

34704-686

2-2-2004

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

FEB 2 2004

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Glenda Haage  
Loveland Products Inc.  
P.O. Box 1286  
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

Dear Ms. Haage:

Subject: Simazine 90 WDG Herbicide  
EPA Registration Number 34704-686  
Application dated January 12, 2004

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable, provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. Update "Statement of Practical Treatment" section to the standards of PR Notice 2001-1 as follows:

**"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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If On Skin or Clothing: 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 In Eyes: 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.

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-301-7976 for emergency medical treatment information."

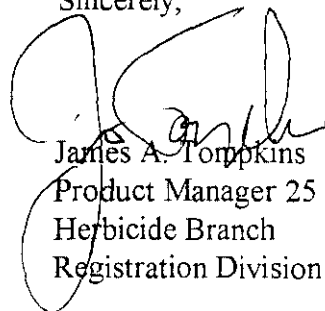
2. Change waterproof gloves to "Chemical resistant gloves made of waterproof material" under PPE and Agricultural Use Requirements
3. Change "Storage" subheading to "Pesticide Storage" under STORAGE AND DISPOSAL heading
4. Remove the word "Prohibitions" from under the heading STORAGE AND DISPOSAL.

5. Remove the text "Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, positioning of the container in storage, storage temperature, potential for crushing or damage due to stacking, and penetration of moisture." from under the heading STORAGE AND DISPOSAL, and place under the subheading Pesticide Storage.
6. Under the ingredient statement, add one significant digit to each percentile listed, for example, 90.0 %.
7. Add the attached Spray Drift Management text, as is required for any label allowing aerial application.
8. Change quarts to lbs under Florida (Grapefruit and Oranges only) section.
9. Add the restriction, "In FL, do not exceed \_\_ lbs of Princep 4L during any one growing season" as on the 100-526 approved label under Florida (Grapefruit and Oranges only) section.

Submit three (3) copies of final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling will supercede all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions, please contact Hope Johnson at 703-305-5410.

Sincerely,



James A. Tompkins  
Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505C)



OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Attachment-Spray Drift Management

Under the heading **Spray Drift Management** the text should read as follows:

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $3/4$  the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

**Volume**-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

**Pressure**-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type-Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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

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

#### Swath Adjustment

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

#### Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

#### Temperature and Humidity

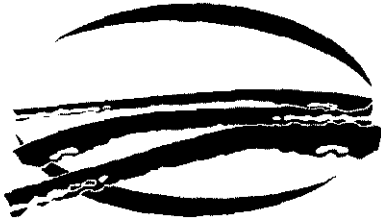
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

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



# SIMAZINE 90 WDG HERBICIDE

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter Dated

FEB 2 2004

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

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Simazine (2-Chloro-4, 6-bis (ethylamino)-s-triazine) ..... 90%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** ..... 10%

**TOTAL** ..... 100%

34704-686

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

**IF SWALLOWED:** Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**IF IN EYES:** Flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

**FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:**

1-800-301-7976.

See Below For Additional Precautionary Statements

EPA REG. NO. 34704-686

EPA EST. NO. 70989-AR-1

NET WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ LBS. ( \_\_\_\_\_ KG)

IHT

EXP 12P03

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

**Personal Protective Equipment:**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks.

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

**Engineering controls statements:**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets with 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.

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

Simazine is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used as drinking water. Simazine has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply Simazine where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well-drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

### 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, and shoes plus socks.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

**Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**PROHIBITIONS:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, positioning of the container in storage, storage temperature, potential for crushing or damage due to stacking, and penetration of moisture.

**STORAGE:** Store in a safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in cool, dry place. Reduce stacking height where local conditions, such as humidity or pallet overhang can affect package strength.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide and Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then 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.

# SIMAZINE 90 WDG HERBICIDE

## EPA REG. NO. 34704-686

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Apply this herbicide before weeds emerge or after removal of weed growth. Simazine controls a wide variety of annual broadleaf and grass weeds when used at selective rates in agricultural crops and ornamental plantings. When used at higher, nonselective rates in noncrop areas, it also controls many perennial broadleaf and grass weeds.

Where a range of application rates is given, use the low rate on coarser textured soil and soil lower in organic matter; use the high rate on finer textured soil and soil higher in organic matter.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.

Since this product enters weeds mainly through their roots, moisture is needed to move it into the root zone. Very dry soil conditions and lack of rainfall following application may necessitate shallow cultivation.

This product is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and has low electrical conductivity.

### FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR WEED CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

### ANNUAL WEEDS CONTROLLED

|                          |                    |                           |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| allysum                  | fivehook bassia    | ragweed                   |
| annual bluegrass         | Flora's paintbrush | rattail fescue            |
| annual morningglory      | Florida pusley     | redmaids                  |
| annual ryegrass          | foxtails           | Russian thistle           |
| barnyardgrass            | goosegrass         | shepherdspurse            |
| (watergrass)             | groundsel          | signaigrass               |
| burclover                | henbit             | ( <i>Brachiaria</i> spp.) |
| carelessweed             | jungerlice         | silver hairgrass          |
| carpetweed               | knawel             | smartweed                 |
| common chickweed         | (German moss)      | spanishneedles            |
| crabgrass                | common             | speedwell                 |
| ( <i>Digitaria</i> spp.) | lambquarters       | tansymustard              |
| downy brome              | nightsshade        | wild mustard              |
| (cheatgrass)             | pepperweed         | wild oats                 |
| fall panicum             | pigweed            | witchgrass                |
| fiddleneck               | pineappleweed      | yellow flower             |
| filaree                  | prickly lettuce    | pepperweed                |
| fireweed                 | common purslane    |                           |

### APPLICATION PROCEDURES

**Ground application:** Use conventional ground sprayers equipped with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are uniformly spaced and the same size. Calibrate sprayer before use and recalibrate at the start of each season and when changing carriers. Unless otherwise specified, use a minimum of 20 gals. of spray mixture per acre.

Use a pump with capacity to (1) maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles, (2) provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension, and (3) to provide a minimum of 20% bypass at all times. Use centrifugal pumps which provide propeller shear action for dispersing and mixing this product. The pump should provide a minimum of 10 gals./minute/100 gals. tank size circulated through a correctly positioned sarger tube or jets.

Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on suction side of pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

For band applications, calculate amount to be applied per acre as follows:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{amount needed per acre of field}$$

**Aerial application:** Use aerial application only where specified in the use directions. Apply in a minimum of 1 gal. of water for each 1-1.5 lbs. of herbicide applied per acre. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

Avoid application to animals or humans. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

**Mixing procedures—all uses:** (1) Be sure sprayer is clean and not contaminated with any other materials, or crop injury or sprayer clogging may result. (2) Fill tank ¼ full with clean water, nitrogen solution or complete fluid fertilizer. (3) Start agitation. (4) Be certain that the agitation system is working properly and creates a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface. (5) Pour product directly from bag into

tank. (6) Continue filling tank until 90% full. Increase agitation if necessary to maintain surface action. (7) Add tank mix herbicide(s) after this product is thoroughly suspended. (8) Finish filling tank. Maintain agitation to avoid separation of materials. (9) Empty tank as completely as possible before refilling to prevent buildup of emulsifiable concentrate residue from possible tank mix herbicides. (10) If an emulsifiable concentrate film starts to build up in tank, drain it and clean with strong detergent solution or solvent. (11) Clean sprayer thoroughly immediately after use by flushing system with water containing a detergent.

**Compatibility test:** To determine the tank mix compatibility of this product with liquid fertilizer, crop oil, spreaders, or recommended pesticides, use this test method. Nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers may replace all or part of the water in the spray in alfalfa and corn. Since liquid fertilizers can vary, even within the same analysis, check compatibility each time before use. Be especially careful when using complete suspension or fluid fertilizers as serious compatibility problems are more apt to occur. Commercial application equipment may improve compatibility in some instances. Check compatibility using this procedure:

1. Add 1 pint of fertilizer to each of 2 one-quart glass jars with tight lids.
2. To one of the jars add ¼ tsp. of a compatibility agent approved for this use (¼ tsp. is equivalent to 2 pts. per 100 gals. spray). Cap and shake until mixed. Examples of compatibility agents include Compex<sup>®</sup> and Unite<sup>®</sup>.
3. To both jars add the appropriate amount of herbicide(s). If more than one herbicide is used, add them separately with dry herbicides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, cap and shake until thoroughly mixed. The appropriate amount of herbicides for this test follows (assuming a spray volume of 25 gals. per acre):

**Dry herbicides:** For each pound per acre add 1.5 teaspoons to each jar. Fluff up wettable powder products before measuring.

**Liquid herbicides:** For each pint per acre add 0.5 teaspoons to each jar.

For a spray volume other than 25 gals. per acre, change the teaspoons added to each jar as follows:

$$\frac{25 \text{ gals.} \times \text{no. teaspoons given above}}{\text{desired gals. spray volume per acre}} = \text{teaspoons to add to each jar}$$

4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten. Shake jars vigorously one minute. Let the mixtures stand 15 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, grease, gels, medium to heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture probably can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) slurry the dry herbicides(s) in water before addition, or (B) add ½ of the compatibility agent to the fertilizer and the other ½ to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable herbicide before addition to the mixture. If still incompatible, do not use the materials mixed in the same spray tank.

### ROTATIONAL CROPS AND PERENNIAL CROP REPLANTING

To avoid crop injury, observe the following precautions: (1) If rotating treated land the year following application, plant only corn, unless otherwise stated in this label. (2) If replanting perennial crops or if rotating land to crops other than corn, do not apply this product in the year preceding planting these crops.

### FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Apply the spray to the orchard or vineyard floor avoiding contact with fruit, foliage, or stems. Recommended rates are based on broadcast treatment. For band applications or spot applications around fruit or nut trees, reduce the broadcast rate of this product and water per acre in proportion to the area actually sprayed.

**Precautions (All fruit and nut crops):** To avoid crop injury, 1) Apply only to orchards or groves where trees have been established 12 months or more unless specified differently. 2) Make only one application per year, except as noted otherwise. 3) Do not use on gravelly, sand, or loamy sand soil. 4) Immediately following application, limit overhead sprinkler irrigation to ½ inch.

### Almonds and Peaches (CA only)

Apply 1.1-2.2 lbs. per treated acre in a 2-4 ft. band on each side of the tree row. Apply before weeds emerge in late fall or early winter. Weeds controlled by 1.1 lbs. include burclover, common chickweed, wild mustard, and shepherdspurse. Apply only once per year.

**Precautions:** To avoid crop injury, 1) Do not treat trees established in the grove less than 3 years. 2) Do not treat the Mission (Texas) variety of almonds. 3) Do not apply to almond trees propagated on plum rootstocks. 4) Do not replant almonds or peaches in treated soil for 12 months after treatment. 5) Do not apply on soil with less than 1% organic matter. 6) Do not treat areas where water will accumulate.

### Apples, Pears, Sour Cherries

Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. per acre.

### Avocados

CA and FL only: Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. per acre after final preparation of grove.

**Precaution:** Do not apply on gravelly, sand, or loamy sand soil.

# SIMAZINE 90 WDG HERBICIDE

EPA REG. NO. 34704-686

### Blueberries and Caneberries (blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, raspberries)

Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. per acre in the spring or apply as a split application of 2.2 lbs. per acre in the spring plus 2.2 lbs. per acre in the fall. Apply in a minimum of 40 gals. of water per acre.

On plantings less than 6 months old, use 1/2 the above rate.

To control quackgrass, apply 4.4 lbs. per acre in the fall or split the application applying 2.2 lbs. per acre in the fall plus 2.2 lbs. per acre in the spring, when quackgrass is actively growing.

Note: Do not apply when fruit is present, or illegal residues may result.

### Cranberries

MA: Apply up to 4.4 lbs. per acre either before spring growth begins or in the fall after harvest.

Other areas: Apply 2.2 lbs. per acre before spring growth begins.

### Filberts

Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. per acre in the fall or apply a split application of 2.2 lbs. per acre in the fall plus 2.2 lbs. per acre in the spring.

*Precautions: 1) If trees are planted on a hillside, excessive soil erosion may result from the elimination of weeds. 2) Do not use on gravelly, sand, or loamy sand soil.*

Note: Do not apply when nuts are on the ground during the harvest period.

### Grapes

Apply 2.2-5.3 lbs. per acre any time between harvest and early spring.

*Precaution: Do not use in vineyards established less than three years, or crop injury may occur.*

### Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges

AZ (Lemons and Oranges only): Apply a split application of 1.75 lbs. per acre in the spring plus 1.75 lbs. per acre in the fall.

CA: In grapefruit, lemons, and oranges, apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. per acre in a single application; or apply 2.2 lbs. per acre in the fall and 2.2 lbs. per acre in the spring.

*Precaution: Do not use in the Imperial, Coachella, or Palo Verde valleys, or crop injury may result.*

Florida (Grapefruit and Oranges only): Apply 4 qts. of SIMAZINE 90 WDG to weed-free soil during the spring and/or fall to control weeds expected to emerge during these periods. Apply prior to emergence of weeds or if weeds have emerged, apply in tank mixture with a contact herbicide. Use caution to keep the treatment off the foliage, fruit, or trunk of citrus tree.

For control of difficult species, such as balsamapple vine and spanishneedles, and partial control of honeyvine milkweed, apply 8 qts. of SIMAZINE 90 WDG as a single application in the spring as a 50% band application to the grove acre. Apply in the spring growing season between January and April. Do not make a fall SIMAZINE 90 WDG application if this treatment was used in the spring. When emerged weeds are present, apply SIMAZINE 90 WDG in tank mixture with a recommended contact herbicide. Follow all directions, precautions, limitations, etc. on the tank mix products.

TX (Grapefruit and Oranges only): Apply 4.4-5.3 lbs. per acre.

*Precautions (All areas): To avoid crop injury, 1) Do not use in nurseries. 2) Do not apply to bedded grapefruit, lemons, or oranges. 3) Do not apply to trees under stress from freeze damage for one year after the freeze.*

### Macadamia Nuts

Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. in 50 gals. of water per acre before harvest and just prior to weed emergence. Repeat application as necessary.

Note: Do not apply when nuts are on the ground during the harvest period, as illegal residues may result.

### Olives

Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. per acre following grove preparation in the fall. Repeat annually in midwinter.

### Peaches, Plums, Sweet Cherries

Apply 1.75-4.4 lbs. per acre. Apply in late fall to early spring prior to weed emergence.

*Precautions: To avoid crop injury, 1) Peaches: use only in AR, LA, MO, OK, TX, and states east of the Miss. River. For CA see specific directions in the section "Almonds and Peaches (CA only)." 2) Plums and sweet cherries: use only in MO and states east of the Miss. River except TN.*

### Pecans

Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. per acre before weeds emerge in the spring.

*Precautions: To avoid crop injury, 1) Do not use west of the Pecos River in TX or in NM, AZ, or CA. 2) Do not make applications to transplanted trees that have been established less than two years in the grove.*

Note: Do not apply when nuts are on the ground, or illegal residues may result. Do not allow animals to graze treated fields.

### Strawberries

**Oregon and Washington:** For control of chickweed, groundsel, mustard, and shepherdspurse, apply broadcast 1.1 lbs. per acre. In fields where overhead irrigation is used to activate this product, apply after harvest at time of bed renovation. In fields where overhead irrigation is not available, apply during early October through November.

*Precautions: To avoid crop injury, 1) Make only one application per growing season. 2) Do not apply within 4 months after transplanting.*

### Walnuts

Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. per acre. Leveling and furrowing operations after application will lessen effectiveness of weed control.

Note: Do not apply when nuts are on the ground, or illegal residues may result.

## FIELD CROPS

### Corn

Nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers may replace all or part of the water as a carrier in the spray. Determine the physical compatibility of this product with fertilizer before use. Refer to the General Information section of this label for a compatibility test. Do not apply after corn has emerged as there is danger of liquid fertilizers causing crop injury.

**Preemergence:** Apply before weeds and corn emerge. Use the appropriate rate in the table below.

**Preplant:** Apply in the spring after plowing at the appropriate rate in the table below. Apply before, during, or after final seedbed preparation. If soil is tilled or worked after application, avoid deep incorporation. Best results will be obtained when this product is applied within 2 weeks before planting. Under dry weather conditions, preplant applications may give better weed control. If weeds develop, particularly under relatively dry conditions, a shallow cultivation will generally result in better weed control.

| Soil texture  | Broadcast*<br>rate per acre |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Coarse-textured soil:<br>Sand, silt, and loam that is low in organic matter                                     | 2.2 lbs.                    |
| Medium-textured soil:<br>Soil containing a moderate amount of clay and organic matter                           | 2.6 lbs.                    |
| Fine-textured soil:<br>Loam that is high in organic matter and clay (including dark prairie soils of Corn Belt) | 3.3 lbs.                    |
| Organic soil:<br>Peat, muck, and high-organic clay  | 4.4 lbs.                    |

\*For calculation of band treatment rate, see the General Information section. To control quackgrass: Apply 3.3-4.4 lbs. per acre in the fall. Plow two to three weeks later, or if erosion is a problem, delay plowing until spring.

*Precautions: 1) Do not apply more than 4.4 lbs. per acre to corn per year. 2) Do not rotate to any crop except corn until the following year or injury may occur. 3) After harvest, plow and thoroughly till the soil in fall or spring to minimize possible injury to spring-seeded rotational crops, regardless of the rate used. 4) If more than 3.3 lbs. is used per acre (or equivalent rate in a band), a crop of untreated corn should precede the next rotational crop. 5) Do not apply preplant incorporated in corn in the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the West (including central and western KS, western NE, western OK, and the Panhandle of TX) where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required. 6) In the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the West where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use this product to control weeds in corn only when corn is to follow corn or when a crop of untreated corn is to precede another rotational crop. 7) In western MN and eastern parts of the Dakotas, NE, and KS, do not plant soybeans following corn treated with this product if more than 2.2 lbs. per acre (or equivalent rate in a band) was applied or injury may occur. 8) Injury may occur to soybeans planted in north-central and northwest IA, south-central and southwest MN, northeast NE, southeast SD, and other areas the year following application on soils having a calcareous surface layer. 9) Do not plant sugar beets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), spring-seeded small grains, or small-seeded legumes and grasses the year after an application, or injury may occur.*

Note: Do not graze treated areas, or illegal residues may result.



**SIMAZINE 90 WDG HERBICIDE**  
**EPA REG. NO. 34704-686**

**NURSERIES, CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTINGS,  
 SHELTERBELTS**

**Nurseries (see list below)**

Apply 2.2-3.4 lbs. in at least 25 gals. of water per acre in fall or spring.

*Precaution: To avoid plant injury, do not apply for at least one year after transplanting.*

**Christmas Tree Plantings and Shelterbelts (see list below)**

Remove weed growth before application. Apply 2.2-4.4 lbs. in at least 25 gals. of water per acre after transplanting. Use the same rate for annual maintenance applications.

For quackgrass control apply 4.4 lbs. per acre in the fall or apply a split application of 2.2 lbs. per acre in the fall plus 2.2 lbs. per acre in early spring, after quackgrass begins growth.

*Precautions: To avoid tree injury, 1) Do not use on seedbeds or cutting beds. 2) In CA, OR, and WA do not apply to Christmas trees or shelterbelts sooner than one year after transplanting. In other areas, do not apply to Christmas trees or shelterbelt transplants less than three years of age. 3) Do not use until soil is firmly settled around roots. 4) Do not apply more than once a year, except as directed for quackgrass control.*

Apply to these species of trees and shrubs, as recommended above:

**Conifers**

|                |               |                          |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| arborvitae     | red pine      | Douglas fir              |
| Austrian pine  | (Norway pine) | Fraser fir               |
| *Bishop pine   | Scotch pine   | white fir                |
| *knobcone pine | white pine    | hemlock                  |
| lodgepole pine | blue spruce   | juniper                  |
| (shore pine)   | Norway spruce | red cedar                |
| *Monterey pine | red spruce    | white cedar              |
| Mugho pine     | white spruce  | yew ( <i>Taxus</i> spp.) |
|                | balsam fir    |                          |

\*For CA only

**Deciduous Trees and Woody Ornamentals**

|                  |                           |                    |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| American elm     | eucalyptus                | red oak            |
| Siberian elm     | holly ( <i>Ilex</i> spp.) | Russian olive      |
| barberry         | (max. 3.5 lbs./A)         | *oleander          |
| boxelder         | honey locust              | *palm (2.2 lbs./A) |
| bush honeysuckle | Oregon grape              | *bottle brush      |
| caragana         | ( <i>Mahonia</i> spp.)    | *carob             |
| cotoneaster      | <i>Pieris</i> spp.        |                    |
| dogwood          | (max. 3.5 lbs./A)         | *For CA only       |

**NONSELECTIVE WEED CONTROL  
 ON NONCROP LAND**

Best results are obtained when this product is applied before weeds emerge. If weed growth has begun and removal is not feasible, include a contact or translocated herbicide in the spray.

SIMAZINE 90 WDG can be used to provide residual control or suppression of certain weeds on industrial sites, highway medians and shoulders, railroad rights-of-way, lumber yards, petroleum tank farms, and in noncrop areas on farms, such as around buildings, equipment and fuel storage areas, along fences, roadsides, and lanes. Aerial applications may be made where it is feasible.

Use at least 1 gallon of water for each 0.9 lb. of this product for both ground and aerial applications. Use more water if practical.

To control or suppress susceptible annual broadleaf and grass weeds (such as barnyardgrass, cheat, crabgrass, common lambsquarters, foxtail, ragweed, puncturevine, and turkey mullein), apply up to 5.3 lbs. per acre. To broaden weed control spectrum, or in areas where triazine resistant weeds are present, it is recommended to tank mix SIMAZINE 90 WDG with other compatible herbicides registered for use on noncrop areas. For example, certain diuron, bromacil, glyphosate and 2,4-D formulations are registered for such use. Observe the most restrictive label statements of the various tank mix products used.

*Precautions: 1) Do not use this product for nonselective weed control on land to be cropped, near adjacent desirable trees, shrubs, or plants, or in greenhouses, or injury may occur. 2) Do not use in areas accessible to livestock or allow livestock to graze treated weed foliage.*

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