

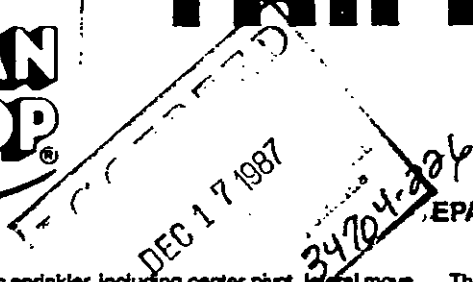
SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

PM 23
34704-226

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS—CHEMIGATION



TRIFLURALIN EC



EPA REG. NO. 34704-226

Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; irrigation system(s). 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 nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Note: Platte Chemical Company does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make such a connection.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

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.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Mix in clean supply tank the recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered, and needed quantity of water.

This product should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mix products.

On all crops, use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage, but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary depending on equipment, pest problem and stage of crop growth. Application of more or less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased chemical performance, crop injury or illegal pesticide residues. At least 1/2 to 1 acre inch is necessary for water incorporation of this product.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly during the period of operation.

Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rates, application, timing, and other directions and precautions for crop being treated.

Continuous mild agitation of pesticide mixture may be needed to assure a uniform application, particularly if the supply tank requires a number of hours to empty.

ALL APPLICABLE RESTRICTIONS, PRECAUTIONS, AND DIRECTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED PRODUCT LABEL MUST BE FOLLOWED.

FORMULATED FOR
PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
150 SO. MAIN STREET FREMONT, NEBRASKA 68025

* CLEAN CROP is a Registered T.M. of United Agri Products, Inc.

5/20/1

annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in ornamentals, flowers and other areas as listed.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
 Trifluralin (*a,a,a*-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N, N-dipropyl-*p*-toluidine) 44.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 55.5%
TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 4 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

Read Booklet For Additional Precautionary Statements
And Directions For Use.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-226

EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

• CLEAN CROP is a Registered T.M. of United Agr. Products, Inc.

17200

EXP-1P

- Poaceae*
- Ceanothus glaucus*
- Cerastium tomentosum*
- Cerastogone plumbeiginoides*
- Cistus* sp.
- Conocarpus* sp.
- Coronilla varia*
- Cotoneaster*
- Fragaria chiloensis*
- Gazania* sp.
- Gazania* sp.
- Gazania* sp.
- Gazania* sp.
- Gazania* sp.
- Gazania leucolaena*
- Gazania sanguinea*
- Hedera canariensis*
- Hedera helix*
- Hedera helix*
- Impatiens glandulifera*
- Hypericum* sp.
- Hypericum calycinum*
- Hypericum coris*
- Liriodendron muscari*
- Mesembryanthemum edentatum*
- Muehlenbeckia axillaris*
- Myoporum* sp.
- Myoporum laetum*
- Oenothera biennis* sp.
- Oenothera biennis*
- Oenothera biennis*
- Rosmarinus* sp.
- Sedum* sp.
- Sedum* sp.
- Sedum confusum*
- Sedum guatemalense*
- Sedum musanense*
- Tagetes*
- Taraxacum officinale*

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Get medical attention.
 If on skin: Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Get medical attention.
 If inhaled: Move to clear atmosphere. Restore breathing if necessary. Get medical attention.
 If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting and get medical attention immediately. Ingestion is toxic and irritating to the stomach. Vomiting may cause aspiration into the lungs resulting in pulmonary edema which may be fatal. Gastric lavage may be indicated.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat and open flame.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, TRIFLURALIN EC will not harm the treated crop. Overapplication may result in crop injury or a soil residue.

Uneven application or improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Plant disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop plants and increase the possibility of damage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS—Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

STORAGE—Avoid freezing. Do not store below temperature of (40°F). If frozen, poor weed control may result. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

ornamental woody shrubs, ornamental groundcover, gladioli, roses, established flowers and under paved surfaces.

TRIFLURALIN EC is recommended for use on a wide variety of ornamental trees, ornamental groundcover, shrubs, and flowers. The ornamental species on which this herbicide can be used at recommended rates without damage include those listed.

ORNAMENTAL WOODY SHRUBS

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Barberry
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Buxus harlandii</i>	Harlandii Boxwood
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Boxwood
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common Boxwood
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
<i>Camellia Sasanqua</i>	Sasanqua Camellia
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Sakaki
<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster Zabelii</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Deutzia</i>	Deutzia
<i>Eleagnus pungens</i>	Eleagnus
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Euonymus
<i>Euonymus Fortunei</i>	Euonymus
<i>Euonymus newport</i>	Euonymus
<i>Fajoe Sellowiana</i>	Pineapple Guava
<i>Forsythia</i>	Forsythia (Golden Bells)
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex hutchinsiana</i>	Holly
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
<i>Ligustrum erectum</i>	Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Privet
<i>Ligustrum odoratissimum</i>	Privet
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California Privet
<i>Lonicera</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Philadelphus Lamoinel</i>	Mock-Orange
<i>Pinus japonica</i>	Fetterbush
<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i>	Robira
<i>Podocarpum macrophylla</i>	Yew Pine
<i>Potentilla</i>	Cinquefoil

Calliopsis
 Carnation
 Centaurea
 Chrysanthemums
 Cosmos
 Dahlia
 Dianthus
 Dimorthea
 Forget-me-not
 Four O'Clocks
 Gaillardia
 Gladiolus
 Ixora
 Lobelia

Petunia
 Phlox
 Portulaca
 Rudbeckia
 Salvia
 Scabiosa
 Shasta Daisy
 Snapdragon
 Stock
 Snow on the mountain
 Sunflower
 Sweet Alyssum
 Sweet pea
 Sweet William
 Zinnia

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Betula pendula var. laciniata</i>	European White Birch
<i>Castanea mollissima</i>	Chinese Chestnut
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus Kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
<i>Fraudium americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	Japanese Larch
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Apple
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum
<i>Picea Abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine
<i>Pinus Strobus</i>	White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine

3015

- Pinus Thurborgii
- Platanus acerifolia
- Platanus occidentalis
- Populus deltoides
- Prunus sp.
- Pseudotsuga taxifolia
- Quercus coccinea
- Quercus palustris
- Quercus rubra
- Robinia pseudoacacia
- Taxodium distichum
- Tsuga canadensis
- Jepifree Black Pine
- London Plane Tree
- Sycamore
- Cottonwood
- Stone-Fruits
- Douglas Fir
- Scarlet Oak
- Pin Oak
- Red Oak
- Black Locust
- Bald Cypress
- Canada Hemlock

- Verbena sp.
- Verbena sp.
- Verbena sp.
- Verbena sp.
- Verbena peruviana
- Verbena sp.
- Zizia tenuifolia
- Red Oak

WEEDS CONTROLLED

- Annual Grasses
- Crabgrasses
- Barnyardgrass
- (watergrass)
- Foxtails (including giant foxtail)
- Johnsongrass (from seed)
- Wild Cane (shattercane)
- Goosegrass
- Texas panicum
- Stinkgrass
- Bromegrass
- Brachiaria
- Sandbur
- Junglerice
- Annual bluegrass
- Sprangletop
- Cheat
- Annual Broadleaf Weeds
- Pigweeds (spiny, redroot)
- Carelessweed
- Lambquarters
- Carpetweed
- Russian thistle
- Kochia
- Purslane
- Florida purslane (pusley)
- Knowweed
- Stinging nettle
- Goosefoot
- Chickweed

Note: TRIFLURALIN EC will not control certain resistant weeds such as Cocklebur, Velvetleaf, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Venice Mallow, and Nutgrass.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

TRIFLURALIN EC is a pre-emergence herbicide which is incorporated (mixed) into the soil to provide long-lasting control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds (see above list). TRIFLURALIN EC controls weeds by killing their seeds as they germinate. It does not control established weeds.

Incorporation of this product helps assure effective weed control regardless of weather conditions and permits shallow cultivation, rotary hoeing and hand hoeing without reducing its weed control activity.

MIXING AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

TRIFLURALIN EC is to be mixed with water and applied as a spray before, or in the same operation as soil incorporation. Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) using any properly calibrated low-pressure boom-type herbicide sprayer that will uniformly apply the spray. Pour the recommended amount of TRIFLURALIN EC for your soil type into the spray tank during the filling operation and mix thoroughly before spraying. Do not apply more than the recommended amount.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

TRIFLURALIN EC must be incorporated into the soil after application to prevent loss of its activity. Spraying and incorporation should be done in the same operation, if possible. Incorporation may be delayed up to 4 hours after application. Variable weed control may result from delayed incorporation if this product is applied to a wet, warm soil surface or if the wind velocity is 10 mph or higher.

The machinery used for incorporation should break up large clods and mix the herbicide thoroughly with the soil. The more thoroughly the herbicide is mixed with the soil, the more consistent the weed control will be.

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN EC prior to planting new nursery stock liners, ornamentals, trees and woody shrubs, and gladioli (Gladioli corms less than 1 inch in diameter may be injured by pre-plant applications of TRIFLURALIN EC). TRIFLURALIN EC may also be applied to established plantings by using a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath the plants.

Water incorporation is used for established Ornamental Groundcovers. (See specific directions elsewhere on this label.)

Broadcast (overall) Application Rates for Soil Incorporation Only:

Coarse Soils	Medium Soils	Fine Soils
Sand and sandy loam	Loam, silt loam and silt	Clay loam, silty clay and clay
1 pint per acre (1/2 pint active)	1 1/2 pints per acre (3/4 pound active)	2 pints per acre (1 pound active)

For band applications, use the following formula to figure the proportionate amount:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \frac{\text{recommended broadcast rate}}{\text{per acre on band}} = \text{amount to apply}$$

TRIFLURALIN EC is not recommended on muck soils.

Incorporation before planting (pre-plant): Through incorporation may be achieved with the following: *PTO driven equipment* (tillers, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil: *double disc* (or double disc with spiketooth harrow in tandem) set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated in two different directions (cross disc) at 4 to 8 mph.; *mulch treader* and other similar disc-type implements set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 5 to 8 mph.; *rolling cultivators* set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 6 to 8 mph.; or a *bed conditioner* (Do-All) set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated at 4 to 8 mph.

Incorporation after planting (post-plant): Incorporation may be achieved around established plants by using *PTO driven equipment* (tillers, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil, or *rolling cultivators* set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 6 to 8 mph. When incorporating TRIFLURALIN EC in transplants, new liners, or established plants, the implement should be adjusted so that treated soils is thrown toward and around the plants in the row.

Clean cultivate area to be treated before application since TRIFLURALIN EC will not control established weeds.

Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches deep may result in erratic weed control. Do not use spiketooth or springtooth harrows alone for incorporation.

Surface Application and Water Incorporation to Ornamental Groundcover Plantings:

Add TRIFLURALIN EC to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate thoroughly prior to spraying. Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre using any properly calibrated low pressure herbicide sprayer that will uniformly apply the spray mixture. A one-half inch rain or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation must be received within 24 hours or poor weed control will result.

Application Rate—Groundcovers Only: Apply 1 gallon of TRIFLURALIN EC per acre or 3 fluid ounces per 1,000 sq. ft. of groundcover area.

CHEMIGATION: Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS—CHEMIGATION" for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation systems unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

Under Paved Surfaces:

Directions For Use and Site Preparation: TRIFLURALIN EC should be used only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to insure their complete removal.

Applications should be made only when final grade is established or after additions of base rock. Do not move soils following TRIFLURALIN EC application and do not apply this herbicide to areas where asphalt is to be laid directly on top of soil.

Paving should follow TRIFLURALIN EC as soon as possible.

Application Directions: Large Areas: Apply TRIFLURALIN EC in sufficient water to insure thorough wetting of the soil surface or penetration of the spray solution through the base rock layer. A minimum of 150 gallons per acre is recommended. Apply with any sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. Add the recommended amount of herbicide to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

Small Areas: For treating small areas, a tank type hand sprayer or sprinkling can may be used. Before application determine the amount of water and TRIFLURALIN EC necessary to uniformly cover the area to be treated. Shake or stir the spray solution prior to application.

Application Rate—Under Paved Surfaces Only: Apply 3 to 4 gallons of TRIFLURALIN EC per acre or 9 to 12 fluid ounces per 1,000 sq. ft.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

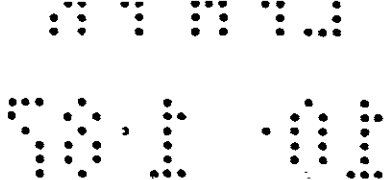
Platte warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of the product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Platte. In no case shall Platte be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. Platte makes no warranties of Merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above.

FORMULATED FOR
PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
 150 SO. MAIN STREET
 FREMONT, NEBRASKA 68025

TRIFLURALIN EC Surface Applied and Water Incorporated for Pre-emergence Control of Annual Weeds in ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTAL GROUNDCOVER PLANTINGS

- | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Agapanthus | Dwarf Peter Pan |
| Amelia vulgaris | Thrift-Sea Pink |
| Achillea tomentosa | Woolly Yarrow |
| Asparagus densiflorus | Asparagus |
| Jacouris pilularis | Dwarf Coyote Brush |
| Campanula garganica | Bellflower |
| Campanula | |
| Poscherskyana | Bellflower |
| Ceanothus gloriosus | Ceanothus |
| Cerastium tomentosum | Snow-in-Summer |
| Ceratostigma plumbaginoides | Bunge |
| Cistus sp. | Rock Rose |
| Coreopsis sp. | Tickseed |
| Coronilla varia | Crown Vetch |
| Cotoneaster | Cotoneaster |
| Fragaria chiloensis | Strawberry |
| Gazania sp. | Copper King Gazania |
| Gazania sp. | Gold Rush Gazania |
| Gazania sp. | New Orange Gazania |
| Gazania sp. | Fiesta Red Gazania |
| Gazania sp. | Bronze Orange Sunrise Gazania |
| Gazania leucolana | Gazania |
| Gazania sungenlo | Gazania |
| Hedera canariensis | Algerian Ivy |
| Hedera helix | Needlepoint Ivy |
| Hedera helix | California Ivy |
| Jerriaria glabra | Rupture Wort |
| Hyericum sp. | St-John's-Wort |
| Hypericum calycinum | Rose-of-Sharon |
| Hypericum cortis | St-John's Wort |
| Liriope Muscari | Big Blue Lilyturf |
| Mesembryanthemum edentulum | Ice Plant |
| Muehlenbeckia axillaris | Wire Plant |
| Myoporum sp. | Myoporum |
| Myoporum laetum | Myoporum |
| Osteospermum sp. | Trailing African Daisy |
| Osteospermum fruticosum | Trailing African Daisy |
| Rosmarinus sp. | Rosemary |
| Sedum sp. | Utah Sedum |
| Sedum sp. | Acra Sedum |
| Sedum confusum | Sedum |
| Sedum guatemalense | Sedum |
| Sedum musanense | Sedum |
| Tagetes | Marigold |
| Trucium Chamaedrys | Germander |

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Keep out of reach of children. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.

First Aid: In case of contact immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. For eyes, call a physician. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, or marshes). Drift or runoff from treatment areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention.

If on skin: Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Get medical attention.

If inhaled: Move to clear atmosphere. Restore breathing if necessary. Get medical attention.

If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting and get medical attention immediately. Ingestion is toxic and irritating to the stomach. Vomiting may cause aspiration into the lungs resulting in pulmonary edema which may be fatal. Gastric lavage may be indicated.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat and open flame.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS—Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

STORAGE—Avoid freezing. Do not store below temperature of (40°F). If frozen, poor weed control may result. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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