor</i>
	<i>Leucospermum</i>
	<i>Cordifolium</i>
	<i>Protea exinta</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Raphiolepis	<i>Raphiolepis umbeltata</i>
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequota glyptostroboides</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>

Rose, spp.	<i>Rose, spp.</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sergentii</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum album</i>
Serviceberry, Saskatoon*	<i>Ameiancheir ainifolia</i>
Spruce	<i>Picae, spp.</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium, spp.</i>
St. Johnswort, Golden	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
St. Johnswort, Goldencup	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Syzygium	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruiticosum</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum, spp.</i>
Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Witchhazel, common	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Woadwaxen, common	<i>Genista tinctor</i>
Wooly Thyme	<i>Thymus pseudolanuginosis</i>
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestu</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus, spp.</i>

WHERE, HOW MUCH, AND WHEN TO USE AROUND ORNAMENTALS

Can be applied anytime of the year prior to weed seed germination to both newly transplanted and established actively growing or dormant ornamental plants where both weed control and fertilization is desired. Rainfall or overhead irrigation will improve weed control activity. Do not mix into soil. Disturbing or cultivating the soil after treatment may reduce weed control. Do not apply granules to wet foliage or under conditions in which granules will collect on leaves. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application.

Precaution: Application in greenhouses will likely result in plant injury. Do not use. Use the higher application rates for areas that have a history of heavy weed pressure.

Note: For best weed control around ornamentals first remove any existing weed growth and if possible rake, cultivate and smooth the soil surface by breaking-up clumps. Broadcast the granules evenly over the prepared soil by applying 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. active ingredient per acre, equal to 200 to 300 lbs. of this product/acre or 4.6 to 6.9 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassia actinophylla</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus aflantica</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystesia gangentica</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Comus florida</i>
Elm	<i>Utmus, spp.</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia Intermedia</i>
Gazanla, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
Holly	<i>Liex, spp.</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>
Juniper	<i>Juriperus, spp.</i>
Leopards-Bane	<i>Doronicum cardsium</i>

Metallic plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Oak1033	<i>Quercus, spp.</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus, spp.</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus, spp.</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum, spp.</i>
Protea Species	<i>Banksia menlesll</i>
	<i>Leucadendron discolor</i>
	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>
	<i>Protea exinia</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron, spp.</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea, spp.</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruitcosum</i>
Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus, spp.</i>

FOREST NURSERY PLANTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus, leada</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus, Strobus</i>
Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus, Canbaea</i>

SENSITIVE PLANTS

Under certain growing conditions, the plant varieties listed below may be sensitive to this product. Growers should evaluate usage on a small scale prior to large scale applications.

PLANT SPECIES	VARIETIES
Andromeda (<i>Pieris japonica</i>)	Snowdrift, Temple Bell
Azalea	Pink Champagne, Hershey, (<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>) Leuchienfuer, Memoire John Hearrens, Hino Crimson, Everest, Girard
Cotoneaster	Eichholz, Himalayan, Sasagnta (<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>)
Crape Myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemis indica</i>)	Petite Red Imperial and Seminole Bush
Heath, Spring (<i>Erica cameo</i>)	Mediterranean Pink
Hemlock, Canada (<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>)	Pendula
Hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>)	Red Heart
Rhododendron	<i>Daphnoides, Nova Zembia, (Rhododendron spp),</i> <i>Catawba Album</i>
Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>)	<i>Pumlla</i>
Spruce, White	Densata
Viburnum (<i>Viburnum spp</i>)	Davidii

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in its original bag, in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. In case of a spill, sweep up, and use according to directions or dispose of as follows. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, 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 DISPOSAL: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Offer for recycling, if available. Dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke

WARRANTY STATEMENT

Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties, and Limitation of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the unopened container at once. By using this product, user and buyer accept 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. 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 Southern States Cooperative, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, there are no warranties express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, which extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Southern States Cooperative, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein.

Southern States Cooperative, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental, or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price, or at Southern States Cooperative, Inc. option, the replacement of the product.

[Lot no. to be added at production.]

GUARANTEED FERTILIZER ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N).....	variable%
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.....	variable%
Water Soluble Nitrogen.....	variable%
(and/or Urea Nitrogen)	
Water Insoluble Nitrogen.....	variable%
Available Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅).....	variable%
Soluble Potash (K ₂ O).....	variable%
Derived from XXX.	
Chlorine not more than	variable%

[OPTIONAL STATE-SPECIFIC LANGUAGE FOR TURF FERTILIZER USE RESTRICTIONS:]

Do not apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rain is expected. Apply this product only to the turf, and sweep any product that lands in the driveway, sidewalk, or street, back onto the turf. Check with your local Cooperative Extension Agency to obtain specific information on local turf best management practices. Check with your county or city government to determine if there are local regulations for fertilizer use.

[In Florida, for application to golf courses or athletic fields, follow application rates as recommended in the documents entitled (a) University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences SL191 "Recommendations for N, P, K and Mg for Golf Course and Athletic Field Fertilization Based on Mehlich III Extractant", revision: October 2013; copies of which may be obtained from the Soil and Water Science Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; (b) "Best Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses", published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, dated September 2012; copies of which may be obtained from Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station 3570, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400; and (c) "Florida Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries", published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Revised December 2008, 2nd Printing 2010; copies of which may be obtained from Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station 3570, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400.]

If fertilizer formula contains P and is sold into MD or VA – the applicable following text may be featured:

MD: This fertilizer contains phosphorus and may not be used on turf in the state of Maryland except when 1) providing nutrients to specific soils and target vegetation as determined to be necessary in accordance with a soil test that was conducted by a laboratory identified under §8-803.7 of the Agriculture Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, performed no more than 3 years before the application; 2) establishing vegetation for the first time,

EPA Reg. No. 7138-22
Oct. 19, 2023 – Revised

EPA Est. No. _____
Page 13 of 14 pages

Southern States Cooperative, Inc.
P.O. Box 26234 Richmond, VA 23260

such as after land disturbance, provided the application is conducted in accordance with the recommended application rates established by the State; or 3) reestablishing or repairing a turf area.

MD: (IF PHOS >5% & not a "starter"): front panel, 3/4 inch font: NOT FOR USE ON ESTABLISHED LAWNS OR GRASS IN MD

VA: In Virginia this lawn/turf fertilizer contains phosphorous and is only for nonagricultural use on (i) turf during its first growing season, (ii) on turf areas being repaired or renovated, and (iii) on turf where a soil test performed within the last 3 years indicates a phosphorous deficiency. This fertilizer is not for the routine maintenance of turf.]

If fertilizer formula contains N – the following text may be featured when distributed into states with applicable nitrogen application rate restrictions:

In (insert state), do not exceed [insert number ≥ 4.6 and < 9.2] lbs. of product per 1,000 sq. ft. per application. Do not exceed [##] applications per year.

[Optional Fertilizer Claim – as applicable to fertilizer blend in formulation:
with NutriSphere®-N (and) AVAIL® (brand maleic-itaconic co-polymers)

*NutriSphere® and AVAIL® are registered trademarks of Specialty Fertilizer Products, LLC.]