

7969-58

2/25/2010

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Charles T. Levey
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FEB 25 2010

Subject: Label Amendment (signal word, precautionary statement in response to new primary dermal irritation study)
Poast Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 7969-58
Application Dated August 19, 2009

Dear Mr. Kleppe:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable, provided you make the following changes:

Commercial Use Label

1. Due to the acute toxicity, child-resistant packaging (CRP) is required for this product.
2. Due to the importance of resistance management to a long-term pest-management strategy, it is suggested that resistance management grouping symbols and statements be included on the labeling as described in PR Notice 2001-5.
3. The First Aid "If inhaled" statement is optional for this product and may be removed.
4. Change the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals statement to read as follows:

"WARNING Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing."
5. Change the Environmental Hazards phrase to read "equipment washwaters **or rinsate**."
6. On page 4, change the heading from "General Information" to "Product Information".
7. On page 4, remove the heading "General Information" under "Aerial and Ground Application".

8. On page 5, change the sentence to read “Where states have more stringent regulations, they **must** be observed.”
9. On page 5 under Application Height, change the sentence to read “Applications **must** not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants...”
10. On page 5 under Temperature Inversions, change the sentence to read “Applications **must** not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high.”
11. On page 7, change the heading from “General Tank Mixing Information” to “Tank Mixing Information”.
12. On page 13, change the heading from “General Restrictions and Limitations for All Crops” to “Restrictions and Limitations for All Crops”.
13. On page 13, change the phrase in the fourth bullet to read “unless otherwise **specified**”.
14. The supplemental labels “For Use in Rapeseed Subgroup, Except Borage and Flax” and “For Use in Borage, Buckwheat, Dill, Okra, and Root Vegetables” must be incorporated into the main labeling **within thirty (30) days** from the date of this letter.

Residential/Consumer Use Label

15. Due to the acute toxicity, child-resistant packaging (CRP) is required for this product.
16. Change the text on the front panel to read “**Intended for residential**/homeowner use on and around:”
17. The First Aid “If inhaled” statement is optional for this product and may be removed.
18. Change the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals statement to read as follows:

“WARNING Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, protective eyewear, shoes, and socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.”
19. The PPE, the User Safety Requirements, and the User Safety Recommendations box may be removed since they are not required for consumer use products.

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20. Change the Environmental Hazards section to read as follows:

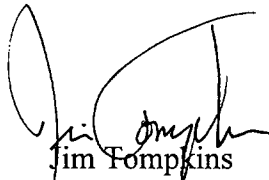
“This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.”

21. The supplemental labels “For Use in Rapeseed Subgroup, Except Borage and Flax” and “For Use in Borage, Buckwheat, Dill, Okra, and Root Vegetables” must be incorporated into the main labeling **within thirty (30) days** from the date of this letter, if applicable for residential/consumer use.

A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label supercedes all previously accepted labels. You must submit three (3) copies of revised labeling incorporating the above comments and aforementioned supplemental labels within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter for review.

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.

Sincerely,


Jim Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • DO NOT give any liquid to the person. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	
<p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.</p>	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. **DO NOT** get into eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category G** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton ≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. 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 Statement

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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.
- 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

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. 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 washwaters.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

COMBUSTIBLE. DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

Directions For Use

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.

Unless otherwise stated in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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 interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame. Avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake

(capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake

(capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Wear the personal protective equipment specified on this label. Recover the material for reuse according to label whenever possible. Cover the liquid with an absorbent material (such as pet litter). Sweep up and place in an appropriate container for disposal. Remove and wash clothing and personal protective equipment prior to reuse. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

General Information

Poast® herbicide is a selective broad-spectrum postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. **Poast** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Essentially, all grass crops, such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses, such as turf (except creeping red, chewings, and hard fescue) are susceptible to **Poast**.

Mode of Action

Poast rapidly enters the target weed through its foliage and translocates throughout the plant. The effects range from slowing or stopping growth (generally within 2 days), to foliage reddening and leaf tip burn. Subsequently, foliage burnback may occur. These symptoms will generally be observed within 3 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Crop Tolerance

All labeled crops are tolerant to **Poast** at all stages of growth.

Herbicide Resistance

Repeated use of **Poast** (or similar postemergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes with resistance to these products. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. Consult your local representative or agricultural advisor for assistance.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Poast**. Cultivating 7 days or later after treatment may help provide season-long control.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

Application Instructions

Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1**, **Table 2** and **Table 3**, unless instructed differently in **Crop-specific Information** section. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **Poast** early, when weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and may prevent adequate control.

Apply **Poast** to the foliage of grasses uniformly and completely because large leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. **DO NOT** spray to the point of runoff.

Spray Drift Management

Aerial and Ground Application General Information

Make aerial or ground application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition. Apply only when wind speed is less than or equal to 10 mph. For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured to the application site on the upwind side immediately prior to application. **DO NOT** make aerial or ground application into areas of temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing distance above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. When permissible by local regulations, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements **DO NOT** apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind; Temperature and Humidity; and Temperature Inversions**).

Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the airstream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. For ground boom and aerial applications, use medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Controlling droplet size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above ground or crop canopy.

DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when windspeed is greater than 10 mph.

Water Volume

Use 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution. In the West and in the High and Rolling Plains Region (see regional descriptions in **Table 1**), **DO NOT** use less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Spray Pressure

Use 40 to 60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and weed foliage are dense, use a maximum of 20 gallons of water and 60 psi.

Application Equipment

Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. **DO NOT** use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles because erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. When tall weeds such as volunteer corn are to be controlled, the boom should be high enough to cover the entire plant. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height. When a crop such as cotton is 24 inches or taller and the grasses are below the crop canopy, use drop nozzles to ensure good coverage of the grass species.

DO NOT use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Ground Application (Banding)

Poast® herbicide may be applied by banding to control annual grasses. **DO NOT** make band applications to control perennial grasses.

Follow **Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When applying **Poast** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

Spot or Small Area Application

DO NOT make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments. When using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spray equipment with hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1% to 1.5% solution of **Poast** in water unless otherwise specified under specific crops. Use a concentration of 0.5% for **Sundance® HC spray adjuvant**, or 1% for oil concentrate. Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of **Poast** and the amount of **Sundance HC** or oil concentrate in water according to **Table 5** and **Table 6**.

Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses

If **Poast** cannot be applied at the listed time, larger annual grasses may be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of **Poast** (see **Table 3**). **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate per acre, per season for specific crops (see **Table 7**).

Additives

To achieve consistent weed control, always use one of the following additives: **Sundance HC**, methylated/modified seed oil (MSO), or crop oil concentrate (COC). In addition, urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), or ammonium sulfate (AMS) are recommended for use on alfalfa, beans, cotton, flax, peanuts, peas, potatoes, soybeans, **Poast Protected®** field corn, **Poast Protected** sweet corn, sugar beets, and sunflowers to enhance activity on certain grass species. See **Table 4. Additive Rates Per Acre** for more information. However, when used in many vegetable crops under the following conditions, **Poast** plus adjuvants should be used with caution due to potential crop leaf injury: when the temperature exceeds 90° F and the relative humidity is 60% or greater, or anytime the temperature exceeds 100° F regardless of the humidity.

Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use. UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

Consult a BASF representative or local agricultural authority for more information on the use of additives.

Sundance HC, Crop Oil Concentrate, or Methylated Seed Oils

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- Non-phytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For more information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**. For most crops, **Sundance® HC spray adjuvant** may be substituted for crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil; however, for some crops and tank mixes, **Sundance HC** and **MSO** are not recommended. See **Crop-specific Information** section for more information.

Nitrogen Source

- **Urea Ammonium Nitrate** - Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be used in addition to **Sundance HC** or crop oil concentrate to improve weed control. **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium Sulfate** - AMS per acre may be substituted for UAN. When liquid AMS is used, 3.0 quarts of 8-8-0 analysis may be substituted for 2.5 pounds of dry AMS. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. If AMS is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly while agitating. Adding the mix too quickly may clog outlet lines. The AMS must be completely dissolved before adding any other products. BASF does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes.

UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

General Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products, listed with associated common names, may be tank mixed with **Poast® herbicide** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- atrazine
- **Basagran®**/bentazon
- **Betamix®**/desmedipham + phenmedipham
- **Betanex®**/desmedipham
- **Blazer®**/acifluorfen
- **Bronate®**/bromoxynil + MCPA
- **Buctril®**/bromoxynil
- **Clarity®**/dicamba
- **Classic®**/chlorimuron
- **Cobra®**/lactofen
- **Dual® Magnum**/metolachlor
- **FirstRate®**/cloransulam-methyl
- **Flexstar®**/fomesafen
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup®**)
- **Harness®**/acetochlor
- **Liberty®**/glufosinate
- **Marksman®**/atrazine + dicamba
- MCPA
- metribuzin
- **Outlook®**/dimethenamid-P
- **Pursuit®**/imazethapyr
- **Raptor®**/imazamox
- **Reflex®**/fomesafen
- **Resource®**/flumiclorac
- **Sencor® DF**/metribuzin
- **Staple®**/pyrithiobac
- **Stellar®**/flumiclorac + lactofen
- **Stinger®**/clopyralid
- **Storm®**/bentazon + acifluorfen
- **Surpass®**/acetochlor
- **Touchdown®**/sulfosate
- **UpBeet®**/triflusalufuron
- 2,4-D amine
- 2,4-DB
- 2,4-D (LVE)

See **Crop-specific Information** section for more details. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Separate applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Poast** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF recommended tank mixes.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of listed label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

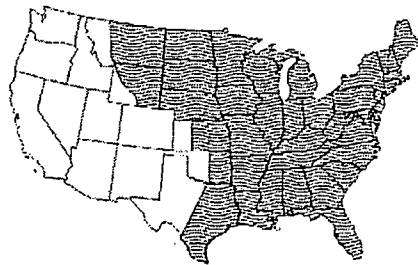

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water.
2. **Agitation** - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as **Poast® herbicide** or oil concentrate when applicable) - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable) - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water** - Maintain constant agitation during application.

Table 1. Standard Application Rate and Timing for Annual Grass

All application rate and timing directions are based on growing region. Refer to the following maps and descriptions to ensure application accuracy. Follow the **Application Rate and Timing** tables for your region only. Refer to **Table 7** for the maximum allowable use rates for specific crop and use sites.

Annual Grass	Midwest, South, and Northeast		West, High and Rolling Plains	
				
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate/Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate/Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1.00	8	1.5
Crabgrass, large ¹	6	1.00	4	1.5
Crabgrass, smooth ¹	6	1.00	4	1.5
Cupgrass, Southwestern	—	—	8	1.5
Cupgrass, woolly	8	1.00	—	—
Fescue, tall (seedling)	6	1.50	—	—
Foxtail, giant	8	1.00	8	1.5
Foxtail, green	8	1.00	8	1.5
Foxtail, yellow	8	1.00	8	1.5
Goosegrass	6	1.00	4	1.5
Itchgrass	4	2.00	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1.00	8	1.5
Junglerice	8	1.00	8	1.5
Lovegrass	6	1.50	—	—
Millet, wild proso	10	0.50	10	1.0
Oats, tame	6	1.50	—	—
Oats, wild ¹	4	1.00	4	1.5
Orchardgrass (seedling)	6	1.50	—	—
Panicum, browntop	8	1.00	8	1.5
Panicum, fall	8	1.00	8	1.5
Panicum, Texas	8	1.00	8	1.5
Red Rice ¹	4	2.00	—	—
Ryegrass, annual	8	1.00	8	1.5
Sandbur, field	3	1.25	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane ¹	18	1.00	18	1.5
Signalgrass, broadleaf	8	1.00	8	1.5
Sprangletop, red ³	8	1.00	8	1.5
Stinkgrass	6	1.50	—	—
Volunteer ^{2,4} barley ¹	4	1.50	4	2.0
Volunteer ^{2,4} corn ¹	20	1.00	12	1.5
Volunteer ^{2,4} oats ¹	4	1.50	4	2.0
Volunteer ^{2,4} rye ¹	4	1.50	4	2.0
Volunteer ^{2,4} wheat ¹	4	1.50	4	2.0
Witchgrass ¹	8	1.00	8	1.5

¹ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species.

² Apply **Poast® herbicide** before tillering.

³ **DO NOT** apply **Poast** on red sprangletop in California, Arizona, or western New Mexico.

⁴ In the West Region, volunteer cereals that emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled because of unfavorable conditions at application time.

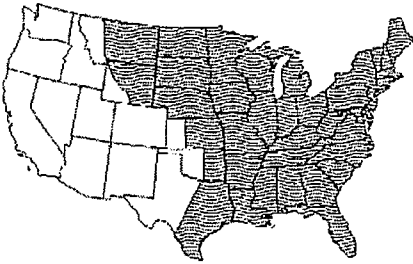

Regional Descriptions

West, High and Rolling Plains. An area of the western United States, including western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, west of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainesville, Texas, and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border, west along border to Highway 83 and north to the Kansas-Nebraska border, west to Colorado, all of Colorado to the Continental Divide, west of the Continental Divide north to the US-Canada border.

Midwest, South, and Northeast. All other regions not listed in **West, High and Rolling Plains**.

Table 2. Standard Application Rate and Timing for Perennial Grass¹

All application rate and timing directions are based on growing region. Refer to the **Regional Descriptions** and the following maps to ensure application accuracy. Follow the **Application Rate and Timing** tables for your region only. Refer to **Table 7** for the maximum allowable use rates for specific crop and use sites.

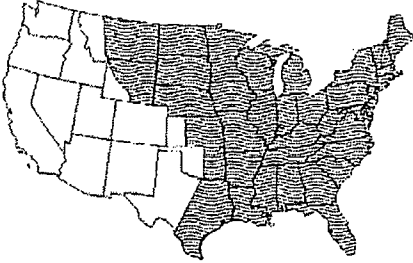
Perennial Grass	Midwest, South, and Northeast		West, High and Rolling Plains	
				
Standard Initial Application	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate/Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate/Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6 stolon	1.50	6 stolon	2.0 ² to 2.5
Guineagrass	8	2.50	—	—
Johnsongrass (rhizome)	25	1.50	10	1.5 ² to 2.5
Johnsongrass (no-till)	20	1.50	—	—
Muhly, wirestem	6	1.25	—	—
Quackgrass ¹	8	1.50	8	2.5
Ryegrass, perennial	8	1.50	8	1.5
Torpedograss	8	2.50	—	—
Sequential Application	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate/Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate/Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	4 stolon	1.00	4 stolon	1.5 ²
Guineagrass	8	2.50	—	—
Johnsongrass (rhizome)	12	1.00	8	1.0 ² to 1.5
Johnsongrass (no-till)	12	1.00	—	—
Muhly, wirestem	6	1.25	—	—
Quackgrass ¹	8	1.00	8	1.5
Ryegrass, perennial	8	1.50	8	1.5
Torpedograss	8	2.50	—	—

¹ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species. Cultivate 7 to 14 days after an initial or sequential application to aid control.

² Use 2.5 pints per acre for the following forage crops: alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin.

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Table 3. Special Application Rate and Timing for Midwest, South and Northeast

Annual Grass				
	Special Early Maximum Height (inches)	Early Rate/Acre (pints)	Rescue Maximum Height (inches)	Rescue Rate/Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	0.75 ¹	12	1.5
Crabgrass, large ³	—	—	8	1.5
Crabgrass, smooth ³	—	—	8	1.5
Foxtail, giant ²	4	0.75	16	1.5
Foxtail, green ²	4	0.75	16	1.5
Foxtail, yellow ²	—	—	16	1.5
Goosegrass	3	0.75	8	1.5
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	16	1.5
Millet, wild proso	10	0.50	24	1.0
Panicum, fall	4	0.75	12	1.5
Panicum, Texas	4	0.75	12	1.0
Signalgrass, broadleaf	4	0.75	12	1.5
Volunteer corn ³	12	0.75	—	—

¹ In the following states use 1.0 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.

² For flax, use 0.5 pint per acre when foxtail is less than 1.5-inches high. When using the special early rate, the foxtail species should not have started to tiller.

³ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species.

Table 4. Additive Rate/Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Aerial Application
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Sundance® HC spray adjuvant	1.0 pint	1.0 pint
Crop oil concentrate	2.0 pints	2.0 pints
Methylated seed oils/MSO	1.5 pints	1.5 pints
UAN solution	4.0 to 8.0 pints	4.0 to 8.0 pints

Table 5. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume (gallons)	Amount of Product to be Added			
	Poast® herbicide (1.0%)	or Poast (1.5%)	Oil Concentrate (1.0%)	or Sundance HC (0.5%)
1	1.3 fl ozs	1.9 fl ozs	1.3 fl ozs	0.6 fl oz
3	3.8 fl ozs	5.8 fl ozs	3.8 fl ozs	1.9 fl ozs
5	6.4 fl ozs	9.6 fl ozs	6.4 fl ozs	3.2 fl ozs
25	2.0 pints	3.0 pints	2.0 pints	1.0 pint
50	4.0 pints	6.0 pints	4.0 pints	2.0 pints
100	8.0 pints	12.0 pints	8.0 pints	4.0 pints

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

Table 6. Spot Treatment Application Rate

Grass ¹	Concentration in Spray Solution ²		
	Poast (%)	COC/MSO (%)	or Sundance HC (%)
Annual grass up to 6-inches high	1.0	1.0	0.5
Annual grass up to 12-inches high	1.5	1.0	0.5
Perennial grass³	1.5	1.0	1.0

¹ See Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 for the complete list of grass controlled.
² Refer to Table 5. Spot Treatment Dilution for preparing the desired solution volume.
³ Repeat application as needed.

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General Restrictions and Limitations for All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate** - See **Table 7** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)** - See **Table 7** for crop-specific preharvest intervals.
- **Restricted-entry interval (REI) - 12 hours**
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Poast® herbicide** label.
- **Stress - DO NOT** apply to grasses or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures because unsatisfactory control may result. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application to ensure active weed growth.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops that show **injury** (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **DO NOT** apply as a **preplant** or **preemergence treatment** before planting grass crops, such as corn, millet, or sorghum, unless otherwise specified on supplemental labeling.
- **DO NOT** use UAN or AMS in California.
- **DO NOT** use **selective application equipment** such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.
- **Rainfast period - Poast** is rainfast **1 hour** after application.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.
- **DO NOT** plant other crops to be harvested for 30 days after application unless **Poast** is registered for use on that crop.

Table 7. Poast® herbicide Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (pts)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Season (pts)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin ¹	14 days before cutting for (dry) hay	2.5	6.5	Yes	Yes
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin ¹ (undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2.5	6.5	Yes	Yes
Apricot	25 days	2.5	5.0	n/a	No
Artichoke, globe	7 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Asparagus	1 day	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Avocado (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	2.5	7.5	n/a	No
Beans ¹ , dry	30 days	2.5	4.0	Yes	Yes
Beans ¹ , succulent	15 days	2.5	4.0	Yes	Yes
Beet (garden)	60 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Blueberry ¹	30 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Brassica ¹ including: Broccoli (including Chinese and raab), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage (Bok choy, Chinese mustard, Napa), Cauliflower, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard greens, Rape greens	30 days ¹	1.5	3.0	No	Yes
Bulb Vegetables including: Garlic, Leek, Onion (dry bulb and green), Shallot	30 days	1.5	4.5	No	Yes
Caneberries ¹ including: All varieties and/or hybrids of Blackberry, Raspberry (red, black), Loganberry, Youngberry	45 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Canola/Crambe/Rapeseed ¹	60 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Carrot	30 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Cherries (sweet and sour)	25 days	2.5	5.0	n/a	No
Citrus ¹	15 days	2.5	10.0	No	No
Clover	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2.5	6.5	Yes	Yes
Clover hay	20 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (dry) hay	2.5	6.5	Yes	Yes
Corn (Poast Protected ® field corn) ¹	60 days (grain or fodder) 45 days (forage and silage)	1.5	3.0	Yes	Yes
Corn (Poast Protected sweet corn) ¹	45 days (grain or fodder) 30 days (fresh sweet corn or forage and silage)	1.5	3.0	Yes	Yes
Cotton ¹	40 days	2.5	7.5	No	Yes

Table 7. Poast® herbicide Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations (continued)

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (pts)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Season (pts)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Cranberry ¹	60 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Cucurbits ¹ including: Cantaloupes (all), Cucumber, Gherkin, Honeydew melon, Muskmelon (all), Pumpkin, Squash (all), Watermelon	14 days ¹	1.5	3.0	No	Yes
Date (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	2.5	7.5	n/a	No
Deciduous trees, Non-food crop areas, Fallow land ¹	n/a	2.5	n/a	No	No
Fescue, tall ¹	n/a	2.5	n/a	No	Yes
Fig (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	2.5	7.5	n/a	No
Flax ¹	75 days	1.5	4.0	Yes	Yes
Fruiting Vegetables ¹ including: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Peppers (all) ¹ , Tomatillo, Tomato ¹	20 days ¹	1.5	4.5	No	Yes
Grape ¹	50 days	2.5	5.0	No	No
Head and Petiole Type Vegetables ¹ Cardoon, Celery ¹ , Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (head), Radicchio, Rhubarb ¹ , Swiss chard	30 days ¹	1.5	3.0	No	Yes
Horseradish ¹	60 days	2.5	5.0	No	No
Leafy Vegetables Amaranth, Arugula, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible, garland), Cilantro, Corn salad, Cress (garden, upland), Dandelion, Dock, Endive (escarole), Lettuce (leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden, winter), Spinach (including New Zealand and vine)	15 days	1.5	3.0	No	Yes
Lentil ¹	50 days	2.5	4.0	No	Yes
Lingonberry, Salal, Juneberry	45 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Mint ¹	20 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Nectarine	25 days	2.5	5.0	n/a	No
Olives (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	2.5	7.5	n/a	No
Orchard floor middles ¹	n/a	0.5	0.5	n/a	No
Peach	25 days	2.5	5.0	n/a	No
Peanut ¹	40 days	1.5	2.5	No	Yes
Peas, dry	30 days	2.5	4.0	Yes	Yes
Peas, succulent	15 days	2.5	4.0	Yes	Yes
Pistachio ¹	15 days	2.5	10.0	n/a	No
Plum (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	2.5	7.5	n/a	No

Table 7. Poast® herbicide Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations (continued)

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (pts)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Season (pts)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Pome Fruits ¹ including: Apples, Crabapples, Pears, Quince	14 days	2.5	7.5	No	No
Pomegranate (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	2.5	7.5	n/a	Yes
Potatoes ¹ , field	30 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Potatoes ¹ , sweet (East US)	30 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Potatoes ¹ , sweet (West US)	60 days	1.5	5.0	No	Yes
Prune (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	2.5	7.5	n/a	No
Safflower	30 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes
Set Aside Conservation Land ¹	n/a	2.5	7.5	n/a	Yes
Soybean ¹	75 days	2.5 ^a	5.0	Only seed and hay	Yes
Strawberry ¹	7 days	2.5	2.5	No	Yes
Sugar beet ¹	60 days	2.5	5.0	Yes	Yes
Sunflower ¹	70 days	2.5	2.5	No	Yes
Tobacco ¹	42 days	1.5	4.0	No	Yes
Tree nuts ¹	15 days	2.5	10.0	No	No
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese, Jerusalem), Canna (edible), Cassava (bitter, sweet), Chayote root, Chufa, Dasheen (taro), Ginger, Leren, Potato ¹ , Tanier, Turmeric, Yam bean, Yam (true)	30 days	2.5	5.0	No	Yes

¹ See **Crop-specific Information** section for more details concerning use restrictions and PHI exceptions.

^a In California, the maximum rate per acre per application is 2.0 pts.

n/a = not applicable

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Crop-specific Information

Crops Grown For Seed

Use **Poast® herbicide** on all crops on this label when they are grown for seed production. Use the **Poast** rates given for each food crop listed in other sections on this label. Slight modifications in application methods may be required for certain seed crops due to crop canopy or different cultural methods from the corresponding food crop.

Field Crops

Always add 1.0 pint of **Sundance® HC spray adjuvant** or 2 pints oil concentrate per acre. Add 4.0 to 8.0 pints UAN or 2.5 pounds AMS to control crabgrass, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals.

UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

Beans, Dry

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with **Basagran® herbicide**.

Canola/Crambe/Rapeseed

Not registered in California.

Processed meal may be fed.

Corn, Field

Only Poast Protected® field corn hybrids are tolerant to Poast applications. Severe crop injury will occur to corn hybrids not designated as Poast Protected corn.

Not for use in California.

Over-the-top applications of **Poast** in **Poast Protected** field corn may be made until the onset of pollen shed provided the appropriate preharvest intervals are met.

DO NOT apply **Poast** after pollination occurs.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- atrazine
- **Basagran**
- **Harness® herbicide**
- **Surpass® herbicide**
- 2,4-D (LVE)

Corn, Sweet

Only Poast Protected sweet corn hybrids are tolerant to Poast applications. Severe crop injury will occur to sweet corn hybrids not labeled as Poast Protected sweet corn.

Applications of **Poast** in **Poast Protected** sweet corn may be made until the onset of pollen shed. **DO NOT** apply **Poast** after pollination occurs. A second application of **Poast** in **Poast Protected** sweet corn may be made 10 days or later following the first application.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- atrazine
- **Basagran**
- **Outlook® herbicide**

Cotton

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides (including herbicides registered for use in cotton tolerant to glyphosate and bromoxynil):

- **Buctril® herbicide**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup® herbicide**)
- **Staple® herbicide**

For best grass control, apply **Poast** 3 days prior to **Staple**.

Flax

Not registered in California.

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Bronate® herbicide**
- **Buctril**
- MCPA

Buctril, MCPA or **Bronate herbicides** applied with **Poast** may cause leaf burn, retarded growth, and delayed maturity of the crop.

Tank Mixing Restrictions (partial list)

DO NOT delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in the correct stage for treatment.

DO NOT add AMS or UAN solution to a tank mix of **Poast + Buctril** or MCPA or **Bronate**.

Lentil

Not registered in California.

Mint

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Basagran**
- **Buctril**

Peanut

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Basagran**
- **Blazer® herbicide**
- **Storm® herbicide**
- 2,4-DB

Soybean

In California, the maximum rate per acre per application is 2.0 pints.

Only processed meal from seed or hay may be fed to animals.

Poast® herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides (including uses in **Roundup Ready**® herbicide and **Liberty**® herbicide varieties):

- **Basagran**® herbicide
- **Blazer**® herbicide
- **Classic**® herbicide
- **Cobra**® herbicide
- **FirstRate**® herbicide
- **Flexstar**® herbicide
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**®)
- **Liberty**
- **Pursuit**® herbicide
- **Raptor**® herbicide
- **Reflex**® herbicide
- **Resource**® herbicide
- **Stellar**® herbicide
- **Storm**® herbicide
- **Touchdown**® herbicide
- 2,4-D (LVE)*

* For use as preplant burndown only.

Tank Mix Restrictions

Tank mixes of **Poast** with **Basagran** + **Blazer**, or **Storm herbicides** are not for use in California.

DO NOT use MSO with any tank mix combination except with **Basagran**, **Pursuit** or **Raptor herbicides**.

Sugar Beet

Processed pulp and molasses may be fed to animals.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Betamix**® herbicide
- **Betanex**® herbicide
- **Stinger**® herbicide
- **UpBeet**® herbicide

Poast may be tank mixed with other postemergence herbicides that are registered for use on sugar beet varieties tolerant to those herbicides.

Tank Mixing Restrictions

Not for use in California.

The use of UAN solution or AMS with a **Poast** + **Betamix/Betanex** tank mix is not recommended.

DO NOT use **Poast** + **Betamix/Betanex** if grasses to be controlled include rhizome Johnsongrass, quackgrass, Bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shatter-cane, red rice, or itchgrass.

Sunflower

Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to **Poast** at all stages of growth; however, leaf speckling has been occasionally observed on sunflowers with no corresponding reduction in vigor or growth. **Poast** is not recommended for use on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed because crop safety of these lines has not been adequately established.

Processed meal and soapstock may be fed to animals.

Tobacco

Not registered in California.

First application. Make the first application to plantbed seedlings up to 4 weeks prior to transplanting to the field. Maximum application rate: 1 pint/acre.

Second application. The second application may follow up to 3 weeks after transplanting. Maximum application rate: 1.5 pints/acre.

Third application. The third application may be made up to 7 weeks after transplanting. Maximum application rate: 1.5 pints/acre.

Poast may be applied at the seedbed stage of growth.

Forage Crops

Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Clover, Sainfoin

Poast may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa and clover grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing, or for seed.

Mowing

The best control of annual grasses can be achieved by applying **Poast** before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control because much of the leaf surface may be removed, putting the grass under stress. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can overwinter after having been mowed a number of times. These grasses can form large crowns and contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is an annual grass, may require repeated applications of **Poast** for partial or complete control.

Tank Mixing in Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin Only

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with 2,4-DB.

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions

DO NOT add UAN solution or AMS to a tank mix of **Poast** + 2,4-DB.

DO NOT use **Poast** + 2,4-DB in the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, western Oklahoma, western Kansas, and eastern New Mexico.

Irrigated Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Clover, and Sainfoin

Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of **Poast® herbicide** and may be necessary to start grass weeds growing again. Generally, applications 2 to 4 days after irrigation are most effective because:

- Grasses resume active growth.
- Grasses have less chance to grow too large.
- By waiting later, the clover or alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage.

Irrigation shortly after application (2 days) can be effective, but more consistent grass control is obtained when irrigation is made before application.

Annual Grass Control

Apply **Poast** at the grass sizes and rates indicated in **Table 1** and **Table 3**. If grass has been cut, apply **Poast** after the regrowth reaches the minimum height (so there will be enough leaf area for absorption) and before it exceeds the maximum height indicated.

Apply before clover or alfalfa canopies cover the grasses and interfere with spray coverage. Also, applications after a clover or alfalfa cutting may need to be timed to follow irrigation or rainfall which will allow grasses to regrow to a treatable size.

Some annual grasses are spring-germinating and summer-germinating plants, while others are fall-germinating plants. The time they are actively growing and most susceptible to **Poast** may vary from area to area. Also, some annuals germinate over a long time and, because control of small grasses is desired, applications after each weed flush may be needed. As a general guideline, spray spring-germinating and summer-germinating grasses as early in the season as possible. The optimum application timing may occur very early in the spring after initial greenup. Spray fall-germinating weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing but before any killing frosts. Late fall applications may be less effective because of environmental changes, such as frosts or the onset of flowering.

Perennial Grass Control

Poast effectively controls or suppresses perennial grasses, such as Bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly, and perennial ryegrass (see **Table 2**). However, perennial grass growth characteristics are more difficult to control than annual grasses, especially in a perennial crop such as established alfalfa or clover. A program of repeated applications is usually necessary for best results.

The most economical way of controlling perennial grasses is to do so in the year of stand establishment before rhizomes or stolons become large and difficult to kill. Disc the field before seeding to thoroughly fragment rhizomes or stolons.

In summer and fall seedings, cool-season grasses (quackgrass, wirestem muhly, and perennial ryegrass) can

become very competitive under cool fall conditions. Fall applications of **Poast** will reduce late season grass growth and limit the ability of grasses to accumulate nutrient reserves in roots and rhizomes.

In established stands, begin applying in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves. Make additional applications on any grass regrowth in later cuttings.

Interseeded Oats

Oats interseeded with alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and sainfoin may be killed by applying **Poast**. Their removal allows the seedling crops to grow with less competition.

Make this application before the interseeded oats reach the boot stage or later to be most effective.

Fruit and Nut Crops

Blueberry

Not registered in California.

Caneberries

Aircraft use not registered in California.

Citrus

Pulp and waste may be fed to livestock.

Cranberry

Not registered in California.

Grape

Pomace and raisin waste may be fed to animals.

Pistachio

Apply **Poast** only as a directed spray to the grove floor for bearing pistachio trees.

Pome Fruits

Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals.

Strawberry

Not for aircraft application in California.

Tree Nuts

Use **Poast** for grass control and suppression in bearing or nonbearing tree nuts. Tree nuts are very tolerant to **Poast**; **Poast** may be applied over the top of small, nonbearing trees or as a directed spray on larger trees.

DO NOT apply **Poast** with another pesticide whose label cautions against use with oil adjuvants.

In almond, only almond hulls may be fed to animals.

Nonbearing Fruit and Nut Crops

For nonbearing areas, always add 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.

The nonbearing crops that **Poast® herbicide** may be applied to are:

Avocado	Plum
Date	Pomegranate
Fig	Prune
Olive	

To minimize the potential for tree injury, direct the spray away from the leaves as much as possible.

Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land, Fallow Acreage

Broadleaf Cover Crops

The growth of broadleaf cover crops such as alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, trefoil, and vetch will not be affected by **Poast**.

Grass Cover Crops

Most seeded grass crops such as bromegrass, oats, orchardgrass, ryegrass, Sudangrass, tall fescue, or timothy will be injured or killed by **Poast**. **DO NOT** use **Poast** if injury to these grass cover crops is undesirable.

Seeded grass cover crops may be injured or killed.

Restrictions and Limitations (partial list)

DO NOT harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin treated with **Poast**.

This use is applicable only for the Midwest, South, and Northeast areas or east of the Rocky Mountains (see maps in **Table 1**).

For alfalfa cover crops, **DO NOT** apply **Poast** within 7 days of grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage, or within 14 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay.

For alfalfa cover crops, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 6.5 pints of **Poast** per acre in one season.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Clarity® herbicide**
- **Marksman® herbicide**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup® herbicide**)
- 2,4-D

Interseeded Cover Crops

Poast Activity on the Cover Crop

Grass cover crops controlled or suppressed by this use include wheat, oats, and barley, or any grass crop for which **Poast** is labeled. **Poast** will selectively control grass cover crops in seedling nongrass or broadleaf field, forage, or vegetable crops without injury. In addition, **Poast** will control any annual grasses that have emerged since

planting. The slow-dying grass can provide a protective mulch for the primary crop seedlings for up to 3 weeks after applying **Poast**.

Apply **Poast** to cereals that are 3- to 4-inches high (before tillering). **DO NOT** allow cereals to exceed this height because excessive competition and lack of control may occur.

Noncrop Areas

Deciduous Trees, Nonfood Crop Areas, Fallow Land

Deciduous Trees, Nonfood Crop Areas, Fallow Land

Use **Poast** in noncrop areas including rights-of-way, roadsides and other paved areas, along fences and hedgerows, public buildings, recreation areas, industrial sites, storage yards, airports, electric transformer stations, pipeline pumping stations, sewage disposal areas, on potting and top soils, uncultivated agricultural areas, and general indoor or outdoor sites.

DO NOT apply **Poast** on red sprangletop in California, Arizona or western New Mexico.

NOTE: Due to variability within species and in application techniques, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined if **Poast** can be safely used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops and other nonfood crops under all conditions. Therefore, determine if **Poast** can be used safely before broad use. On a small test area, apply the listed rate of **Poast** on nonbearing or nonfood crop species or varieties under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse conditions should be visible within 7 days.

Fine Fescue Grown For Turf Seed

Fine fescues tolerant to **Poast** at all stages of growth are creeping red (*Festuca rubra*), chewings (*Festuca nigrescens*), and hard fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) is **NOT** tolerant to **Poast**. Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass plant.

For control of annual ryegrass, downy brome, German velvetgrass, and colonial and highland bentgrass, apply **Poast** when fine fescue is semi-dormant (generally November 1 through March 15). Application of **Poast** at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds. See directions for timing and rates in **Poast Application Rate Table for Use in Fine Fescue Grown for Turf Seed** for more specific instructions.

Restrictions and Limitations

- Apply **Poast** only to fine fescue varieties classified as creeping red, chewings, or hard fescue.
- **DO NOT** apply **Poast** to tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) because injury will occur.

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- **DO NOT** graze treated field and **DO NOT** feed treated fescue screenings or hay to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application because grass control will be unsatisfactory.
- **Poast® herbicide** does **NOT** control annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) or rattail fescue (*Festuca myuros*).
- Make no more than 2 applications of **Poast** to fine fescue grown for turf seed in one use season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Poast** to fine fescue by air.

Ground Equipment

Thorough spray coverage of foliage is essential. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre with a minimum of 40 psi at the nozzle. Increase water volume to 20 gallons per acre and increase pressure to a minimum of 60 psi if grass foliage is dense. Use standard high-pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. **DO NOT** use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. **DO NOT** use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.

Addition of Oil Concentrate

Always add a nonphytotoxic oil concentrate to the spray solution at 2 pints/acre.

Poast Application Rate Table for Use in Fine Fescue Grown for Turf Seed

Grass Species	Application Time (when fine fescue is semi-dormant) (inches)	Poast/Acre* (pts)
Annual Grass		
Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	4 to 8	1.5
Downy brome or Cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	2 to 6	2.5
Late fall applications after maximum germination occurs produce the best results.		
Perennial Grass		
German velvetgrass (<i>Holcus mollis</i>)	2 to 4	2 to 2.5
Colonial and Highland bentgrass (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	2 to 4	1.5 to 2.5
Use the higher rate of Poast on well-established grass weeds.		
* If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate and timing.		

Tall Fescue Growth Suppression

Apply **Poast** to actively growing tall fescue after it has 4 to 6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seed-heads and before conifer bud break. Applications made from July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90° F. Tall fescue must be 1-year old before the first application of **Poast**.

Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide. For optimum control, **DO NOT** mow tall fescue turf for 30 days before or 14 days after applying **Poast**.

Application Rate

Apply 1.0 to 1.25 pints **Poast** per acre. For greater fescue suppression, up to 2.5 pints **Poast** per acre can be used. Because of environmental differences at application and growth differences of tall fescue, control may exceed or fall short of that desired. Begin treating crops with **Poast** at the minimum rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

Orchard Floor Middles

Growth Management in Orchard Floor Middles

Poast and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be used in a tank mix for growth management in orchard floor middles to reduce the number of mechanical mowings needed during a season. **Poast** and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be safely applied for growth management in the following cool-season grasses and mixtures: Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue. Some degree of turf discoloration may occur. However, turf will regrow and green up as effects of the treatment wear off. Make one application per season from the following options:

- **Poast** and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be applied during the spring or summer when growth management is desired. **DO NOT** apply during bloom or within 3 days of mowing.
- Optimal timing for application is after sod greenup in the spring (before any mowing) or 3 days after the initial mowing of the season.
- A prebloom treatment is recommended because any broadleaf weeds, such as dandelions, can be controlled before they hamper fruit pollination. This treatment will provide 5 to 8 weeks of growth management depending on the sod makeup (e.g. grass species, amount of broadleaf weeds present, etc.), environmental conditions and the desired maintenance height of the middles.

See **Additives** section and **Mixing Order** for details.

Tank Mix Restrictions

Make no more than 1 application of this tank mix per growing season.

- **DO NOT** apply if rainfall or irrigation is expected within 6 hours after application because growth management effects will probably be unsatisfactory.
- **DO NOT** apply to grass sod that is less than 2 years old.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly established orchards. Trees must be at least 1-year old and in vigorous condition.
- **DO NOT** apply this tank mix within 14 days of harvest of apples and pears.
- **DO NOT** apply this tank mix within one year of harvest of nonbearing plums.
- Not registered for use in California.

Vegetable Crops

Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.

Always add oil concentrate at 2 pints per acre. However, when the temperature exceeds 90° F and the relative humidity is 60% or greater, or anytime the temperature exceeds 100° F regardless of the humidity, use **Poast® herbicide** plus adjuvants with caution because of potential leaf injury.

Brassica Vegetables

Mustard greens may be harvested 14 days after the last application. All other Brassica vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 30 days after the last application.

Curcubit Vegetables

Cantaloupe may be harvested 3 days after the last application. All other curcubit vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 14 days after the last application.

Fruiting Vegetables

Peppers may be harvested 7 days after the last application. All other fruiting vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 20 days after the last application. Tomato waste may be fed to animals.

Head and Petiole Vegetables

In Florida, celery may be harvested 14 days after the last application. All other head and petiole vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 30 days after the last application.

Horseradish

Not for use in California.

Potato and Tomato

In case of heavy infestations of quackgrass in potato, use 2.5 pints of **Poast** per acre followed by 1.5 pints per acre sequentially if needed.

Potato and tomato wastes may be fed to animals.

Tank Mixes

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides, such as metribuzin-containing products, in potato and tomato. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Refer to **General Tank Mixing Information** for further instructions.

Specific Restrictions for Tank Mixing with Metribuzin-containing Products

- This tank mix is not applicable to California.
- **DO NOT** apply this tank mix to sweet potato or yams. Apply only if there have been at least 3 successive days of sunny weather before application or crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** add UAN solution or AMS to a **Poast** + metribuzin tank mix.
- **DO NOT** use this tank mix if grasses to control include rhizome Johnsongrass, quackgrass, Bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn or cereal, shattercane, red rice, or itchgrass.
- Apply only to russet or white-skinned varieties of potato that are not early maturing.
- **DO NOT** apply this tank mix within 60 days of potato harvest.
- **DO NOT** treat transplanted tomatoes within 14 days of transplanting. Tomatoes must have recovered from transplant shock and new growth must be evident.
- **DO NOT** treat seeded tomatoes until plants have reached the 5-leaf to 6-leaf stage.

Sweet Potato

Eastern U.S. includes AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX and VA.

Western U.S. includes AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR and WA.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb grown only in IL, IN, MI, MN, and WI may be harvested up to **15 days PHI**.

Aircraft application is not registered.

Weeds Listed in this Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracillis</i>
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, giant (Pigeongrass)	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis sp.</i>
Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Muhly, wirestem	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Oats, tame	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ryegrass, annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Shattercane/Wildcane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Volunteer corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
Volunteer oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Volunteer rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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007969-00058.20090819.NVA 2009-04-025-0126
Supersedes: NVA 2008-04-025-0131

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



280246

Poast[®]

herbicide

Postemergence Grass Herbicide

For homeowner use on and around:

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Flowers | Fruits* |
| Evergreens | Vegetables* |
| Shrubs | Ornamental Groundcovers |
| Trees | Bedding Plants |

* See **Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables** for specific crops.

- Systematic selective herbicide kills weedy grasses without injuring desirable plants.
- **Controls:** Bermudagrass, crabgrass, foxtail, quackgrass, and many other weedy grasses.
- Concentrate makes 8 gallons of spray solution.

Active Ingredient:

sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one** 18.0%

Other Ingredients: 82.0%

Total: 100.0%

** Equivalent to 1.5 pounds sethoxydim per gallon
Contains petroleum distillate

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

EPA Est. No.

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.)

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • DO NOT give any liquid to the person. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	
<p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.</p>	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. **DO NOT** get into eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Re-entry Statement

DO NOT allow people or pets to come into contact with treated areas until spray has dried.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes and socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/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

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. 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 washwaters or rinsate.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

COMBUSTIBLE. DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with this 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.

READ ENTIRE LABEL FOR DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Poast® herbicide is a selective systemic grass killer to eliminate existing weedy grasses growing in and around plant beds, landscapes, and individual shrubs and trees (see **Tolerant Plants**). **Poast** can be used through a hose-end sprayer according to the directions of the sprayer used or through a tank-type sprayer.

Poast can also be used around listed fruit and vegetable areas (see **Table 2**) wherever listed weedy grasses occur. Use only tank-type sprayers.

Weedy Grasses Controlled

Poast kills most annual and hard-to-kill perennial grasses up to 1-foot high, including the following examples, in one or two applications. Younger, actively growing seedling weeds are more easily killed than older, mature, well-established grassy weeds that may require a repeat application for control. Adding oil concentrate may help control grassy weeds.

Barnyardgrass	Junglerice
Bermudagrass	Lovegrass
Broadleaf signalgrass	Orchardgrass, seedling
Crabgrass, large	Quackgrass
Crabgrass, smooth	Tall fescue seedling
Fall panicum	Texas panicum
Foxtail, giant	Shattercane/Wildcane
Foxtail, green	Wild proso millet
Foxtail, yellow	Wirestem muhly
Goosegrass	Witchgrass
Johnsongrass, seedling	Woolly cupgrass
Johnsongrass, rhizome	

NOTE: This product does not control sedge (including nutsedge or nutgrass), annual bluegrass, or broadleaf weeds. Red fescue, chewing fescue, hard fescue, and dichondra turfs are also tolerant to **Poast**.

Application Timing

Apply when grassy weeds are actively growing, not exceeding the minimum of days from application to harvest when used on vegetables and fruits. Warm sunny weather will accelerate systemic movement from leaves and stems down to the roots to give complete kill. **DO NOT** mow or cut off tops of weeds before spraying. **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application. Growth of treated grass stops soon after application. Grass turns yellow and dies within one to three weeks depending

on the grass species, stage of growth and weather conditions. Cool weather, drought and heat stress slow activity.

Table 1. Poast (concentrate) and Oil Concentrate Dilution

Water (gals)	Poast (fl ozs) or (tbsps)		Oil Concentrate* (fl ozs) or (tbsps)		Coverage (sq ft)
	1	2	1	2	
1	1	2	1	2	1,800
3	3	6	3	6	5,400
5	5	10	5	10	9,000
8	8	16	8	16	14,400

One gallon of spray will treat 1800 square feet.
* To prevent leaf burn of desirable plants, **DO NOT** use oil concentrate when comfort index (temperature °F + humidity) exceeds 150.

Hose-end Sprayer Application

Water Dilution/Premixing Not Needed

Determine the area to treat in square feet. Pour 1 fluid ounce **Poast** and 1 fluid ounce oil concentrate in the hose-end sprayer bottle for each 1800 square feet treated. Apply 1 fluid ounce per gallon. After application, wash the sprayer with a dilute soap solution and rinse according to the sprayer instructions.

Water Dilution/Premixing Needed

Some hose-end applicators recommend premixing liquid products with water before pouring into the sprayer bottle. Read the hose-end sprayer instructions for treatments at 1 fluid ounce per 1800 square feet. Clean the sprayer after use according to the sprayer instructions.

Tank Sprayer Application

Mix 1 fluid ounce **Poast** plus 1 fluid ounce oil concentrate per 1 gallon water; spray to just wet the unwanted weedy grasses. One gallon of spray will treat 1800 square feet. Wash sprayer by flushing soapy water through the sprayer; then flushing clean water through the sprayer.

IMPORTANT: For spot treating grassy weeds near lawns and around sensitive plants, a tank-type sprayer is recommended. Spray carefully to avoid spray or drift contact with desirable plants. If drift occurs, wash foliage immediately with water.

Flowers, Bedding Plants, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees and Ornamental Groundcovers

Poast may be applied over the top of desirable plants infested by weedy grasses, or as a directed spray to weedy grasses at labeled rate. **DO NOT** exceed dosage rate per gallon of spray. Most ornamental species tested have been found tolerant to **Poast** (see **Tolerant Plants** list). However, use with caution around the following plants as they may be damaged if spray contacts foliage: azaleas (var. snow), Japanese privet, potentilla, snow in summer, red oak, white oak, and ornamental grass.

Poast® herbicide may also be used on the following non-bearing food plants. **DO NOT** apply within 1 year of harvest.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| Avocados | Plums |
| Dates | Pomegranates |
| Figs | Prunes |
| Olives | |

Fruits and Vegetables (use only with tank-type sprayers)

Use **Poast** on the fruits and vegetables listed in **Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables**. **DO NOT** apply on or around any fruits and vegetables not listed on this label, especially sweet corn. Apply on and around tolerant fruits and vegetables with a tank-type sprayer only. A second application may be made to all listed fruits and vegetables except peanut and strawberry.

The quantities presented in **Table 1. Poast (concentrate) and Oil Concentrate Dilution** do not exceed the registered rates for the fruits and vegetables listed. **DO NOT** exceed the quantities presented.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
<p>Pesticide Storage Store unused product in original container only, out of reach of children and animals. NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT TO ANOTHER CONTAINER FOR STORAGE.</p>
<p>Container Disposal Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container.</p>
<p>If empty: Offer for recycling if available.</p>
<p>If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.</p>

NOTE: Buyer assumes all liability, including personal injury and property damage which may result from the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with labeling directions. If these terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables

Crop	Minimum time from last application to harvest (days)
Apple	14
Apricot	25
Artichoke (California only)	7
Asparagus	1
Beans, dry	30
Beans, green	15
Beet (garden)	60
Blackberry	45
Blueberry ¹	30
Broccoli	30
Cabbage	30
Cantaloupe	14
Carrots	30
Cauliflower	30
Celery	30
Cherries (sweet and sour)	25
Citrus	15
Crabapple	14
Cranberries ¹	60
Cucumber	14
Eggplant	20
Endive (Florida only)	15
Grape	50
Horseradish	60
Lentils ¹	50
Lettuce, head	30
Lettuce, leaf	15
Loganberry	45
Mint	20
Muskmelon	14
Nectarine	25
Onion, garlic	30
Peach	25
Peanut ²	40
Pear	14
Peas, dry	30
Peas, green	15
Pepper	20
Potato	30
Pumpkin	14
Quince	14
Raspberry	45
Spinach	15
Squash (all)	14
Strawberry ²	7
Tomato	20
Tree nuts	15
Watermelon	14

¹ Not for use in California.

² Use no more than 1 application per season. Up to 2 applications per season may be made on all other plants.

Tolerant Plants

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Trees	Trees (continued)
Acacia, knife leaf (<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>)	Crabapple, flowering (var. Dalgo, Radiant, Red splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris, Domestic) (<i>Malus</i> sp.)
Arborvitae, Eastern (var. Teehny) (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	Cypress, false (<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>)
Arborvitae, Berkman's, Oriental (<i>Thuja orientalis</i>) (<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>)	Cypress, Italian (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>)
Ash, green (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i>)	Cypress, leyland (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)
Ash, mountain (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	Dogwood, flowering (<i>Cornus florida</i>)
Ash, mountain (<i>Sorbus americana decora</i>)	Dogwood, pagoda (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>)
Ash, white (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)	Dogwood, silky (<i>Cornus amomum</i>)
Basswood, American (<i>Tilia americana</i>)	Elm, Chinese evergreen (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>)
Berkman's, Oriental (<i>Thuja orientalis</i>)	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>E. lehmannii</i> , <i>E. nicholii</i> , <i>E. grandis</i>)
Birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	Fir (<i>Abies</i> sp.)
Birch, Asian white (var. Japonica) (<i>Betula platyphylla</i>)	Fir, Douglas (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)
Birch, European white (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Fir, Frasier (<i>Abies fraseri</i>)
Birch, paper (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)	Fir, white (<i>Abies concolor</i>)
Birch, river, black or red (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	Goldenrain tree (<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>)
Black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	Guava (<i>Psidium littorale</i>)
Bottle-brush (<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>) (<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>)	Guava, pineapple (<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>)
Bottle tree (<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>)	Gum, blue (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)
Brisbane box tree (<i>Tristania conferta</i>)	Gum, lemon-scented (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) (<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>)
Cajeput tree (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	Gum, red box (<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>)
Carob tree (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>)	Hackberry, common (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)
Carrot wood (<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>)	Hemlock, Canadian (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)
Catalpa, Southern (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>)	Holly, Chinese (var. <i>Bufordii</i> , <i>Rotunda</i>) (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>)
Cherry, black (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)	Holly, hybrid (var. <i>Nellie Stevens</i>) (<i>Ilex spares</i>)
Cherry, Carolina (<i>Prunus caroliniana 'compacta'</i>)	Holly, Japanese (var. <i>convexa</i> , <i>compacta</i> , <i>helleri</i> , <i>hoogendorn</i>) (<i>Ilex crenata</i>)

Tolerant Plants (continued)

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Trees (continued)	Trees (continued)
Holly, yaupon (<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>)	Palm, pygmy date (<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>)
Ironbark, red (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>)	Palm, queen (<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>)
Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>)	Palm, sago (<i>Cycas revoluta</i>)
Kentucky coffee tree (<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>)	Palm, windmill (<i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i>)
Larch, European (<i>Larix europaea</i>)	Palo verde, green (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)
Laurel, Indian (<i>Ficus microcarpa nitida</i>)	Paulownia royal (<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>)
Linden (<i>Tilia americana</i>)	Pear, common (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)
Linden, littleleaf (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	Pear, evergreen (<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>)
Locust, honey (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>)	Pear, Ussurian (<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>)
Loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>)	Pepper, Brazilian (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)
Magnolia, Southern (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	Pine, Aleppo (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>)
Maple, Japanese (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	Pine, Austrian (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)
Maple, red (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	Pine, Canary Island (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>)
Maple, silver (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	Pine, Caribbean slash (<i>Pinus caribaea</i>)
Mimosa tree (silktree) (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	Pine, Italian stone (<i>Pinus pinea</i>)
Myoporum (<i>Myoporum laetum</i>)	Pine, jack (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>)
New Zealand Christmas tree (<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>)	Pine, Japanese (<i>Pinus parviflora</i>)
Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	Pine, Japanese black (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)
Oak, water (<i>Quercus nigra</i>)	Pine, loblolly (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)
Oak, willow (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	Pine, Mugo (<i>Pinus mugo</i>)
Olive tree (<i>Olea europaea</i>)	Pine, ponderosa (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)
Olive, Russian (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)	Pine, red (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)
Orchid tree, purple (<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>)	Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)
Osage orange (<i>Maclura pomifera</i>)	Pine, shore (<i>Pinus contra</i>)
Palm, Mediterranean fan (<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>)	Pine, slash (<i>Pinus elliottii</i>)

Tolerant Plants (continued)

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Trees (continued)	Trees (continued)
Pine, Southern (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	Tipu tree (<i>Tipuana tipu</i>)
Pine, Virginia (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)	Walnut, black (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)
Pine, Western yellow (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	Weeping fig, exotica (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>)
Pine, white (<i>Pinus parviflora</i>)	Willow (<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>)
Pine, white (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	Willow, Australian (<i>Geijera parviflora</i>)
Pine, yew (<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>)	Willow, desert (<i>Pittosporum phillyreoides</i>)
Plum, wild (<i>Prunus americana</i>)	Willow, peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)
Poplar, hybrid (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Yate, bushy (<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>)
Popular, tuliptree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Yew, English (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)
Popular, yellow (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Shrubs
Purpleleaf, Bailey acacia (<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)	Abelia, glossy (<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>)
Redwood, coast (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	Acacia, Bailey (<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)
Sandcherry, Western (<i>Prunus besseyi</i>)	Acacia, knife leaf (<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>)
Sensitive plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)	Acacia, prostrate (<i>Acacia redolens</i>)
Silktree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	Acacia, Sydney golden wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>)
Spruce, Black Hills (var. <i>Densata</i>) (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	Andromeda (<i>Pieris japonica</i>)
Spruce, Colorado blue (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	Arborvitae, Oriental (<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>)
Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Arrowwood, Southern (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>)
Spruce, white (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	Azalea, mollis hybrid (<i>R. x kosterianum</i>)
Strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>)	Azalea, Northern lights hybrid (<i>R. x kosterianum</i> x <i>R. prinophyllum</i>)
Sumac, African (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)	Bamboo, heavenly (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)
Sumac, standard (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)	Barberry, Japanese (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)
Sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	Barberry, Korean (<i>Berberis koreana</i>)
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	Barberry, redleaf (<i>Berberis virginiana</i>)
Teatree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)	Bird of paradise bush (<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>)

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Tolerant Plants (continued)

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Shrubs (continued)	Shrubs (continued)
Bluebeard (<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>)	Euonymus (<i>Euonymus japonica</i>)
Boxwood, African (<i>Myrsine africana</i>)	Euonymus, evergreen (var. Golden, Silver king)
Boxwood, common (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>)	Euonymus, winged (<i>Euonymus alata</i>)
Boxwood, Japanese (var. <i>Japonica</i>) (<i>Buxus microphylla</i>)	Fig, creeping (<i>Ficus repens</i>)
Buckthorn, alder (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>)	Firethorn (<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>)
Buckthorn, glossy (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>)	Forsythia, greenstem (<i>Forsythia viridissima bronxensis</i>)
Camellia (<i>Camellia japonica</i>) (<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>)	Flax, New Zealand (<i>Phormium tenax</i>)
Cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	Fuchsia, Australian (<i>Correa pulchella</i>)
Cedar, Eastern red (var. <i>Pyramidiformus, canearit!</i>)	Gardenia (var. Mystery, Radicans) (<i>Gardenia augusta</i>) (<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>)
Cherry, brush (<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>)	Gardenia, dwarf (var. <i>Veitchii</i>) (<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>)
Cherry, Manchu (<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>)	Gold vine, Guinea (<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>)
Cherry, Nanking (<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>)	Hakea (<i>Hakea proteacea</i>)
Chokecherry sp. (<i>Aronia meloelata</i>)	Hawthorn, Indian (<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>)
Copper plant, Caribbean (<i>Euphorbia cotinifolia</i>)	Hibiscus, blue (<i>Alyogyne huegelli</i>)
Cotoneaster, bearberry (<i>Cotoneaster dammerii</i>)	Hibiscus, Chinese (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>)
Cotoneaster, cranberry (<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>)	Holly, dwarf Burford (var. <i>Burfordii Nana</i>) (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>)
Cotoneaster, 'lowfast' Peking (<i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i>)	Honeysuckle, bush (<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>)
Coyote bush (<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>)	Honeysuckle, cape (<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>)
Cranberry bush, American (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>)	Hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>)
Cranberry bush, golden (<i>Viburnum opulus aureum</i>)	Jasmine, Asiatic (<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>)
Crape myrtle (<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>)	Jasmine, orange (<i>Murraya paniculata</i>)
Currant, alpine (<i>Ribes alpinum</i>)	Jasmine, star (<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>)
Dogwood, red osier (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>)	Jasmine, winter (<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>)
Elaeagnus (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)	Jessamine, Carolina (<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>)
Escallonia (<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>) (<i>Escallonia rubia</i>)	Jojoba (<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>)

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Tolerant Plants (continued)

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Shrubs (continued)	Shrubs (continued)
Juniper, Chinese (var. Maneyi, Old gold, Pfizeriana, Sea green, Hekii, Nana, Torulosa, Pfizeriana Aurea, Pfizer, Golden Pfizer) (<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>)	Oleander (<i>Nerium oleander</i>)
Juniper, creeping (var. Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown blue rug) (<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>)	Orchid, rockrose (<i>Cistus purpureus</i>)
Juniper, Ozark (<i>Juniperus</i> sp.)	Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>)
Juniper, Rocky Mountain (var. Blue heaven, Welchii, Wichita blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal green, Springtime, Admiral) (<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>)	Osmanthus, holly-leaf (<i>Osmanthus heterophyllum</i>)
Juniper, savin (var. Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin) (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>)	Osmanthus, sweet olive (<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>)
Juniper, shore (var. <i>Compacta</i>) (<i>Juniperus conferta</i>)	Palm, natal (var. Green carpet tuttle) (<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>)
Juniper, tam (var. <i>Tamariscifolia</i>) (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>)	Pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>)
Lantana, purple trailing (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)	Photinia (<i>Photinia</i> sp.)
Laurustinus (<i>Viburnum tinus</i>)	Photinia, Fraser (<i>Photinia fraser</i>)
Lemonade sumac (<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>)	Pinklady (<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>)
Lilac, common purple (<i>Syringa vulgaris purpura</i>)	Pink powder puff (<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>)
Liriope, green (<i>Liriope muscari</i>)	Pittosporum, variegated Japanese (<i>Pittosporum tobira variegata</i>)
Liriope, variegated (<i>Liriope muscari</i>)	Plumbago, cape (<i>Plumbago capensis</i>)
Mickey Mouse bush (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	Podocarpus, yew (<i>Podocarpus macrophyllum</i>)
Mirror plant, creeping (<i>Coprosma repens</i>)	Princess flower (<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>)
Mock orange (<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>)	Privet (<i>Ligustrum indica</i>)
Mountain lilac, Carmel creeper (<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>)	Privet, glossy (var. Lake Tresca) (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)
Myrtle, dwarf (<i>Myrtus communis compacta</i>)	Privet, Japanese (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)
Nandina, heavenly bamboo (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)	Privet, Texas (<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>)
Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lantago</i>)	Privet, waxleaf (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)
Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>) (var. <i>Aureus</i>) (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> var. <i>opulifolius</i>)	Purple hop bush (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>)
	Pyracantha (<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>)
	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp. (<i>Rhododendron</i> - Azalea) (var. Hinocrimson, Hershey red, Coral blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas cheer, Pink ruffle, Formosa flame, Delaware Valley white, New white)
	Sandcherry, purpleleaf (<i>Prunus cistena</i>)

Tolerant Plants (continued)

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Shrubs (continued)	Ornamentals and Bedding Plants
Serviceberry, Allegheny (<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>)	Alyssum (<i>Alyssum</i> sp.)
Serviceberry, Saskatoon (var. Regent) (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)	Asparagus, Myers (var. Meyeri) (<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>)
Silver king (<i>Euonymus japonica</i>)	Asparagus, Sprenger's (var. Sprengeri) (<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>)
Sky flower, Brazilian (<i>Duranta stenostachya</i>)	Aster, New York (<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>)
Snowball bush (<i>Viburnum opulus sterilis</i>)	Aster, Stokes (var. Blue, White) (<i>Stokesia cyanae</i>)
Spindle tree (<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>)	Baby's breath (var. Bristo fairy) (<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>)
Spiraea (<i>Spiraea vanhoutteii</i>) (var. Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame) (<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>) (var. Fairy Queen) (<i>Spiraea trilobataiovica</i>) (var. Snowbound) (<i>Spiraea nipponicaiovica</i>)	Begonia (<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>)
Star plant, lavender (<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>)	Bellflower, Tussock (var. Canterbury bells) (<i>Campanula carpatica</i>)
Teatree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)	Bittersweet, American (<i>Celastrus scandens</i>)
Teatree, New Zealand (var. Red glow) (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>)	Black-eyed Susan (var. Goldilocks) (<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>)
Texas ranger (<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>)	Bleeding heart (<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>)
Toyon, California holly (<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>)	Butterfly weed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)
Trumpet vine, pink (<i>Pandorea rosea</i>)	Bower vine (<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>)
Veronica (<i>Hebe 'Coed'</i>)	Cactus, barrel (<i>Echinocactus</i> sp.)
Viburnum, Japanese (<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>)	Candytuft (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>) (<i>Iberis amara</i>)
Viburnum, Sandankwa (<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>)	Canna (<i>Canna</i> sp.)
Wayfaring tree (<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>)	Cassia, feathery (<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>)
Weeping fig, exotica (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>)	Chrysanthemum, Marguerite (<i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i>) (<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i>)
Wheeler dwarf, Variegated (var. Wheeler) (<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>)	Cockscomb (<i>Celosia argentea</i>) (Canna)
Yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	Coleus (<i>Coleus blumei</i>)
Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow (<i>Brunfelsia calycina</i>)	Coneflower, purple (var. Gloriosa Dairy) (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>)
Yew (<i>Taxus cuspidata vigatum</i>)	Coralbells (<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>)
	Coreopsis (var. Sunray) (<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>)
	Cup of gold vine (<i>Solandra maxima</i>)
	Daffodil (<i>Narcissus</i> spp.)

Tolerant Plants (continued)

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants (continued)	
Dahlia (<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>)	Hopseed bush, purple (var. <i>Purpurea</i>) (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>)
Daisy bush (<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>)	Impatiens (<i>Impatiens</i> sp.)
Daisy bush, blue (<i>Felicia amellioides</i>)	Iris (<i>Iris</i> sp.)
Daisy, Shasta (var. Alaska) (<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>)	Iris, African (<i>Dietes bicolor</i>)
Daylily (<i>Hemerocallis</i> hybrids)	Ivy, grape (var. Ellen Danica) (<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>)
Dianthus (<i>Dianthus deltooides</i>)	Jack-in-the-pulpit (<i>Arisaema pusillum</i>) (Mrs. Bradshaw Improved)
Dragonhead, false (<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>)	Jade plant (<i>Crassula argentea</i>)
Dusty Miller (<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>)	Jasmine, Madagascar (<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i>)
Fern, Sprenger's asparagus (<i>Asparagus densiflorus sprengeri</i>)	Lamb's ear (<i>Stachys lanata</i>)
Fescue, blue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>)	Lavender, English (<i>Lavandula vera</i>)
Flowering tobacco (<i>Nicotiana</i> sp.)	Lavender, French (<i>Lavandula dentata</i>)
Fountaingrass, red (<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>)	Lavender, cotton (<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>)
Gazania (<i>Gazania ringens leucolaena</i>) (<i>Gazania</i> sp.)	Lilac, Chinese (<i>Syringa chinensis</i>)
Geranium (<i>Geranium</i> sp.)	Lilac, common purple (var. Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay tree) (<i>Syringa vulgaris purpurea</i>)
Geranium, Martha Washington (<i>Pelargonium domesticum</i>)	Lilac, Meyer (var. <i>Palibin</i>) (<i>Syringa</i> sp.)
Gerbera daisy (<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>)	Lilac, Korean (var. Miss Kim) (<i>Syringa patula</i>)
Geum (var. Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved) (<i>Geum quellyon</i>)	Lilac, mountain (<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>)
Gladiolus (<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.)	Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan (<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>)
Heather, false (<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>)	Lily-of-the-valley (<i>Convallaria majalis</i>)
Honeysuckle, Amar (<i>Lonicera maackii</i>)	Lobelia (<i>Lobelia erinus</i>)
Honeysuckle, fly (var. Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf) (<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>)	Marigold (<i>Tagetes</i> sp.)
Honeysuckle, Japanese (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	Mirror plant (<i>Coprosma baueri</i>)
Honeysuckle, morrow (<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>)	Mirror plant, variegated (<i>Coprosma repens</i>)
Honeysuckle, tatarian (var. Zabeli) (<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>)	Moneywort, creeping Jenny (<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>)

Tolerant Plants (continued)

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants (continued)	
Moss, rose (<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>)	Trumpet vine, pink (<i>Pandorea rosea</i>)
Moss, sandwort (<i>Arenaria verna</i>)	Tulip (<i>Tulipa</i> spp.)
Pansy, Johnny-jump-up (<i>Viola tricolor</i>)	Verbena (<i>Verbena</i> sp.)
Pepper, ornamental (<i>Capsicum</i> sp.)	Wandering Jew (<i>Tradescantia</i> sp.)
Periwinkle, Madagascar (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>) (<i>Vinca minor</i>)	Wisteria (<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>)
Petunia (<i>Petunia</i> sp.)	Yarrow (var. Cerise Queen) (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)
Phlox, perennial (<i>Phlox paniculata</i>)	Yarrow, debutante (<i>Achillea taygetea</i> v.)
Plantain lily (<i>Hosta</i> sp.)	Yellow trumpet (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>)
Purple loosestrife (var. Morden's Gleam) (<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>)	Zinnia (<i>Zinnia elegans</i>)
Raspberry ice (<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.)	Ground Covers
Sage (<i>Salvia greggii</i>)	Aaron's beard (<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>)
Sea pinks, thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>)	Aptenia (var. Red apple) (<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>)
Sedum, stonecrop (<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i>) (Lavender cotton)	Bergenia, winter-blooming (<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i>)
Shrimpplant (<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>)	Bugleweed (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>)
Sky flower, Brazilian (<i>Duranta stenostachya</i>)	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)
Snail vine (<i>Vigna caracalla</i>)	Carpathian, harebell (<i>Campanula carpatica</i>)
Snapdragon (<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>)	Cinquefoil, spring (<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</i>)
Speedwell, spike (<i>Veronica spicata</i>)	Coyotebrush (var. Twin Peaks) (<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>)
Statice, perennial (<i>Limonium perezii</i>)	Crownvetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>)
Stock (<i>Matthiola incana</i>)	Cushion bush (<i>Calocephalus brownii</i>)
Sweetgrass (<i>Acorus gramineus</i>)	Daisy, Freeway (<i>Osteospermum</i>)
Sweet William (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>)	Daisy, trailing African (<i>Osteospermum</i>)
Transvaal daisy (<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>)	Daisy, white African (<i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i>)
Trumpet vine, blood red (<i>Distictis buccinatoria</i>)	Gazania, trailing (<i>Gazania regens leucolaena</i>)
Trumpet vine, lavender (<i>Clytostoma callistegoides</i>)	Green carpet (<i>Herniaria glabra</i>)

Tolerant Plants (continued)

Common Name
(Scientific Name)

Ground Covers (continued)

- Ivy, Algerian
(*Hedera canariensis*)
- Ivy, Boston
(*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)
- Ivy, English
(*Hedera helix*) (var. California)
- Ivy, grape
(var. Ellen Danica) (*Cissus rhombifolia*)
- Ivy, Hahn's
(var. Hahnii) (*Hedera helix*)
- Lantana, lavender
(*Lantana montevidensis*)
- Lilyturf, big blue
(*Liriope muscari*)
- Lippla
(*Phyla nodiflora*)
- Mondo grass
(*Ophiopogon japonicus*)
- Myoporum
(var. *Prostratum*) (*Myoporum parvifolium*)
- Pachysandra
(*Pachysandra terminalis*)
- Periwinkle
(*Vinca major*)
- Plumbago, dwarf
(*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*)
- Pork and beans
(*Sedum rubrotinctum*)
- Rosea ice plant
(*Drosanthemum floribundum*)
- Rosemary, dwarf
(var. *Prostratus*) (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
- Rupture wort
(*Herniaria glabra*)
- St. Johnswort, creeping
(*Hypericum calycinum*)
- Stonecrop, sedum
(*Sedum rubrotinctum*)
- Verbena
(*Verbena officinalis*)
- Verbena, blue
(*Verbena peruviana*)

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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007969-00058.20090729.NVA 2009-04-025-0127
Supersedes: NVA 2003-04-025-0132

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



The Chemical Company

420946



The Chemical Company

Poast[®]

herbicide

Supplemental Labeling

For use in Rapeseed Subgroup, Except Borage and Flax

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

Active Ingredient:*

Sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one* 18.0%

Other Ingredients: 82.0%

Total: 100.0%

* Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon.

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA-registered label are to be followed. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Directions For Use

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Apply to actively growing grasses. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast[®] herbicide** to ensure weeds are growing actively. See **Poast** container label for complete list of annual and perennial grasses controlled with use of this herbicide.

Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.

For maximum use rate per application and per season and for the minimum time from application to harvest, see **Table** on page 2.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

DO NOT plant other crops to be harvested for 30 days after application unless **Poast** is registered for use on that crop.

Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Poast** label.

DO NOT apply to grasses or crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result. Irrigation may be needed.

DO NOT apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Poast** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF recommended tank mixes.

When an adjuvant (or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CDPA) certified adjuvant is recommended.

Use of Poast® herbicide in Rapeseed Subgroup, except borage and flax:

Crambe, Cuphea, Echium, Gold of pleasure, Hare's ear mustard, Lesquerella, Lunaria, Meadowfoam, Milkweed, Mustard seed, Oil radish, Poppy, Rapeseed (canola), Sesame, Sweet rocket.

Restrictions and Limitations

Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	60 days
Maximum Rate per Acre per Application	2.5 pints
Maximum Rate per Acre per Season	5.0 pints

Aerial application is permitted.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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007969-00058.20070601d.NVA 2007-04-025-0099

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



440946



The Chemical Company

Poast[®]

herbicide

Supplemental Labeling

For use in Borage, Buckwheat, Dill, Okra and Root Vegetables

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

Active Ingredient:*

Sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxymino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one* 18.0%

Other Ingredients: 82.0%

Total: 100.0%

* Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon.

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA-registered label are to be followed. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Directions For Use

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Poast[®] herbicide may be applied to the crops listed in **Table 1**. Apply to actively growing grasses. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast** to ensure weeds are growing actively. See **Poast** container label for complete list of annual and perennial grasses controlled with use of this herbicide.

Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.

For maximum use rate per application and per season and for the minimum time from application to harvest, see **Table 1**.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

DO NOT plant other crops to be harvested for 30 days after application unless **Poast** is registered for use on that crop.

Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Poast** label.

DO NOT apply to grasses or crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result. Irrigation may be needed.

DO NOT apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Poast** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF recommended tank mixes.

Table 1. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast® herbicide

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding
Borage	23 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	n/a
Buckwheat	21 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	n/a
Dill	14 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	n/a
Okra	14 days	1.5 pints	5.5 pints	n/a
Root vegetables (except sugar beet) subgroup: Edible burdock Celeriac Chervil, turnip-rooted Chicory Ginseng Oriental radish Parsley, turnip-rooted Parsnip Radish Rutabaga Salsify Black salsify Spanish salsify Skirret Turnip	14 days	2.5 pints	2.5 pints	n/a
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Beet, garden	60 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	n/a
Carrot	30 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	Yes
Horseradish	60 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	n/a

n/a = not applicable

Aerial application is permitted for all labeled crops.

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007969-00058.20070511. **NVA 2007-04-025-0059**
Supersedes: NVA 2005-04-025-0066

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