

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 26, 2024

Brien O'Loughlin Regulatory Consultant Loveland Products, Inc. c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting Inc. 4110 136th St CT NW Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Oxadiazon

Product Name: RONSTAR 0.67 on Fertilizer

EPA Registration Number: 34704-834

Application Date: 09/13/2022 Decision Number: 587462

Dear Brien O'Loughlin:

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 Oxadiazon 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. As part of the registration review, EPA identified the need for this product to be classified as Restricted Use. The labeling approved today incorporates the necessary changes for classification as Restricted Use, therefore the classification is effective on the date of this letter.

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

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registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. Due to the classification of this product as Restricted Use, in accordance with 40 CFR 152.167, after 120 days, any of this product you sell or distribute must:

- 1) Bear an approved amended label containing the terms of the Restricted Use classification;
- 2) Bear a sticker containing the product name, EPA registration number, and any terms of restricted use; **or**
- 3) Be accompanied by supplemental labeling bearing the product name, EPA registration numbers, and any terms of restricted use.

After 270 days, any of this product you sell or distribute must bear the approved amended labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Kelsi Grogan by phone at (202)566-2228, or via email at grogan.kelsi@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kevin Costello, Branch Chief Risk Management and Implementation Branch 2 Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 34704-834

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO POTENTIAL HUMAN HEALTH RISKS OF CONCERN (CANCER) FROM CHRONIC DIETARY OR DERMAL EXPOSURE WHEN USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL DIRECTIONS.

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

> **OXADIAZON GROUP** 14 **HERBICIDE**

Ronstar® 0.67% on Fertilizer

NOT FOR SALE TO OR USE BY HOMEOWNERS/CONSUMERS.

A pre-emergent weed control product plus a quality fertilizer for use on varieties of Perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustine grass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue and Zoysia. Also, for use around Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, Trees & Ground Covers.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Oxadiazon*	0.67%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	99.33%
TOTAL	100.00%

Refer to Fertilizer Tag for Analysis

*CAS [19666-30-9] Contains RONSTAR® Herbicide. A registered trademark of Aventis, Inc.

- Not for use on home lawns.
- For use on golf courses, nurseries, parks, sod farms, athletic fields, and other recreational and ornamental turfgrass.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

> EPA Reg. No.: 34704-834 EPA Est. No. ___ Net Weight: ____lbs. (___ kg)

> > [Internal Label Code]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Waterproof gloves.

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.

	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 by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 			
IF IN EYES:	 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 			
IF ON SKIN:	 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 INHALED:	 Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. 			
HOT LINE NUMBER				

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-800-301-7976

Have this product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, or doctor, or when going for treatment.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This pesticide is toxic to oysters and shrimp.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining

soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of oxadiazon from runoff water and sediment.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: 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 Restricted Use Pesticide

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. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Apply only as specified on this label.

RESTRICTIONS

- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) between applications is 60 days.
- Total applications of oxadiazon of all physical forms must not exceed 6.0 lbs a.i./A/year if this product is used on the same site with liquid formulations.

Not for us on home lawns.

After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on sod farms, and nurseries, 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) notification to workers, and restricted-entry intervals. 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.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated areas until dusts have settled. If watered-in immediately after application: Do not enter or allow entry to the treated area (except for those involved in the watering) until the watering-in is complete and the surface is dry.

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,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Waterproof gloves.

Controls Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Poa Annua, Annual Sedge and other weeds as listed, on Golf Courses, Commercial Lawns, and other Athletic and/or Recreational Ornamental Turf.

WEED RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Ronstar 0.67% on Fertilizer is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Ronstar 0.67% on Fertilizer and other Group 14 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:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed free as possible.
- To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Rotate the use of Ronstar 0.67% on Fertilizer or other Group 14 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 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 resistancemanagement and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this mode of action have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions or each target weed.

For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Loveland Products, Inc. retailer, representative or call 1-888-LPI-CUST [(574-2878)]. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

WHERE, HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO USE ON TURFGRASS

This product may be used at full rate or as a **split application in established perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass (see restrictions), Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustine grass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue, and Zoysiagrass turf, at apartment/condominium complexes, corporate and public parks, golf courses, sod farms, athletic fields, playgrounds, cemeteries and other ornamental and recreational turfgrass areas.

Not for use on home lawns. The turf should be free of leaves and thatch and in condition to allow granules to reach the soil surface. Know the square footage of the area to be treated and uniformly apply using a granule spreader. Do

not apply to turf when it is wet. When using at full rate do not overlap spreader applications, especially on St Augustinegrass since discoloration "streaking" may temporarily occur from the "doubled rate".

See section on this label entitled PRECAUTIONS IN USING ON TURFGRASS for the maximum rate for St. Augustine grass and Bentgrass of 3 lbs. a.i. per acre which is equivalent to 10.2 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application to get maximum weed control and quicker response from the fertilizer nutrients. This product is a pre-emergence herbicide and must be applied prior to weed seed germination (see map of U.S. on this label). It will not control growing weeds.

**See section on this label entitled FOR SPRING APPLICATION ON GOLF COURSES for instructions to apply the 3 lb. or 4 lb. A.I. per acre rate as a SPLIT APPLICATION.

TURF USE RESTRICTIONS

- A maximum single application rate of 3.0 lbs a.i./A, and a maximum annual application rate of 6.0 lbs a.i./A.
- For applications on non-agricultural turf (e.g., golf courses, parks, athletic fields) that follow a liquid application, Ronstar 0.67% on Fertilizer must be applied 60 days or later after the liquid application. After applying this product, no liquid applications of oxadiazon are allowed within the same calendar year on the same area of turf.
- For applications to non-agricultural turf (e.g., golf courses, parks, athletic fields), this product may not be applied prior to any liquid applications of oxadiazon within the same calendar year on the same area of turf.
- On golf course turf only: In areas of heavy weed infestation only, the maximum single application rate is 4.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre, and the maximum annual application rate is 8.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre. No liquid applications may be applied on areas of turf treated at this maximum application rate in the same year.
- On golf course turf only: total applications of oxadiazon of all physical forms are limited to 30% of the total
 managed turf area of a golf course per year. Applications may be made to any turf surface type, including
 fairways, tees, greens, roughs, non-playable turf surfaces, or other managed turf areas. This 30% limit may
 be applied to the same or different turf areas from year to year.
- On golf course turf and sod farms: a minimum 10-foot-wide untreated vegetative buffer must be maintained between the treated area and any surface water features.

PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Weeds Controlled	Lbs. a.i./Acre	Lbs. of Product	Directions –
	Lbs. product/acre	per 1,000 sq. ft.	Refer to Map of U.S.
Crabgrass	2 to 3 lbs. a.i./A	6.8 to 10.2 lbs.	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to
(Digitaria, spp.)	300 to 450 lbs.		weed seed germination.
Goosegrass	product/acre		See map in areas 4 & 5 applications made after
(Eleusine indica)			April or May may not be fully effective.
Field Sandbur			
(Canchus incertus)			
Annual Sedge			
(Cyperus compressus)			
Annual Bluegrass	2 to 3 lbs. a.i./A	6.8 to 10.2 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to weed
(Poa annua spp.)	300 to 450 lbs./A		seed germination.
(See Note Below)			

Weeds Controlled	Lbs. a.i./Acre	Lbs. of Product	Directions –
	Lbs. product/acre	per 1,000 sq. ft.	Refer to Map of U.S.
Virginia Buttonweed	3 lbs. a.i./A	10.2 lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to weed seed
(Diodia virginiana)	450 lbs.		germination.
Pigweed	product/acre		
(Amaranthus spp.)			
Florida Pusley			
(Richardia scabra)			
Oxalis			
(Oxalis spp.)			
Stinging Nettle			
(Urtica dioica)			
Carpet Grass			
(Axanapus Offinis)			

PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN GOLF COURSE TURF

Weeds Controlled	Lbs. a.i./Acre	Lbs. of Product	Directions –
	Lbs. product/acre	per 1,000 sq. ft.	Refer to Map of U.S.
Crabgrass	2 to 4 lbs. a.i./A	6.8 to 13.6 lbs.	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to
(Digitaria, spp.)	300 to 600 lbs.	†	weed seed germination.
Goosegrass	product/acre†		See map in areas 4 & 5 applications made after
(Eleusine indica)			April or May may not be fully effective.
Field Sandbur			
(Canchus incertus)			
Annual Sedge			
(Cyperus compressus)			
Annual Bluegrass	2 to 4 lbs. a.i./A	6.8 to 13.6 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to weed
(Poa annua spp.)	300 to 600 lbs./A†	†	seed germination.
(See Note Below)			
Virginia Buttonweed	4 lbs. a.i./A	13.6 lbs. †	Apply in early spring prior to weed seed
(Diodia virginiana)	600 lbs.		germination.
Pigweed	product/acre†		
(Amaranthus spp.)			
Florida Pusley			
(Richardia scabra)			
Oxalis			
(Oxalis spp.)			
Stinging Nettle			
(Urtica dioica)			
Carpet Grass			
(Axanapus Offinis)			

[†]Use rates greater than 3 lbs. a.i./acre (equal to 450 lbs. of this product/acre or 10.2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.) are only permitted when weed infestation is heavy.

Fall Application for Spring Weed Control in Cool Season Turf

Weeds Controlled	Lbs. a.i./Acre	Lbs. of Product	Directions-
	Lbs. product/acre	per 1,000 sq. ft.	Refer to Map of U.S.
Crabgrass,	3 lbs. a.i./A	10.2 lbs./1,000	For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Perennial
Goosegrass and	450 lbs.	sq. ft.	Ryegrass and Tall Fescue. Make application in
other annual weeds	product/acre		the fall after turf has become dormant. For late
as listed.			fall applications, seeding into treated areas
			should be delayed until 4 months after
			greenup.

Fall Application for Spring Weed Control in Cool Season Golf Course Turf

Weeds Controlled	Lbs. a.i./Acre	Lbs. of Product	Directions-	
	Lbs. product/acre	per 1,000 sq. ft.	Refer to Map of U.S.	
Crabgrass,	3 to 4 lbs. a.i./A	10.2 to 13.6	For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Perennial	
Goosegrass and other annual weeds as listed.	450 to 600 lbs. product/acre†	lbs./1,000 sq. ft. †	Ryegrass and Tall Fescue. Make application in the fall after turf has become dormant. For late fall applications, seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after	
			greenup.	

[†]Use rates greater than 3 lbs. a.i./acre (equal to 450 lbs. of this product/acre or 10.2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.) are only permitted when weed infestation is heavy.

Annual Bluegrass Control in Bermudagrass Fairways Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass only.

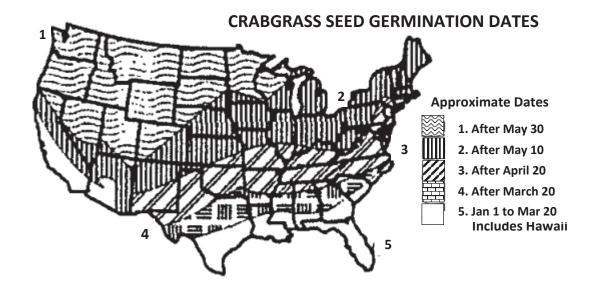
Allitual blacgrass cont	kindal bluegrass control in berniddagrass ran ways overseeded with refermial kyegrass only.				
Weeds Controlled	Lbs. a.i./Acre	Lbs. of Product	Directions-		
	Lbs. product/acre	per 1,000 sq. ft.	Refer to Map of U.S.		
Annual Bluegrass	2 lbs. a.i./A	6.0 lbs./1,000	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to <i>Poa</i>		
(Poa annua spp.)	300 lbs./acre	sq. ft.	annua spp., seed germination. Any Poa annua		
			spp. Established when this product is applied		
			will not be controlled. It should not be applied		
			closer than 60 days to overseeding. Do not use		
			where poa trivialis is present in the overseed		
			mixture. Apply the full 2 lb. a.i. rate in one		
			application.		

NOTE: In many areas annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of *Poa annua*. The true annual biotype, "*Poa Annua*" which germinates from seed every year is controlled while the biotype, "*Poa Annua*" spp. *raptans*" which behaves like a perennial and survives through the summer, as an established plant, cannot be controlled. Consult the extension service or university weed specialist in your area for more information concerning your locale.

Annual Weed Control during establishment from "Sprigs" of Bermudagrass, Zoysiagrass, and Seashore Paspalum.

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Weeds Controlled	Lbs. a.i./Acre	Lbs. of Product	Directions-		
	Lbs. product/acre	per 1,000 sq. ft.	Refer to Map of U.S.		
Crabgrass and	2 to 3 lbs. a.i./A	6.8 to 10.2 lbs.	For Bermudagrass make application		
Goosegrass, Annual	300 to 450 lbs.	per 1,000 sq. ft.	immediately prior to, or, immediately after		
Sedge and other	per acre		sprigging.		
annual weeds.					

For Seashore Paspalum and Zoysiagrass make application 10 to 14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable Seashore Paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application.



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, or nurseries.

Thoroughly wash face and hands with soap and water after exposure and before eating or smoking.

Wear protective clothing including long-sleeved shirt and waterproof gloves when handling. Launder exposed clothing before reuse.

FOR SPRING APPLICATION ON GOLF COURSES

The 3 lb. and 4 lb. a.i. per acre rates may be applied as a split application. Weed control and better turf management can be programmed by splitting the a.i. per acre rate of active ingredient into two separate applications. For example to accomplish this in region #5 (See map of U.S. on this label); first apply 1.5 lbs.a.i. (for required 3 lbs. a.i/acre rate) or first apply 2 lbs. a.i./acre (for a 4 lb. a.i./acre rate) as the 1st application 1 to 2 weeks before estimated weed seed germination or in late December or early January; then follow with the second "1/2 rate" in 60 days or the first of March. The timing for these applications should be closely programmed to the geographic region (see map of U.S. on this label) and adjusted to an "early" or "late" spring. Do not split the 2 lb. a.i./acre rate. The 3 lb. a.i./acre rate should not be split if applied to new turf areas first under turf management where weed pressure is expected to be heavy.

Bermuda & Paspalum Directions - Refer to U.S. Map on this label.

For Bermudagrass make application immediately prior to or after sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum apply 10 to 14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application.

PRECAUTIONS IN USING ON TURFGRASS and also PRECAUTIONS WHEN SEEDING

For St. Augustine grass and Bentgrass turf, **DO NOT** exceed the rate of 3 lbs. of active ingredient per acre which is equal to 10.2 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. **DO NOT** apply to Bentgrass turf mowed less than 3/8 inch. This product may cause discoloration of Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, and St. Augustine grass but this discoloration is temporary and normally outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks. Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as

recommended elsewhere for ornamental plants on this label. **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment.

DO NOT apply to Dichondra or Centipedegrass.

DO NOT use on golf course putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual Bluegrass	Evening Primrose*	Jungle Ricegrass**	Sow thistle
Annual Sedge	Fireweed	Lambsquarter	Speedwell-Spotted Catsear
Barnyardgrass*	Field Sanbur	Liverwort**	Spurge;
Bittercress	Foxtail; Green, Bristly	Oxalis	Garden, Petty, Prostate**
Carpetweed	Fall Panicum	Panama Paspalum**	Stinging Nettle
Carpetgrass	Florida Pusley	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Swinecress*
Common Groundsel	Galinsoga*	Redroot Pigweed	Virginia Buttonweed
Common Purslane	Golden Ragwort	Sensitive plant	Yellow Woodsorrel
Crabgrass	Goosegrass*	Shepherdspurse	

^{*} For the weeds with 1 asterisk above, use 3 lbs. a.i. per acre (equal to 450 lbs. of this product per acre or 10.2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.). For the weeds with 1 asterisk above on golf course turf with heavy weed infestation only, use 3 to 4 lbs. a.i. per acre (equal to 450 lbs. to 600 lbs. of this product per acre or 10.2 lbs. to 13.6 lbs. per 1,000 sq ft).

NOTE: For newly seeded lawns **DO NOT** apply this product until after the second cutting. For best turf management, place new grass seed in the fall of the year. Spring pre-emergence weed control can then be applied.

SPREADER SETTINGS

Spreader settings are calculated to apply the recommended rates of active ingredient per acre based on this product bulk density of 50 to 60 lbs. per cubic loot. Settings will vary if your turfgrass requires this EPA registered herbicide/fertilizer combination product with a lighter bulk density. To check your spreader settings refer to the spreader manual or manufacturer. Test apply enough product to cover 500 sq. ft. based on the amount of product a.i. you wish to apply per acre. Select a suitable rate from the Pre-emergence Weed Control chart on this label. Adjust and record the setting if required. Apply as directed on this label.

Spreader Settings	For 2 lbs. a.i./Acre	For 3 lbs. a.i./Acre	For 4 lbs. a.i./Acre
Cyclone B3-Pro	#2.75	#3.25	#3.9
Scotts Pro R-8A	#H	#1+	#J+

Plan on an approximately 3 mph spreader speed to obtain best coverage. Know the exact square footage before application. Incorrect application will result in poor weed control.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store product in its original bag, in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. In case of spill, sweep up, and use according to directions or dispose of as follows.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, 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 or 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.

For a Wide Variety of listed Woody * Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, Trees, and Ground Covers in Landscape Planting

^{**} For golf course turf with heavy weed infestation only, use the 4 lbs. a.i. per acre (equal to 600 lbs. of this product/acre or 13.6 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.).

and for Container and Field Grown Nursery Plants.

For use only on plants that will not bear edible fruit within one year of application.

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS and GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAMES Abutilon Washington Navel Jasmine, Primrose Acacia Clayera Jasmine, Star Coreopsis Agapanthus Jasmine, Showy Allamanda, Common Coromandel Juniper Andromeda Cotoneaster Justica Aralia Kwanzan Cherry Crabapple Arborvitae Crapemyrtle Lamb's Ear Ash, Green Chrysanthemum Lantana, Trailing Azalea Cypress Lapalapa Baby's Breath Cypress, Leyland Larch, European **Bald Cypress** Dahlia Laurel, English Bamboo, Feathery Daphne, Fragrant Leopards - Bane Deutzia, Slender Leucothoe, Coast Banyan, Weeping Barberry Dieffenbachla Leucothoe, Drooping **Beefsteak Plant** Dogwood, Common Lily of the Nile Lilac Bearbery Dogwood, Redosier Beech, European Dogwood, Kousa Littleleaf Linden Birch, Paper Douglas Fir Laquat* **Blanket Flower** Elm Magnolia **Blazing Star** Escallonia Mahonia, Grape Holly Boxwood, Japanese Eucalyptus Maple Boxwood, Common Euryops, Gray Leaved Metallic Plant Bouganvillea Euonymus, Spreading Mexican Orange Brassaia, Dwarf Euonymus, Wintercreeper **Mock Orange** Buddleia Falsecypress, Hinoki Money Tree

Bugleflower Falsecypress, Japanese Murraea Callistemon Flowering Quince Myoporum Camellia, Common, Jap Forsythia Myrtle Camellia, Sasanque Gardenia Nandina Candytuft Carissa Oak **Gazania Trailing** Carnation Ochana Ginko Ceanothus Gladiolas Ohai Cedar, Red Golden Raintree Oleander

Cedar, Atlas Heath, Spring Orthosiphon Cistus Heather, Scotch Osmanthus Citrus, Ornamental* Heliotropium Pachysandra Grapefruit Hemlock, Canada Palm, Bamboo Palm, Fishtail Lemon Hibiscus Lime Honeysuckle Palm, Licuala Mandarin Holly Palm, Macarthur Tangelo Ice Plant Palm, Mabnee **Tangerine** Ilima Palm, Manila Temple Ivy, Alergian Palm, Parlor Cuban Shaddock Ivy, English Palm, Rattan Valencia Jasmine, Orange Palm, Scailing Wax

Palm, Sugar Protea species Strawberry Tree Paperbark Tree Pyrancantha Sumac, Staghorn Sweet William Peony Raphiolepis Redwood, Dawn Periwinkle, Common Syzygium

Periwinkle, Large Rhododendron Trailing African Daisy

Photinia, Frasiers Rose spp. Viburnum Poinciana **Russian Olive** Wedelia

Sargent Cherry Wisteria, Chinese Pine Pittosporum, Japanese Scotch Broom Witchhazel, common Plum, Natal Sedum Woadwaxen, common

Podocarpus, Yew Serviceberry, Saskatoon* Wooly Thyme Pomegranate Spruce Xylosma **Poplar** Statice Yew

Potentilla St. Johnswort, Golden Privet St. Johnswort, Goldencup

WHERE, HOW MUCH, AND WHEN TO USE AROUND ORNAMENTALS

Can be applied anytime of the year prior to weed seed germination to both newly transplanted and established actively growing or dormant ornamental plants where both weed control and fertilization is desired. Rainfall or overhead irrigation ¼ inch water will improve weed control actively. Do not mix into soil. Disturbing or cultivating the soil after treatment may reduce weed control. Do not apply granules to wet foliage or under conditions in which granules will collect on leaves, if so, sprinkler-irrigate the plants to move granules off foliage and down to soil level. Do not apply in greenhouses as plant injury may likely result. Use the higher application rates for areas that have a history of heavy weed pressure. For best weed control, around ornamentals first remove any existing weed growth and if possible rake, cultivate and smooth the soil surface by breaking up clumps. Broadcast the granules evenly over the prepared soil by applying 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. active ingredient per acre, equal to 300 to 450 lbs. of this product/acre or 6.8 to 10.2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPING, TREES, SHRUBS, AND NURSERY RESTRICTIONS

A maximum single application rate of 3.0 lbs a.i./A, and a maximum annual application rate of 6.0 lbs a.i./A.

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS **COMMON NAMES**

Blanket Flower Ivy, Algerian Pine Brassaia, Dwarf Ivy, English **Poplar** Camellia Hemlock, Canada Privet

Carnation Holly **Protea Species** Cedar, Red Ice Plant Rhododendron Coromandel Juniper Russian Olive

Dogwood, Flowering Leopards-Bane Spruce

Metallic Plant Elm Trailing African Daisy

Forsythia Oak Wedelia

Gazania, Trailing Periwinkle, Common Wisteria, Chinese

Hackberry Periwinkle, Large Yew

FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME

Pine, Loblolly Pinus, teada
Pine, Eastern White Pinus, Strobus
Pine, Slash Pinus, Canbaea

SENSITIVE PLANTS

Under certain growing conditions, the plant varieties listed below may be sensitive to this product. Growers should evaluate usage on a small scale prior to large scale applications.

COMMON NAMES

PLANT SPECIES VARIETIES

Andromeda Snowdrift, Temple Bell

(Pieris japonica)

Azalea Pink Champagne, Hershey,

(Rhododendron spp.)
Leuchtenfuer, Memoire
John Hearrens, Hino
Crimson, Everest, Girard

Cotoneaster Eichholz, Himalayan

Shangri-la (Cotoneaster spp.)

Crape myrtle Petite Red Imperial, and Seminole Bush

(Lagerstroemis indica)

Heath, Spring Mediterranean Pink

(Erica cameo)

Hemlock, Canada Pendula

(Tsuga canaadensis)

Hibiscus Red Heart

(Hibiscus syriacus)

Rhododendron Daphnoides, Nova Zembia

(Rhododendron spp.)

Catawba Album

Spruce, Norway Pumila

(Picea abies)

Spruce, White Densata

(Picea glauca)

Viburnum Davidil

(Viburnum spp.)

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