



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 29, 2020

Viviana Torres
Assistant Regulatory Manager
LESCO Inc.
1385 East 36th Street
Cleveland, OH 44114-4114

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Prodiamine
Product Name: LESCO Stonewall 65 WDG Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 10404-112
Application Dates: 7/10/2019
Decision Numbers: 553789

Dear Ms. Torres:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Prodiamine Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

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Decision No. 553789

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Darius Stanton by phone at 703-347-0433, or via email at Stanton.darius@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

PRODIAMINE	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
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LESCO® STONEWALL® 65WDG HERBICIDE

For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries
- Landscape ornamentals in nurseries or in established plantings
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings
- Plants grown for cut foliage production (Florida only)
- Conifer and hardwood tree seedling nurseries
- Christmas tree farms
- Managed transportation and utility rights-of-way, including rail and equipment yards, and public utility facilities (substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking/storage areas, ungrazed fencerows)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2)65.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:35.0%

TOTAL:100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have affected person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
Emergency phone numbers	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)

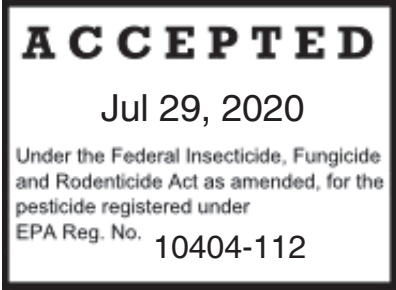
EPA REG. NO. 10404-112

EPA EST.NO. 961-PA-01 (L), 961-IL-01 (D), 8378-IN-1 (K), 9404-FL-1 (C), 59144-GA-1 (A), 32802-MO-1 (B), 61842-CA-1 (T), 37351-CO-1 (E)

#XXXXXX

NET CONTENTS: 5 lbs (2.25kg) 10 lbs (4.5 kg) XX lbs (xx kg)

Manufactured for:
LESCO, Inc.
1385 East 36th Street
Cleveland, OH 44114-4114



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. harmful if absorbed through skin. harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist or vapor.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WPS USES:

Mixers, loaders and applicators and other persons who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR part 170) – in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered – must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-WPS USES:

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

- Waterproof gloves

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY

RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- After handling this product, immediately wash the outside of gloves before removing them, then remove gloves and all other PPE. Immediately wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, this product contains Group 3 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural, biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: 1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or pest control advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific types of plants and weed biotypes.

Contact your local sales representative, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this product have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions

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.

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. Exception: if the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated

area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- .Coveralls
- .Waterproof gloves
- .Shoes plus socks

WHERE TO USE

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide is a pre emergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries
- Landscape ornamentals in nurseries or in established plantings
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings
- Plants grown for cut foliage production (Florida only)
- Conifer and hardwood tree seedling nurseries
- Christmas tree farms
- Managed transportation and utility rights-of-way, including rail and equipment yards, and public utility facilities (substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking/storage areas, ungrazed fencerows).

HOW LESCO STONEWALL 65WDG HERBICIDE WORKS

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weed seeds. Weed control is most effective when LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall

or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1 to 2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

USE DIRECTIONS

1. Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide.
2. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of EPA-registered tank mix partners.
3. Do not blend LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
4. Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless instructed otherwise in this label.
5. Do not apply aerially.
6. Do not apply to golf course putting greens.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Mixing

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application.

Follow these steps:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water or fluid fertilizer only.
2. Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
3. Add LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide directly into the tank.
4. Add the rest of the carrier to obtain the final spray volume.
5. A spray colorant may be used with LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
6. Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension.
7. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank. Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent. Refer to the Pesticide Disposal section of this label for waste disposal.

Tank Mixing LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Refer to the specific directions for use for tank mix partners, and consult the label(s) of the individual tank mix partners(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank mix partners(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed. When using LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide in a tank mixture with other pesticides, observe the most restrictive label limitations and precautions on the labels of the products used. Before tank mixing pesticides, it is advisable to test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the Compatibility Test section.

Compatibility Test

Before mixing LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide with other pesticides in the spray tank, test the compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in a small container in proportionate quantities. For example, a 1-qt. Jar would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gals./A spray rate. At 1 lb./A the LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide rate would be proportional to 4.5 g per qt. Add approximately 1.5 teaspoons to a qt. of water. Calculate amounts for the other products based on rate per acre. An approximate volume would be 1.5 teaspoons for each lb./A of a dry formulation and 0.5 teaspoons for each pt./A of a liquid formulation.

(See following table.)

Amount of Component to Add to One quart Jar of Spray Carrier (Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 gals./A)

Component Formulations	Rate Per		Level Teaspoons
	Acre	1,000 sq. ft.	
LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide	1.0 lb.	0.4 oz.	1.5
Dry Tank Mix Partners	1.0 lb.	0.4 oz.	1.5
Liquid Tank Mix Partners	1.0 pt.	0.4 oz.	0.5

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

Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures

Notes: (1) When mixing LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. This is key when tank mixing with ester formulations. (2) Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

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

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

Application

Apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide in a minimum of 20 gals/A (0.5 gal./1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

Weeds Controlled

When used as directed in this label, LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide will control the following weeds:

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

¹ In areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa annua* seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label **Poa Annua Control in Established**

Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only).

² To control this weed, apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

³ **Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses:** In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide can be applied in the fall at rates of 1.0-1.15 lbs./A after the soil temperature falls below 50°F but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.

⁴ Suppression only.

⁵ In any area a single application of 1-2.3 lbs./A of LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective control may be obtained by making an initial application of 1-1.5 lbs./A followed, after 60-90 days, by a second application that does not exceed the maximum rate for that turfgrass species listed in the **Maximum Application Rate Table**.

Do not exceed a dosage of 1.5 lbs. a.i./Acre, (2.3 lbs./A of this product) per year on any use site.

ESTABLISHED TURF

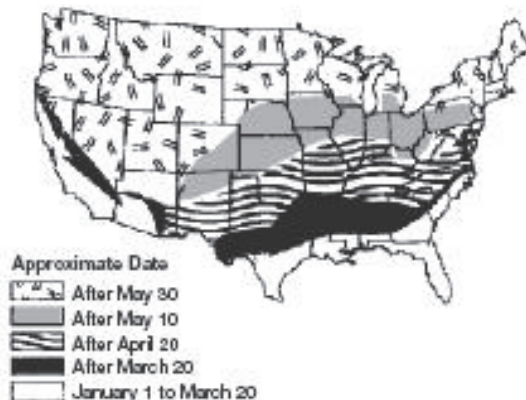
LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:

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

The maximum amount of LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the Annual Use Rates section of the label.

For optimum weed control, LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide should be activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



Use Directions-Turfgrass

- 1) Do not apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- 2) Do not cut (harvest) treated sod before 90 days after application.

- 3) To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
- 4) To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
- 5) Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.
- 6) **Do not apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide to golf course putting greens.**
- 7) If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide-treated soil, new root formation may be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plant's root system. To avoid this, do not apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inch in height.

Application Timing and Rate-Turfgrass

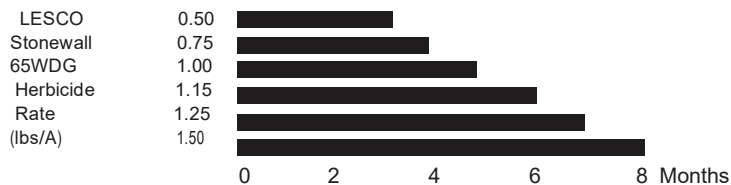
LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications should be made before target weeds germinate.

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide will not control weeds that have already emerged.

The amount of LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide to apply depends upon:

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

Length of Crabgrass Control*



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

Annual Use Rates-Turfgrass

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table. Do not apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

Table 1.

Maximum Application Rate of LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide Per Calendar Year by Turfgrass Species ¹

Turf Species	lbs. Product/Acre	oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.
Bermuda grass ² Bahigrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	1.0-2.30 ¹	0.36-0.83
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	0.5-1.50 ¹	0.185-0.55
Fine Fescue	0.5-1.15 ¹	0.185-0.42
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inches or more in height) ⁴	0.5-1.00 ¹	0.185-0.37

¹ LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

² May be used on newly-sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 0.80 lb./A (0.30 oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Newly-sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded.

³ Use an initial rate of 0.75-1.5 lbs./A per application.

⁴ To avoid grass injury, do not apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide to creeping bent grass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

When to Apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide After Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil (not thatch plus soil). To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide.

When to Overseed After Application-All States*

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

*Note: In AZ, CA, NV, and TX, the overseeding interval can be shorter in established bermudagrass that has been overseeded with perennial ryegrass. See the next section "Poa Annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only)".

Amount of LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide Lbs. Product/A	Interval (Months) Before Overseeding		
	North	Transition	South
.75	4	4	4
1.00	5	4	4
1.15	6	5	5
1.25	-	6	6

1.50	-	7	7
1.75	-	-	9
2.00	-	-	10
2.30	-	-	12

Poa annua control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only)

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

How Much and When to Apply

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Directions
0.58-1.0 lb./A	<p>First application: 6 to 8 weeks before ryegrass over seeding</p> <p>Second application: 4 to 8 weeks after over seeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil</p>	<p>1 application for 70% or greater control of Poa annua</p> <p>Second application may enhance control</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 1.3 lbs./A per year. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before over seeding.

ORNAMENTALS (CONTAINER, FIELD, AND LANDSCAPE GROWN, INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS), RIGHTS-OF-WAY, GROUNDS OF UTILITIES, UNGRAZED FENCE ROWS

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may be applied to soil surfaces for pre emergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds:

- Around ornamental shrubs, trees, established perennial vegetation and wildflower plantings;
- On or surrounding managed rights-of-way for transportation systems including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards;
- On grounds of utilities such as power substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas;
- On ungrazed fence rows.

Application Timing and Information

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide:

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

Use Precautions

To reduce injury potential:

- a. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide over-the-top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
- b. After application, immediately irrigate the treated area to wash LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide from plant surfaces onto soil (watering plants before application may improve the washing process).

Ornamentals and Christmas Tree Farms – Application Sites and Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted container or Field Nursery Stock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. 2. Water transplants thoroughly before application. 3. Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. 4. To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. 2. Delay application to newly-transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. 2. After LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, or avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shade Houses and Uncovered Polyhouses	After LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least ½ inch of water.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section, Tolerant Ornamental Species. 2. Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. In wildflowers, a post emergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.

How Much and When to Apply

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)*	When to Apply	Comments/Instructions
1.0-2.3 lbs./A or 0.37-0.83 oz./1,000 sq. ft.	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	1. Use the higher rate for longer control. 2. LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs./A per year.

*Note: For band application calculate amount per acre:

Band width in inches

Row width in inches x Broadcast rate = amount to apply per acre or field

Equivalent Measurements for LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide

Lbs./A	Oz./1,000 sq. ft.	Approximate Equivalent- Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft.
1.0	0.37	1
1.5	0.55	1.5
2.0	0.74	2
2.3	0.83	2.25

Tank Mixtures For Use On Ornamentals

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site, and intended use pattern are registered. Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before mixing pesticides in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the **Compatibility Test** section of this label.

Tank Mix Partners for LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide on Ornamentals

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Goal® (use on conifers only)	Mix with LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide for post emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Gallery®, Sim-Trol® Pennant™	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Roundup®, or other glyphosate-based products ¹ , Finale®	These nonselective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these products from contacting the foliage and stems of turf grass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

¹ Roundup is one brand of a nonselective herbicide containing glyphosate. Other glyphosate products may also be used.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 2 are tolerant to LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide. LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide may be applied over-the-top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide.

Table 2 – Tolerant Ornamental Species - All States

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abies spp.</i>	Fir species** (Balsam, Frasier, Noble, etc)	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower, Indian pink
<i>Abelia grandifolia</i>	Abelia	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Loropetalum
<i>Achillea spp.</i>	Yarrow	<i>Lythrum spp.</i>	Loosestrife
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*	<i>Magnolia spp.**</i>	Magnolia
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile; African Lily	<i>Maleophora luteola</i>	Ice plant
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Malus spp.*</i>	Crabapple*
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Miscanthus sinensis**</i>	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**

<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Aquilegia spp.</i>	Columbine Gold	<i>Narcissus spp.**</i>	Narcissus, Daffodil
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Nerium spp.</i>	Oleander
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Evening primrose
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>Olea europaea*</i>	Olive*
<i>Artemisia spp.</i>	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus**</i>	Mondo Grass**
<i>Aster spp.</i>	Aster	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus; False Holly
<i>Athrium Filliz-femina</i>	Lady Fern	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Begonia spp.</i>	Fibrous Begonia	<i>Oxydendron luteum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree peony
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Pennisetum setaceum**</i>	FountainGrass**
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	<i>Persea americana*</i>	Avocado*
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Photinia; Redtip
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>		<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	False dragonhead
<i>boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank	<i>Picea spp.**</i>	Spruce (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>	Bougainvillea	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda; Lily-of- the-Valley Shrub
<i>Buddleia davidil</i>	Butterfly-Bush	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson bottlebrush	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock Bellflower	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine
<i>Campsis X</i>	Trumpet	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig; Ice Plant	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white Pine
<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>	Feathery Cassia	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine
<i>Ceratostigma plumbagonoides</i>		<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese black pine
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>		<i>Pistachio spp.*</i>	Pistachio*
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Citrus spp*</i>	Ornamental orange, lemon, lime, etc.*	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>	Coreopsis; (calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	<i>Prunus spp.*</i>	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune*
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii**</i>	Douglas fir**

<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn, scarlet
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Cretaegus spp.</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Pear spp., including 'Bradford'
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak
<i>Crocsmia spp.</i>	Lucifer	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard oak
<i>Delosperma spp.</i>	Ice plant	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian hawthorne
<i>Delphinium spp.</i>	Larkspur	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda hawthorne
<i>Dianthus deltoidia</i>	Dianthus: Maiden Pinks	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Rhododendrons, Azaleas
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Banks rose
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush	<i>Rudbeckia spp.</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry	<i>Santolina virens</i>	
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper	<i>Saxifraga spp.</i>	Saxifrage; Purple dome
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese spindle tree; Evergreen	<i>Scrabiosa spp.</i>	Pincushion flower
<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>	Spreading Euonymus	<i>Sedum spp.</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia	<i>Spiraea bumaida</i>	Spirea
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry; Japanese boxcherry
<i>Forsythia suspense</i>	Weeping Forsythia	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Forsythia</i>	Greenstem	<i>Taxus spp.</i>	Yew
<i>Gallardia spp.</i>	Gallardia, Blanket Flower	<i>Teucrium spp.</i>	Germander
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape- Jasmine	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Gaura spp.</i>	Gaura	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American arborvitae
<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star jasmine
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada hemlock
<i>Gladiolus spp.**</i>	Gladiolus species**	<i>Tulipa spp.</i>	Tulip
<i>Gypsophyllia repens</i>	Baby's Breath	<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Veronica; Speedwell
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese viburnum
<i>Hellandthemum spp.</i>	Sunrose	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet viburnum
<i>Hemerocallis spp.</i>	Daylily	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese snowball
<i>Heucherella spp.</i>	Coral bells	<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary island viburnum
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis**</i>	Chinese Hibiscus**	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese viburnum
<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Mallow; Rose of Sharon**	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arrowood viburnum
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta; Plantain Lily	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Hosta Sieboldiana</i>	Hosta	<i>Viburnum trilobium</i>	Cranberry bush
<i>Houttuynia cordata var. variegata</i>		<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf viburnum
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea	<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Ilex cornuta**</i>	Chinese holly**	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle

<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly	<i>Vitis spp.*</i>	Grape*
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old fashioned Weigela
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish bayonet
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca; Adam's needle
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>			
<i>Iris spp.</i>	Iris		
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine		
<i>Juglans spp.*</i>	Walnut*		
<i>Juniperus</i>	Chinese Juniper		
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper		
<i>Juniperus davurica</i>			
<i>Juniperus</i>	Creeping Juniper		
<i>Justica brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant		
<i>Lagerstroemi</i>	Crape Myrtle		
<i>Lagerstromia indica and hybrids</i>	Crape Myrtle		
<i>Lantana montevidensi</i>	Weeping Lantana		
<i>Lavender spp.</i>	Lavender; Munstead		
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss	1	
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet		
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet		
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy privet; Wax-leaf		
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata		
<i>Lilium spp.</i>	Lily		
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Liriope		
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, creeping		
* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants. ** Not for use on container grown plants.			

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING, AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropland areas treated with LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

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

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

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS — OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

- Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- To avoid injury to foliage, make sure foliage is sufficiently wet before application or adequate irrigation is applied after application.
- If sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result.
- If sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to leatherleaf ferns and other ornamentals may result.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to public water systems unless pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- If necessary, a person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments.

Operation Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively

designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 20 parts of water to 1 part LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide and inject this herbicide suspension mixture into the overhead system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Before injecting LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide in to the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject LESCO Stonewall 65WDG Herbicide suspension mixture in the pesticide supply tank (see number 8 above) in 1 inch of irrigation water. After the application is complete, continue the irrigation until all residues are washed off the foliage.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container away from feed or foodstuffs and separated from other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

[Note to Reviewer: The following statement will be included on all Final Printed Labels bearing multiple Container Handling statements] NOTE: This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable" designation. Follow the container handling instructions below that apply to your container type/size."

Nonrefillable container, plastic bottle: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable container, plastic bag: Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully and completely. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and/or User assume all risks of ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences or damages that may result from conditions outside or beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. including but not limited to, such factors as manner of use or application, weather or weather conditions outside the range considered normal at the application site or for the time period in which the product is applied, the presence of other materials, incompatible products, or other influencing factors which are beyond the control of LESCO, Inc.. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and/or User, and Buyer and/or User agrees to hold LESCO, Inc. harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

LESCO, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal use conditions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. and Buyer and/or User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, LESCO, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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Gallery and Goal are registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences

Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company

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