

34704-915

4/3/2009

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

APR 3 2009

Scott Baker
Manager Registrations
Loveland Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, Colorado 80632-1286

Subject: Label Notifications for Pesticide Registration Notice 2007-4 and 98-10
1. Primary brand name change EVADE 4 FL

Dear Mr. Baker:

The Agency is in receipt of your Applications for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 2007-4 and 98-10 dated February 26, 2009 for:

EPA Registration 34704-915 EVADE 4 FL

The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for applicability under PRN 2007-4 and 98-10 and finds that the label change(s) requested falls within the scope of PRN-2007-4 and 98-10. The label has been date-stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

Please be reminded that 40 CFR Part 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identifying the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on nonrefillable containers. The code may appear either on the label (and can be added by non-notification/PR Notice 98-10) or durably marked on the container itself.

If you have any questions, please contact me directly at 703-305-6249 or Nicole Williams of my staff at 703-308-5551.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington".

Linda Arrington
Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

2009



United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

Registration Amendment Other (checked)

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number: 34704-915
2. EPA Product Manager
3. Proposed Classification: None (checked)
4. Company/Product (Name): Prodiacade Herbicide
5. Name and Address of Applicant: Loveland Products, Inc.
6. Expedited Review: EPA Reg. No. 74468-10, Product Name Pre-Amine 4 SC, APR 03 2009

Section - II

Amendment - Explain below. Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated. Notification - Explain below. Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated. "Me Too" Application. Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification of container disposal language update and change to primary brand name.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In: Child-Resistant Packaging, Unit Packaging, Water Soluble Packaging, 2. Type of Container: Paper (checked), 3. Location of Net Contents Information: Label, Container (checked), 4. Size(s) Retail Container: 1, 2.5, 30, 55 gal., 5. Location of Label Directions, 6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product: Lithograph Paper glued

Section - IV

1. Contact Point: Name Scott Baker, Title Registration Manager, Telephone No. 970-347-1468, Certification: I certify that the statements I have made on this form... 2. Signature: [Handwritten Signature], 3. Title: Registration Manager, 4. Typed Name: Scott Baker, 5. Date: February 26, 2009, 6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

OK 3029



Performance

Quality

Value

February 26, 2009

Document Processing Desk (REGIS)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1801 S. Bell Street
Room 226A, Crystal Mall 2
Arlington, VA 22202

Subject: Prodiacade Herbicide - EPA Reg. No. 34704-915

Loveland Products, Inc., is submitting an application by notification to update the container disposal in accordance with PR Notice 2007-4 and to change the primary brand name, this product will now be sold as EVADE 4 FL.

Please find the following enclosed:

1. Application for Registration
2. 2 copies of revised label

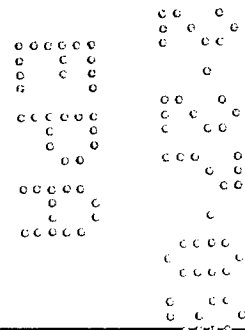
Primary Brand Name change: This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Container Disposal: Notification of label change per PR Notice 2007-4. This notification is consistent with the guidance in PR Notice 2007-4 and the requirements of EPA's regulations at 40 CFR §§ 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156. No other changes have been made to the labeling or the Confidential Statement of Formula for this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if the amended label is not consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Please contact me at 970-347-1468 or by e-mail: scott.baker@uap.com if there are any questions or comments concerning this submission.

Sincerely,

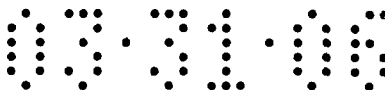
Scott Baker
Registration Manager
Enclosures



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PRODIACADE HERBICIDE



- For selective preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:
- established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens)
 - lawns, and sod nurseries, container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals
 - hardwood seedling nurseries
 - established perennial and wildflower plantings
 - Christmas tree farms

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | |
| Prodiamine* | 40.7% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | |
| | 59.3% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

*CAS No. 29091-21-2
Prodiacade contains 4 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

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

Engineering Control Statements

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided with all of the PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers, and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

FIRST AID

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| If swallowed: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person or convulsing person. |
| If in eyes: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If inhaled: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If on skin or clothing: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |

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

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

EPA REG. NO. 34704-915

EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-1

NET CONTENTS: 1 GAL. (3.78 L)

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

May be harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact, while mixing or handling the concentrated material, may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment WPS Uses:

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR part 170) - in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered - must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
After handling this product immediately remove PPE, wash yourself thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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 indirectly 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, chemical-resistant gloves such as butyl rubber > 14 mils or natural rubber > 14 mils or neoprene rubber > 14 mils or nitrile rubber > 14 mils, and shoes plus socks.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. For minor spills, leaks, or other accidental contamination, follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during clean up and disposal of wastes.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL (DISPOSABLE CONTAINERS): Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of container in a sanitary landfill, or incinerate, or burn if allowed by state and local authorities. Stay out of smoke from burning container.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.

(Optional text for refillable containers)
This is a refillable container that must be returned to an authorized Loveland Products facility for refilling or disposal. For more information contact Loveland Products at 970-356-4400.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Where to Use

Prodiacade is a selective preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries
- container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals
- hardwood seedling nurseries
- established perennial and wildflower plantings
- Christmas tree farms

How Prodiacade Works

Prodiacade controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weeds. Weed control is most effective when Prodiacade is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1-2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

Use Precautions

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

MIXING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Mixing Prodiacade Alone

Prodiacade must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps.

1. Fill the spray tank ¼ full with clean water only.
2. Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
3. For tank mixing instructions, refer to the section "Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures."
4. Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension. If Prodiacade was mixed with fertilizer in the spray tank, the fertilizer may aid resuspension of Prodiacade if agitation is disrupted. However, it is recommended that the entire tank be used before stopping agitation.
5. A spray colorant may be used with Prodiacade to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
6. Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent.
7. Refer to the **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank.

Tank Mixing Prodiacade

Prodiacade may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Refer to the specific directions for use for tank mix partners, and refer to the label(s) of the individual tank mix partner(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed. When using Prodiacade in a tank mixture with other pesticides, follow restrictions and precautions on the labels of the products used.

Before tank mixing pesticides, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the **Compatibility Test** section.

Compatibility Test

Before mixing Prodiacade with other pesticides in the spray tank, test for compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in an appropriate container in proportionate quantities. For example, 1 qt. would be 1/100 the volume of 25 gals./A spray rate. At 1.0 lb./A, the Prodiacade rate would be proportional to 6 ml. per quart. Add approximately 1 teaspoon to a quart of water. (See following table).

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

| Component Formulations | Rate Per | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Acre | 1,000 sq. ft. | Level Teaspoons |
| Prodiacade | 21.0 ozs. | 0.5 oz. | 1.0 |
| Dry Tank Mix Partners | 1.0 lb. | 0.4 oz. | 1.5 |
| Liquid Tank Mix Partners | 1.0 pt. | 0.4 oz. | 0.5 |

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films, or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If components are not compatible, use a compatibility agent and rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable. If the components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures

Notes: (1) When mixing Prodiacade with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. (2) Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

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

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

Application

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

Established Turf

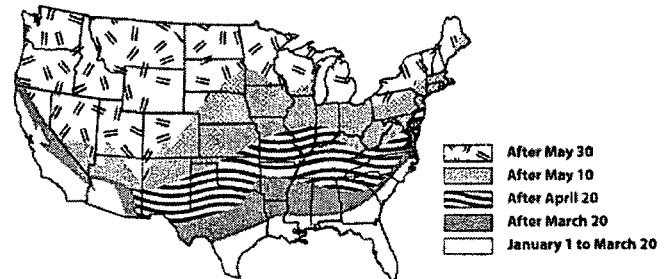
Prodiacade is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:

- Golf courses excluding putting greens
- Lawns
- Sod nurseries

The maximum amount of Prodiacade that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the **Annual Use Rates** section of this label.

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

Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates



Use Restrictions - Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

1. Do not apply Prodiacade to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bent grass or annual bluegrass (Poa annua) are desirable species.
2. Do not cut (harvest) treated sod before 90 days after application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
3. To avoid turfgrass injury do not apply Prodiacade to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
4. Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.
5. **Do not apply Prodiacade to golf course putting greens.**
6. If you consistently mow creeping bentgrass at a height of less than 0.5 inch do not apply Prodiacade.

Application Timing and Rate - Turfgrass

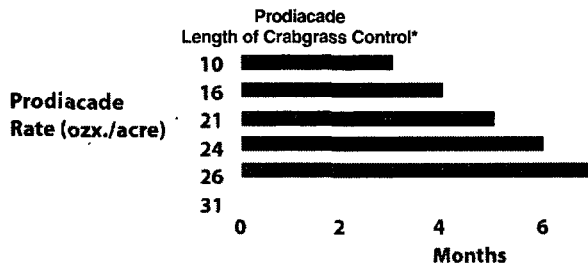
Prodiacade may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made before target weeds germinate because Prodiacade will not control weeds that have already emerged.

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The amount of Prodiacade to apply depends upon:

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



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

Annual Use Rates - Turfgrass

Prodiacade can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table. **Note:** Do not apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

| Maximum Application Rate of Prodiacade Per Calendar Year by Turf Species | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Turf Species | Oz. Product/A | Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft. |
| Bermudagrass ² | 21-48 ¹ | 0.5 - 1.1 |
| Bahiagrass | | |
| Centipedegrass | | |
| Kikuyugrass | | |
| Seashore Paspalum | | |
| St. Augustinegrass ³ | | |
| Tall fescue (including turf-type) | | |
| Zoysiagrass | | |
| Buffalograss | 10-30 ¹ | 0.23 - 0.70 |
| Kentucky Bluegrass | | |
| Perennial Ryegrass | | |
| Fine Fescue | 10-24 ¹ | 0.23 - 0.55 |
| Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inch or more in height ⁴) | 10-21 ¹ | 0.23 - 0.48 |

- 1 Prodiacade may be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.
- 2 May be used on newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 17 ozs./A (0.39 oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily inhibited.
- 3 Use an initial rate of 16-32 oz./A per application.
- 4 To avoid grass injury, do not apply Prodiacade to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

Weeds Controlled

When used as directed in this label, Prodiacade will control the following weeds:

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Barnyardgrass | Kochia |
| Bluegrass, Annual (Poa annua) ¹ | Lambsquarters, Common |
| Carpetweed | Lovegrass |
| Chickweed, Common ² | Panicum, (Texas, Fall, Browntop) |
| Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed) | Pigweed |
| Crabgrass (Large, Smooth) ³ | Purslane, Common |
| Crowfootgrass | Pusley, Florida |
| Cupgrass, Woolly | Rescuegrass ⁴ |
| Foxtails, Annual | Shepherdspurse ² |
| Goosegrass ⁵ | Signalgrass, Broadleaf |
| Henbit ² | Speedwell, Persian |
| Itchgrass | Sprangletop |
| Johnsongrass (from seed) | Spurge, Prostrate |
| Junglerice | Witchgrass |
| Knotweed ² | Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed) |

- 1 In those areas where Poa annua is a winter annual, apply Prodiacade (see rate table) in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before Poa annua seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label **Poa Annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX Only)**
- 2 To control this weed, apply Prodiacade in late summer, fall, or winter before weeds germinate.
- 3 **Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses:** In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, Prodiacade can be applied in the fall at rates of 21-24 ozs./A after soil temperatures fall below 50°F, but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.
- 4 Suppression only.

5 In many areas a single application of 21-48 ozs./A of Prodiacade will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, weed control will be most effective by making an initial application of 21-26 ozs./A followed by a second application 60-90 days later. **Note: Do not exceed the maximum rate for the turf species listed in the Maximum Application Rates Table.**

When to Apply Prodiacade After Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Prodiacade is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil, not the top inch of soil. To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying Prodiacade.

When to Overseed After Application - All States

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

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

| Amount of Prodiacade Ozs. Product/A | Interval (Months Before Overseeding)* | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | North | Transition | South |
| 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 21 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 24 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 26 | - | 6 | 6 |
| 31 | - | 7 | 7 |
| 36 | - | - | 9 |
| 42 | - | - | 10 |
| 48 | - | - | 12 |

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

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

How Much Prodiacade and When to Apply

| Amount to apply | When to Apply | Expected Control | Use Precautions |
|-----------------|--|--|---|
| 12-21 ozs./A* | 6-8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding second application: 4-8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil | 1 application for 70% or greater control of Poa annua second application may enhance control | 1. Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. 2. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. 3. Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 27 ozs./A per year. 4. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. 5. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding. |

*The amount of Prodiacade to apply depends upon: the length of residual control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control). **Note:** The higher the rate, the greater the potential for seedling mortality.

CONTAINER, FIELD-GROWN, AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS (INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS)

Application, Timing, and Information

Prodiacade:

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

Use Precautions

To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of Prodiacade to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of Prodiacade may injure new growth of desirable plants, however, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Prodiacade over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.

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2. After application immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash Prodiacade from plant surfaces onto soil (watering the foliage of plants before application may improve the washing process).

Ornamental and Christmas Tree Farms - Application Sites and Instructions

| Site | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock | 1. Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. 2. Water transplants thoroughly before application. 3. Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. 4. To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken. |
| Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants | 1. Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray. |
| Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings | 1. Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. 2. Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants. |
| Bare Ground Application for Container Placement | 1. Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. 2. After Prodiacade is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier. |
| In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses | 1. After Prodiacade is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least 1/2 inch of water before covering. |
| Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings | 1. Prodiacade may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section. Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. 2. In wildflowers, a postemergence herbicide labeled for wild flowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged. |

How Much Prodiacade and When to Apply - Ornamentals

| Amount to Apply (Broadcast)* | When to Apply | Comments/Instructions |
|--|--|---|
| 21-48 ozs./A or 0.5-1.1 ozs./1,000 sq. ft. | In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed. | 1. Use the higher rate for longer control. 2. Prodiacade may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 48 ozs./A per year. |

*Note: For band application, calculate amount per acre:

$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate} = \text{amount to apply/acre of field}$

Equivalent Measurements for Prodiacade

| ozs./A | ozs./1,000 sq. ft. | Approximate Equivalent - Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft. |
|--------|--------------------|--|
| 21 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| 31 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| 42 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| 48 | 1.1 | 2.25 |

Tank Mixtures For Use on Ornamentals

Prodiacade may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with Prodiacade are broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with Prodiacade are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label directions of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining a tank mix partner in the spray tank, test for compatibility as described on this label.

Tank Mix Partners for Prodiacade on Ornamentals

| Product | Precautions/Instructions |
|--|--|
| Goal® (use on conifers only) | 1. Mix with Prodiacade for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree. |
| Gallery®, Princep®, Pennant Magnum® | See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals. |
| Touchdown Pro®, Roundup® or other glyphosate-based products, Finale® | 1. These nonselective tank mix herbicides control many emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. 2. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. 3. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage. |

Tolerant Ornamental Species

The species listed below in Table 1 are tolerant to Prodiacade. Prodiacade may be used for application, except in CA, to the species in Table 2. Prodiacade may be applied over the top of the listed species. The species that are not tolerant to Prodiacade when grown in containers are indicated.

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

Table 1. Tolerant Ornamental Species - All States

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Abies</i> spp. | Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.) |
| <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Japanese Maple |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway Maple |
| <i>Actinida chinensis</i> | Kiwi* |
| <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> | Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily) |
| <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> | Vine Hill Manzanita |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed |
| <i>Aucuba japonica</i> | Japanese Aucuba |
| <i>Berberis gladwynensis</i> | Barberry |
| <i>Berberis julianae</i> | Wintergreen Barberry |
| <i>Berberis mentorensis</i> | Mentor Barberry |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese Barberry |
| <i>Berberis verruculosa</i> | Warty Barberry |
| <i>Buxus microphylla</i> | Japanese Boxwood |
| <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> | Weeping Bottlebrush |
| <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> | Scotch Heather |
| <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> | Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant) |
| <i>Cassia artemisioides</i> | Feathery Cassia |
| <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i> | Wild Lilac |
| <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> | False Cypress |
| <i>Cleyera japonica</i> | Cleyera |
| <i>Citrus</i> spp. | Citrus species* |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | Flowering Dogwood |
| <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> | American Dogwood |
| <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Pampas Grass |
| <i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i> | Cranberry Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i> | Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> | Bearberry Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> | Rockspray Cotoneaster |
| <i>Crataegus</i> spp. | Hawthorne |
| <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> | Italian Cypress |
| <i>Delosperma alba</i> | White Trailing Ice Plant |
| <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> | Hop Bush |
| <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> | Silverberry |
| <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> | Wintercreeper |
| <i>Euonymus japonica</i> | Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus) |
| <i>Euonymus kiautschovicka</i> | Spreading Euonymus |
| <i>Fatsia japonica</i> | Japanese Aralia |
| <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> | Border Forsythia |
| <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> | Greenstem Forsythia |
| <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine |
| <i>Gladiolus</i> spp. | Gladiolus species*** |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | English Ivy |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> | Rose of Sharon** |
| <i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> | Chinese Hibiscus** |
| <i>Ilex comuta</i> | Chinese Holly** |
| <i>Ilex crenata</i> | Japanese Holly |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i> | American Holly |
| <i>Ilex perryi</i> | Holly |
| <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> | Yaupon Holly |
| <i>Iris</i> spp. | Iris species** |
| <i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i> | Winter Jasmine |
| <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> | Chinese Juniper |
| <i>Juniperus conferta</i> | Shore Juniper |
| <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> | Creeping Juniper |
| <i>Juglans</i> spp. | Walnut* |
| <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> | Shrimp plant |
| <i>Lagerstromia indica</i> | Crape Myrtle |
| <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> | Amur Privet |
| <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> | Japanese Privet |
| <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Glossy Privet (Wax-Leaf) |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> | Big Blue Lilyturf |
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Japanese Honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> | Tatarian Honeysuckle |
| <i>Magnolia</i> spp. | Magnolia species** |
| <i>Maleophora luteola</i> | Ice Plant |
| <i>Malus</i> spp. | Crabapple* |
| <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Heavenly Bamboo |
| <i>Narcissus</i> spp. | Narcissus species** |
| <i>Nerium</i> spp. | Oleander |
| <i>Olea europaea</i> | Olive* |
| <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> | Mondo Grass** |
| <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> | Trailing African Daisy |
| <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> | Sourwood |
| <i>Persea americana</i> | Avocado* |
| <i>Photinia fraseri</i> | Fraser's Photinia (Redtip) |
| <i>Picea</i> spp. | Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.) |
| <i>Pieris japonica</i> | Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub |
| <i>Pinus brutia</i> | Calabrian Pine |
| <i>Pinus canariensis</i> | Canary Island Pine |
| <i>Pinus elliotii</i> | Slash Pine |

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| <u>Scientific Name</u> | <u>Common Name</u> |
|--|--|
| <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | Aleppo Pine |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Austrian Black Pine |
| <i>Pinus palustris</i> | Longleaf Pine |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Monterey Pine |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scotch Pine |
| <i>Pinus taeda</i> | Loblolly Pine |
| <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> | Japanese Black Pine |
| <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | Virginia Pine |
| <i>Pistacia</i> spp. | Pistachio* |
| <i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i> | Queensland Pittosporum |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Japanese Pittosporum |
| <i>Podocarpus macrophyllum</i> | Japanese Yew |
| <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> | English Laurel |
| <i>Prunus</i> spp. | Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune* |
| <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas Fir** |
| <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> | Firethorn Scarlet |
| <i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> | Firethorn |
| <i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> | Firethorn |
| <i>Pyrus</i> spp. | Bradford Pear spp. |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Oak species |
| <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> | Indian Hawthorn |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> (Including Azalea) | 'Coral Bells' 'Formosa' 'Hino-crimson' 'PJM' 'Roseum Elegans' Lady Bank's Rose Rosemary* Leatherleaf Fern |
| <i>Rosa banksiae</i> | |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | Rosemary* |
| <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> | Leatherleaf Fern |
| <i>Santolina virens</i> | |
| <i>Sedum album</i> | Stonecrop |
| <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Japanese Boxcherry |
| <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> | Japanese Yew |
| <i>Taxus media</i> | Yew |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | American Arborvitae |
| <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> | Star Jasmine |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Canada Hemlock |
| <i>Tulipa</i> spp. | Tulip species |
| <i>Viburnum japonicum</i> | Japanese Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> | Sweet Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> | Japanese Snowball |
| <i>Viburnum rigidum</i> | Canary Island Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | Laurustinus |
| <i>Viburnum trilobium</i> | Cranberry Bush |
| <i>Viburnum wrightii</i> | Leatherleaf Viburnum |
| <i>Vinca major</i> | Vinca |
| <i>Vinca minor</i> | Dwarf Periwinkle |
| <i>Vitis</i> spp. | Grape* |
| <i>Weigela florida</i> | Old Fashioned Weigela |
| <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> | Spanish Bayonet |
| <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> | Yucca, Adam's Needle |

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.
**Not for use on container grown plants.

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species/Varieties - All States Except CA

| <u>Scientific Name</u> | <u>Common Name</u> |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> | Abelia; Sherwood |
| <i>Achillea</i> spp. | Yarrow; King Edward |
| <i>Agapanthus orientalis</i> | |
| <i>Akebia quintata</i> | Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine |
| <i>Allium cernuum</i> | Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion |
| <i>Anemone hybrida</i> | Japanese Anemone |
| <i>Aquilegia</i> spp. | Aquilegia: Red and Gold |
| <i>Artemisia</i> spp. | Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle |
| <i>Aster</i> spp. | Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome |
| <i>Aster x frikartii</i> | |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady Fern; Fern Lady |
| <i>Begonia</i> spp. | Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis |
| <i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> | |
| <i>Boltonia asteroides</i> | Snowbank |
| <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. | Bougainvillea |
| <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red |
| <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> | Crimson Bottlebrush |
| <i>Campanula carpatica</i> | Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips) |
| <i>Campis x tagliabuana</i> | Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen |
| <i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> | |
| <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> | |
| <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. | Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam |
| <i>Crocsmia</i> spp. | Lucifer |
| <i>Delosperma</i> spp. | Cooperi Pink |
| <i>Delphinium</i> spp. | Larkspur; Blue Elf |
| <i>Dianthus deltooides</i> | Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing' |
| <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> | Cheddar Pink |
| <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> | Coneflower. Purple; Magnus |

| <u>Scientific Name</u> | <u>Common Name</u> |
|---|---|
| <i>Forsythia suspensa</i> | Weeping Forsythia |
| <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. | Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin' |
| <i>Gaura</i> spp. | |
| <i>Gentiana dahurica</i> | Gentian |
| <i>Geranium cinereum</i> | Cranesbill |
| <i>Gypsophila repens</i> | Baby's Breath |
| <i>Helianthus</i> spp. | Sunrose |
| <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. | Daylily; Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love |
| <i>Heuchera</i> spp. | Coral Bell; Bridge Bloom |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. | Mallow; Disco Belle White |
| <i>Hosta plantaginea</i> | Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant) |
| <i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> | Hosta, 'Searsucker' |
| <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i> | |
| <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> | Bigleaf Hydrangea |
| <i>Inula ensifolia</i> | |
| <i>Iris ensata</i> | Sword-Leafed Iris; Jodlesong |
| <i>Iris siberica</i> | Siberian Iris; Cabernet |
| <i>Juniperus davurica</i> | Parsoni |
| <i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i> | Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora |
| <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> | Weeping Lantana |
| <i>Lavender</i> spp. | Lavender; Munstead |
| <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> | Edelweiss |
| <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> | Chinese Privet; Variegata |
| <i>Lilium</i> spp. | Lily; Jazz |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i> | Liriope, Variegated |
| <i>Liriope spicata</i> | Liriope, Creeping |
| <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink |
| <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> | Burgundy |
| <i>Lythrum</i> spp. | Loosestrife; Modern Pink |
| <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> | Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder** |
| <i>Oenothera missourensis</i> | Evening Primrose |
| <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> | Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide |
| <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> | Tree Peony |
| <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> | Fountain Grass (Dwarf)** |
| <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> | |
| <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> | Dragonhead, False; Vivid |
| <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | Oak, Shumard's Red |
| <i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i> | Yedda Hawthorne |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea) | 'Delaware Valley White' 'Flame Creeper' 'Girard Crimson' 'George L. Tabor' 'Wakelebisu' 'White Gumpo' Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum |
| <i>Redbeekia</i> spp. | |
| <i>Saxifraga</i> spp. | Saxifrage; Purple Dome |
| <i>Scabiosa</i> spp. | Pincushion Flower |
| <i>Sedum caucicola</i> | Stonecrop; Lidakense |
| <i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i> | Stonecrop |
| <i>Sedum spurium</i> | Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood |
| <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> | Spirea: Anthony Waterer |
| <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Australian Brushcherry |
| <i>Teucrium</i> spp. | Germander |
| <i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> | Meadow Rue |
| <i>Veronica</i> spp. | Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border |
| <i>Viburnum suspensum</i> | Arrowood Viburnum |

** Not for use on container grown plants.

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropped land areas treated with Prodiacade should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

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

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control, but do not apply more than 48 ozs./A per year.

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Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

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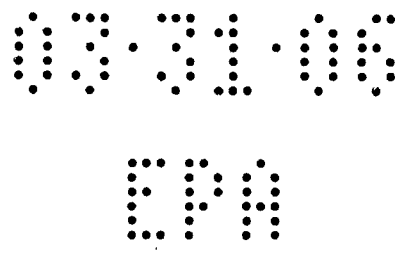
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