



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 5, 2021

Mandy Styles
Registration Manager
Drexel Chemical Company
P.O. Box 13327
Memphis, TN 38113-0327

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Pendimethalin
Product Name: Drexel Pendiguard Turf 0.86%
EPA Registration Number: 19713-615
Application Dates: 06/01/2018
Decision Numbers: 567319

Dear Ms. Styles:

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 Pendimethalin 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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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Quinn Gavin by phone at 703-347-0325, or via email at gavin.quinn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

May 05, 2021

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 19713-615

PENDIMETHALIN GROUP 3 HERBICIDE

Drexel

Pendiguard™ Turf 0.86%

Pre-emergent Weed Control

0.86% Pendimethalin + XX-XX-XX Fertilizer

For use on Turfgrasses, Ornamental plantings and Ground covers as listed.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine 0.86%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.14%

TOTAL: 100.00%

(50 pounds of this product contains 0.43 pound of the active ingredient, Pendimethalin)

XX-XX-XX

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Total Nitrogen (N)..... xx.xx%

xx.xx% Ammoniacal Nitrogen

xx.xx% Urea Nitrogen

Available Phosphoric Acid (P₂O₅) xx.xx%

Soluble Potash (K₂O)..... xx.xx%

Sulfur (S), Free xx.xx%

Derived from: (materials will vary with fertilizer blend)

Chlorine (Cl) Not More Than xx.xx%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See FIRST AID Below

EPA Reg. No. 19713-615

EPA Est. No. 19713-XX-XXX

Net Content: _____

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES:

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

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 for medical emergency information.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE OR EXPOSURE CALL CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or viton ≥ 14 mils, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

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: 1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 2) Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 3) 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 fish. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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 drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in possession of the applicator at the time of pesticide application. 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. Keep children and pets out of the treated area until dusts have settled. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Do not apply this product in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures. Not for use in commercial seed production. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Manufactured By:

Drexel Chemical Company

P.O. Box 13327, Memphis, TN 38113-0327

SINCE 1972

PENDIGUARD and the DREXEL logo are either trademarks or registered trademarks of Drexel Chemical Company.

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AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Restricted Entry Interval (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber > 14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, natural rubber > 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride > 14 mils or viton > 14 mils and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Failure to follow the directions for use and the precautions on this label may result in poor weed control, crop injury, or illegal residues.

USE INFORMATION

PENDIGUARD TURF 0.86% is a combination pre-emergent herbicide with fertilizer formulated to provide control of most annual grass weeds and certain broadleaf weeds found in Turfgrass grown in Golf courses, Lawns in residential, commercial establishments, or Grounds around military or other institutions, Sod farms, Parks, Airports, Schools or Cemeteries, Prairiegrass areas, Athletic fields or Recreational areas, Roadsides, Pipe yards, Industrial, unimproved Turf areas and other sites where Turf may be maintained. This product is labeled for use on the following Turfgrass species: Bahiagrass, Bentgrass (except putting greens and tees), Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass, Fine fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass, *Poa annua* (except putting greens and tees), St. Augustinegrass, Tall fescue, Zoysiagrass and blends of these grasses.

This product controls weeds as their seeds germinate, but will not control established weeds. Use a post-emergent herbicide, such as 2,4-D or MSMA, to control established weeds. Consult all herbicide label directions for proper use and precautions.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, this product will not cause Turf injury. Over application can result in Turf stand loss, Turf injury or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause Turf injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, soil salt concentration or drought can weaken Turfgrass and increase the possibility of Turf damage from this product.

Unusually cold, excessively wet, or hot and dry conditions that delay germination or extend germination over a long period of time can reduce weed control.

This product can be used around established Ornamentals and in established Wildflower plantings. This product may be used for Hardwood and Conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

- Use tank-mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Drexel Chemical Company representatives at (901) 774-4370.

APPLICATION

Apply this product uniformly at the listed rate using a properly calibrated spreader (see table below for approximate settings). Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those listed. The efficacy of this product will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. This will remove the product from the Turfgrass foliage and establish a pre-emergent herbicide barrier in the soil. If this product is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days of application, erratic weed control may result.

Avoid contact of this product with porous surfaces such as driveways, stone, or wood. Removing particles will help prevent staining.

This product provides pre-emergence control of the weed species listed. Applications can be made around and over the top of the Ornamentals and to the sites listed on this label.

MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE BY USE SITES			
Use Site	This Product/Ac. (Lbs.)	This Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Lbs.)	Pounds A. I. / Ac.
Residential* and Sod farm turf	233	5.3	2.0
Golf course, Commercial and other Non-residential	349	8.0	3.0

* Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as home lawns, schools, parks and playgrounds.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS:

This Product Per Acre (Lbs.)	This Product Per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Lbs.)
116	2.6
175	4.0
233	5.3
349	8.0

GRASS WEEDS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<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 (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Erochloa villosa</i>

BROADLEAVED WEEDS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	<i>Soliva pterospenna</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia numistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

TURFGRASSES

(Residential, Golf course, Commercial, Other Non-residential Turfgrass Uses) For Pre-emergence Weed Control

TURFGRASS SPECIES	WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATES*	COMMENTS
Cool Season Grasses Fine fescue Kentucky bluegrass Perennial ryegrass Tall fescue (Continued)	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening primrose Fall panicum Foxtail Hop clover Knotweed Oxalis <i>Poa annua</i> Prostrate spurge Purslane	All Turf Uses: 175 to 233 pounds per acre as the initial application prior to weed germination in the Spring.	Apply a repeat application of 116 to 175 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
(Continued)			

(Cont.)			
TURFGRASS SPECIES	WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATES*	COMMENTS
(Cont.) Cool Season Grasses Fine fescue Kentucky bluegrass Perennial ryegrass Tall fescue	Goosegrass	Residential** and Sod Turf Uses Only: 175 to 233 pounds per acre in the Spring prior to weed germination.	Apply a repeat application of 116 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks if the lower rate was used initially or for extended Goosegrass control.
	Goosegrass	Golf course, Commercial, Non-residential Turf Uses Only: 175 to 349 pounds per acre in the Spring prior to weed germination.	Apply a repeat application of 116 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks if the lower rate was used initially or for extended Goosegrass control.
	Chickweed Corn speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses: 175 to 233 pounds per acre.	Apply in late Summer or early Fall prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 175 to 233 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
Bentgrass or established <i>Poa annua</i> *** (one-half inch height or taller. Not for use on greens and tees.)	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening primrose Fall panicum Foxtail Hop clover Knotweed Oxalis <i>Poa annua</i> Prostrate spurge Purslane	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees): 175 pounds per acre in the Spring prior to weed germination.	Apply a repeat application of 116 to 175 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	Goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees): 175 pounds per acre.	Apply in the Spring prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 175 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks for extended control.
	Chickweed Corn speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees): 175 to 233 pounds per acre.	Apply in late Summer or early Fall prior to weed germination.
(Continued)			

(Cont.)			
TURFGRASS SPECIES	WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATES*	COMMENTS
Warm Season Grasses Bahiagrass Bermuda-grass Buffalograss Centipede-grass St. Augustine-grass Tall fescue Zoysiagrass	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening primrose Fall panicum Foxtail Hop clover Knotweed Oxalis <i>Poa annua</i> Prostrate spurge Purslane	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only: 175 to 233 pounds per acre prior to weed germination in the Spring. Golf course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only: 175 to 349 pounds per acre in the Spring prior to weed germination.	Apply a repeat application of 116 to 175 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks if necessary.
	Goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees): 175 pounds per acre prior to weed germination in the Spring.	An additional application of 175 pounds per acre may be applied for extended Goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application. Apply a repeat application of 175 to 233 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks.
	Chickweed Corn speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses: 175 to 233 pounds per acre.	Apply in late Summer or early Fall prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 175 to 233 pounds per acre after 5 to 8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
<small> * DO NOT exceed a maximum rate of 233 pounds per acre per application for use on Residential Turfgrass and Sod farm Turfgrass. DO NOT exceed a maximum rate of 349 pounds per acre per application for use on Golf course, Turfgrass, Commercial or other Non-residential Turfgrass. ** Residential is defined as Turf in any residential situation as well as Home lawns, Schools, Parks and Playgrounds. *** Not for use on Bentgrass or <i>Poa annua</i> greens or tees. </small>			

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid application when wind conditions may cause drift.
- Use on well established Turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. On newly planted areas, applications should not be made until the Turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four times. On Turf that has been thinned or damaged due to Winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for Turf recovery prior to making an application.
- Applications made to overseeded warm-season Turfgrasses may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.
- Do not use on Bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens and tees or injury may occur.
- Delay reseeding or Winter overseeding of treated Turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last application of this product. Delay sprigging Turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED) TURF

Industrial, or unimproved Turf areas often have a different spectrum of weeds to be controlled than those found in fine Turf as described elsewhere in this label. This product will control annual grasses and broadleaved weeds mentioned in that section of this label as well as the following weeds that might germinate in established Grasses in Rights-of-way, Roadsides, Construction sites, Parks, Substations, Lots or similar areas:

Annual Spurge, Carpetweed, Browntop Panicum, Crowfootgrass, Fiddleneck, Field Sandbur, Filaree, Florida Pusley, Itchgrass, Johnsongrass (from seed), Junglerice, Kochia, Lambsquarters, London Rocket, Lovegrass (from seed), Mexican Sprangletop, Pennsylvania Smartweed, Pigweed, Puncturevine, Red Sprangletop, Shepherdspurse, Signalgrass, Texas Panicum, Velvetleaf, Witchgrass and Woolly Cupgrass.

Apply before weeds germinate. A post-emergence herbicide such as 2,4-D, MSMA or similar product is recommended to control established weeds.

LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

This product can be incorporated into landscape and ground maintenance programs to provide extended pre-emergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaved weeds. Areas to be treated include but are limited to established Trees or Ornamentals in the Landscape or in Mulch beds; or, other commercially maintained landscape areas such as Borders, around statuary or monuments in Parks or in Parking areas. If emerged weeds are present at time of application, either shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand, or apply a post-emergence product labeled for such use prior to an application of this product. This product may be used before or after applications of herbicides registered for post-emergence use (i.e., Glyphosate) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing Glyphosate over the top of desirable plants, and follow the label restrictions. A treatment of this product may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on this product's label.

ORNAMENTAL BULBS

This product may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in Ornamental bulbs listed on the label (Crocus, Daffodil (Narcissus), Gladiolus, Tulip, etc.). Apply this product prior to, during or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated use a labeled post-emergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

WILDFLOWERS

This product may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of Wildflowers listed on the label (Black-eyed Susan, California Poppy, Coreopsis, Oxeye Daisy, etc.). This product may be applied to established Perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or Wildflowers. For Wildflowers being established from seed, apply this product after Wildflowers have emerged but prior to weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, use a labeled post-emergence product to control emerged weeds.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties which exist in areas where Wildflowers are grown, the response to this product may vary greatly. Careful testing on desirable species is recommended to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS AND GROUND COVER Use Precautions

Apply this product to established plantings. May be applied around and over the top of established plants listed below. Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes have settled firmly following transplanting and that there are no cracks that would allow direct contact of this product with roots. Applications where soil and media surfaces are uniformly covered will result in best weed control and Ornamental tolerance. Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with any Pendimethalin containing product or injury may occur.

TREES	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European Black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European Weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Buckeye, Red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crepe Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Dogwood, Shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Gum, Black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Gum, Sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Haw, Black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maple, Paper-bark	<i>Acer griseum</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Nannyberry, Rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Palm, Fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Palm, Pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>

(Continued)

(Cont.)	
TREES	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Pine White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Plum, Purple Leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Poplar, Black	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Redcedar, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Red Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> 'Rosea'
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'albertiana'
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>
Trachycarpus	<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

SHRUBS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Aucuba, Gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladwynesis</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Blue Indigo Bush	<i>Dalea gregii</i>
Bottlebrush, Lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Correa	<i>Correa</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, Rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dogwood, Red Twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus, Golden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Euonymus, Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Forsythia, Border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Fragrant Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Fuschia, California	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Hawthorne, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Fosters	<i>Ilex attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. <i>pfitzer</i>
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>

(Continued)

<i>(Cont.)</i>	
SHRUBS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Lilac, Cut-leaf	<i>Syringa laciniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Myrtle, Compact	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mediterranean Fan	<i>Chamaerops</i> spp.
Phlox, Prickly	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia x Fraseri</i>
Pieris, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Privet, California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Privet, Glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Privet, Variegated	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i>
Privet, Waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Ranger, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Robira	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Spice Plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Spiraea, Japanese	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Sweet Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Trumpet Bush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Verbena, Lemon	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Vitex	<i>Vitex</i> spp.
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Yellowbells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus media</i>
Yew, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Southern	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping	<i>Yucca pendula</i>

GROUND COVERS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Baby Sun Rose	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Beach Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
Coyotebrush, Dwarf	<i>Baccharis pitularis</i>
Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Dymondia	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Iceplant, Large Leaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Geranium	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Manzanita, Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Morninglory	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>

(Continued)

<i>(Cont.)</i>	
GROUND COVERS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Red Apple	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>
Rose-Of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Sand Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
St. Johnswort, Creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Stoncrop	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Verbena, Peruvian	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vervain	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vetch, Crown	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Vinca or Greater Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymous fortunei</i>

PERENNIALS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Astilbe (False Spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Babys Breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>
Beard-Tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Canna, Common Garden	<i>Canna generalis 'Lucifer'</i>
Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Cast Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia 'McKana Giant'</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
False dragonhead	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Fairy Duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>
Fern, Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Fern, Tree	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf*	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fortnight Lily	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Foxglove, Common	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Fuschia, Arizona	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Geum	<i>Geum</i> spp.
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Heather, Dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Hyssop, Sunset	<i>Agastache rupestris</i>
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Lantana, Weeping	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Leopards Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Liriope, Big Blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Loosestrife, Garden	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>
Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.
Orchid, Peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>
Ruscus, Israeli	<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>

(Continued)

<i>(Cont.)</i>	
PERENNIALS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Sage, Russian	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Shasta Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Texas Bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Twinspur	<i>Diascascia barbaerae</i>
Wonder Flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zephyr Lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.

* Applications of this product to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Beach Grass	<i>Ammophila breviliigulata</i>
Fescue, Blue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo</i> spp.
Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

BEDDING PLANTS*	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Alyssum	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
Anemone, Poppy-flowered	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Artemesia	<i>Artemesia</i> spp.
Balloonflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Cabbage, Ornamental	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
China Aster	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>
Crocosmia, Montebretia	<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Gazania, Treasure Flower	<i>Gazania rigens</i>
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simningia</i>
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Kale, Ornamental	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Moss Rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Mum, Garden	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Pansy, Garden	<i>Viola x Wittrockiana</i>
Periwinkle, Rose	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> or <i>Vinca rosea</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Plumosa Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Portulaca	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Salvia	<i>Salvia splendens</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Vinca or Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

* After planting bedding plants and before applying this product, area to be treated should be watered sufficiently to pack soil around roots.

DO NOT treat plants grown for food or feed. DO NOT use treated plants for food or feed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a clean, dry place. Reseal opened bag by folding top down and securing. Do not store above 120°F.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid waste, use all materials in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often, such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

(Continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL <i>(Cont.)</i>
CONTAINER DISPOSAL:
Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Dispose of empty container 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 (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container one-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container 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 (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container one-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.
For Residential/Household Use:
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty, place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partially filled, call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

WARRANTY—CONDITIONS OF SALE

OUR DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the User assumes responsibility for any crop damage or other liability when this product is used on plant species not listed on this label.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall the Manufacturer or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by the Seller and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

OPTIONAL STATEMENTS:

- Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the Internet at: (Distributor's website address).

SUGGESTED SPREADER SETTINGS					
Spreader	4.0#/1,000 Sq. Ft.	5.3#/1,000 Sq. Ft.	Spreader	4.0#/1,000 Sq. Ft.	5.3#/1,000 Sq. Ft.
LebanonTurf	4¾	5¼	Lesco (letter/Numeric)	J/21	K/22
Andersons AccuPro	M	O	PennMulch HVO	N	O
Earthway Rotary	16	18	ProScape SS	N	O
Gandy	28	30	Spyker	4¾	5¼
Lely	6 II	6½ II	Vicon (all models)	26	30

Varied conditions will affect the application rates of spreaders; therefore the settings listed are approximate. Age and conditions of spreader and walking speed can cause variation in application rate. Calibrate your spreader with each application. Close spreader hopper and adjust the setting using the suggested settings. Fill spreader on a hard surface to eliminate the chance of spillage on the lawn. Close spreader hopper when stopping or turning.