



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Registration
 Number:

34704-1002

Date of Issuance:

SEP 05 2013

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- Registration
- Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: **Unconditional**

Name of Pesticide Product:

LPI Sulfometuron Methyl

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

EPA received a label amendment request submitted on September 5, 2013. EPA grants this request under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for sulfometuron methyl have been satisfied. Therefore, EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

The basic confidential statement of formula dated November 19, 2010 is acceptable and supersedes the previously accepted one.

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling. Amended labeling will supersede all previously accepted labels. A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records. Products released for shipment after twelve (12) months from the date of this Notice or the next printing of your label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label.

If you have any questions regarding this Notice, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Signature of Approving Official:

Kable Bo Davis
 Product Manager 25
 Herbicide Branch
 Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

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HERBICIDE DISPERSIBLE GRANULES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WEIGHT
Sulfometuron methyl {Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl] amino] sulfonyl]benzoate}	75%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	25%
TOTAL	100%

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

If in eyes:

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

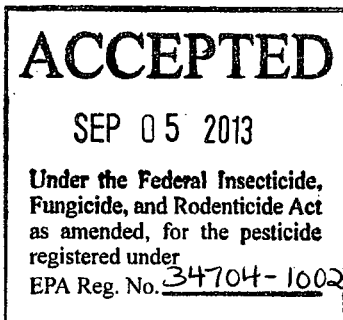
Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.

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**LPI SULFOMETURON METHYL
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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT(PPE)

All Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Control Statement:

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 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 PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, except for under the forest canopy: 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. Exposure to this product can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland. Wind can blow treated powdery dry soil or light sandy soil off target when rainfall does not occur within 48 hours of application. Irrigated crops will suffer the greatest injury if contacted by the pesticide or treated soil particles.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LPI Sulfometuron Methyl is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray or impregnated on dry, bulk fertilizer. This product controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in forestry and noncrop sites. This product may be used for general weed control on terrestrial noncrop sites and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grasses on these same sites. This product may also be used for selective weed control in forest site preparation and in the release of certain conifers and hardwoods. This product can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry and noncrop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

When applied as spray, this product controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. When applied on dry fertilizer, this product controls weeds by preemergence activity. When applied as a spray, the best results are obtained when the application is made before the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. When applied on dry fertilizer, the best results are obtained when the application is made before weed emergence. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move this product into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control.

This product may be applied on forestry and nonagricultural sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonal dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

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A drift control agent may be used at the manufacturer's labeled rate in the application of LPI Sulfometuron Methyl.

This product is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

For best postemergence results, apply this product to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Use a high rate on established plants and on fine-textured soils and a lower rate on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

When applied as a spray, this product is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. When applied on dry fertilizer, this product is absorbed primarily by the roots. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of this product; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to this product. Moisture is needed to move this product into the soil for preemergence weed control.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and, if possible, eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual sites to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

Integrated Pest Management

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

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Preparing for Use - Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using this product. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of this product is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply this product.

Before applying this product the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call Loveland Products Customer Service 1-888-574-2878.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published Loveland Products, Inc. instructions.

Loveland Products, Inc. will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by Loveland Products, Inc. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use.

Do not apply more than 8.0 ounces per acre per year.

Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces active ingredient (0.375 pounds active ingredient) sulfometuron methyl per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 3.18 ounces active ingredient (0.199 pounds active ingredient) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to an agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 4.5 ounces active ingredient (0.281 pounds active ingredient) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to a non-agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not use on sod farms.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

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 in your State 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 4 hours.

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 and
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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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.

Use on noncrop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow others to enter into treated areas until sprays have dried.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMDs and lower drift potential.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Techniques

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

Boom Length (Aircraft) and Application Height

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2 to 10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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Temperature and Humidity

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Surface Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

Sensitive Areas

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

Drift Control Additives

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

Upwind Swath Displacement

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

Aerial Applications

- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement, and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Liquid sprays must only be applied using rotary aircraft.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- When applying liquid sprays, the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.
75 feet - All aerial applications
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

Ground Applications

- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

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- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.
50 feet - All broadcast applications other than railroad and roadside rights-of-way.
25 feet - Broadcast applications to railroad and roadside rights-of-way.
15 feet - All handheld spot treatment applications.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

FORESTRY

Application Information

This product is labeled to control many broadleaf weeds and grasses in forestry sites. Apply sprays by ground equipment or by helicopter or as otherwise directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need labeling. Apply impregnated fertilizer by ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft).

This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry; when tank mixing use the most restrictive limitations from the labels of both products.

Application Timing

Apply this product's spray before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter. Apply impregnated fertilizer before weeds emerge.

Weeds Controlled

This product effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates indicated for the respective crop species:

Chickweed	Goldenrod	Pokeweed
Crabgrass	Horseweed	Ragweed
Dogfennel	Kentucky bluegrass	Shepherd's-purse
Fescue	Nutsedge (yellow)	White snakeroot
Fireweed (willowweed)	Panicums (broadleaf, fall, narrow)	Yellow sweetclover

See also weeds controlled under **Application Information—Noncrop (Industrial) Sites**

Application Rates

Apply this product at the rates indicated by region. Use a low rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e. loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine-textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

CONIFERS

Conifer Site Preparation—Application Before Transplanting

Make all applications before transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast—Apply 2.0 to 4.25 ounces per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash, and Virginia pine. Pines may be transplanted in treated areas in the planting season following application.

Northeast and Lake States—Apply 2.0 to 4.0 ounces per acre for black spruce. Transplant not less than 13 months after treatment.

Apply 1.0 to 2.0 ounces per acre for red pine. Transplant the following spring or summer but not less than 3 months after application. Areas receiving 0.5 to 1.0 ounce per acre may be transplanted a minimum of 30 days following application.

Apply 2.5 to 4.0 ounces of this product plus glyphosate (as registered) for larch and tamarack. Transplant the following spring or summer but not less than 8 months after treatment.

West—Apply 2.0 to 4.0 ounces per acre for coastal redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine and white fir. Where western red cedar is a primary species apply 2.0 to 3.0 ounces per acre, as higher rates may cause unacceptable injury. Other species of conifers may be planted providing the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance to this product. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small area plantings be tested for tolerance to this product before large scale plantings are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above. For ponderosa pine in California and other arid areas, apply in the fall and transplant the following spring.

Conifer Release—Application After Transplanting

Apply this product after transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast—Apply 2.0 to 4.25 ounces per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash or Virginia pine. Apply 1.0 to 1.5 ounces per acre for eastern white pine. Apply 1.0 to 2.0 ounces per acre for shortleaf pine.

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To control a broader spectrum of weeds in stands of loblolly, longleaf, or slash pine, apply 2.0 to 4.0 ounces of this product plus 2.0 to 3.0 pints of Diuron 4L. Tank mix may injure or kill trees when applied during high humidity and temperature.

To enhance control of bermudagrass and Johnsongrass in stands of loblolly pine, apply 2.0 ounces of this product plus 4.0 to 6.0 fluid ounces of imazapyr (4.0 pounds active ingredient per gallon). For the best results, make the application during late winter through spring when weeds first emerge. Imazapyr may temporarily inhibit pine growth if it is applied when pine is actively growing.

For control of many annual weeds particularly on crop land conversion areas, apply 2.0 to 4.0 ounces of this product plus 4.0 to 8.0 pints of atrazine (4.0 pounds active ingredient per gallon) per acre. Use the higher rates on medium to fine texture soils where organic matter exceeds 2%. Use only on tree species specifically listed on both the LPI Sulfometuron Methyl and atrazine (4.0 pounds active ingredient per gallon) labels.

Northeast and Lake States—Apply 2.0 to 4.25 ounces per acre for jack or Virginia pine.

Apply 1.0 to 1.5 ounces per acre for eastern white pine.

Apply 1.5 to 3.0 ounces per acre for white spruce.

Apply 0.5 to 2.0 ounces per acre for red pine not less than 1 year following transplanting.

Make applications when trees are dormant. Applications at budbreak and later stages of active growth may severely injure or kill trees.

West—Apply 2.0 to 4.0 ounces per acre for coastal redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine and white fir. Where western red cedar is a primary species apply 2.0 to 3.0 ounces per acre, as higher rates may cause unacceptable injury. Other species of conifers may be treated providing the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance to this product. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with this product to determine selectivity on specific conifer species before large scale treatments are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above. Dormant trees are less susceptible to injury. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees. For ponderosa pine in California and other arid areas, this product should be applied over dormant seedlings in the spring following fall planting or in the fall over dormant trees following spring planting.

FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION

This product may be used to impregnate or coat dry bulk fertilizer to be applied on forested areas. Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated with this product for application in the establishment of loblolly and slash pine.

Impregnation

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Some fertilizers such as potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate and triple super phosphate are not compatible with this product. Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4 have been successfully used. Do not use this product on limestone.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation. Dusty fertilizer may result in poor distribution and excessive risk of drift during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to avoid potential tree injury/mortality and poor weed control.

Consult the Application Rates section of this label for the appropriate rate of this product to be used per acre. Apply this amount of this product to the volume of fertilizer to be applied per acre. To impregnate dry bulk fertilizer, mix the amount of this product as prescribed above in a sufficient quantity of water to uniformly coat the desired amount of fertilizer. Suspensions of this product will require thorough agitation. Direct the spray nozzles to deliver a fine spray of the mixture toward the fertilizer for uniform coverage. The use of a colorant or dye may be beneficial to visually determine the uniformity of impregnation.

Impregnation of this product to dry bulk fertilizer may vary. If absorption of the impregnating spray by the fertilizer is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder or additive, such as Microcel E (Celite Corporation) or HiSili - 233 (Industries Ohio, Inc.) may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to apply following storage. Uniform and precise application of the fertilizer impregnated with this product is essential for satisfactory weed control and to minimize tree injury.

Follow the instructions for spray tank cleanout on this label for cleaning the equipment used to impregnate, transport, and apply the fertilizer.

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Low rates of this product can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a LPI Sulfometuron Methyl application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which this product is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

Broadcast Application

Applications may be made by ground or air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft). Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution on the soil surface. Overlaps or skips between adjoining swaths or non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer within the swath will deliver poor results and may result in tree injury or mortality.

Hardwoods

Hardwood Site Preparation—Application Before Transplanting

Apply 3.0 to 4.25 ounces per acre on sites where northern red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, American sycamore, ash (white or green), red maple, sweetgum, or yellow poplar are to be planted. Make all applications before transplanting.

West—For hybrid poplar west of the Cascade mountains, apply 0.5 to 1.25 ounces per acre. Use 1.0 to 1.25 ounces per acre for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 0.5 to 0.75 ounce per acre for light weed infestations or where small diameter cuttings are to be planted. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and planting. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of LPI Sulfometuron Methyl on specific clones. This product must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of this product may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Hardwood Release—Application After Transplanting

Apply 1.0 to 4.0 ounces per acre in stands of American sycamore, ash (white or green), bald cypress, oaks (such as chestnut, northern red, southern red, overcup, pin, swamp chestnut, cherrybark, water, white, pin, etc.), red maple, sweetgum, or yellow poplar.

Apply this product before the hardwood tree seedlings or transplants break dormancy (bud swell stage). Applications made over the top after the trees have broken dormancy may injure or kill the trees.

West—For hybrid poplar west of the Cascade mountains, apply 0.5 to 1.25 ounces per acre. Use 1.0 to 1.25 ounces per acre for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 0.5 to 0.75 ounce per acre for light weed infestations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted. Apply only to trees which have been established for a minimum of 1 year. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of this product on specific clones. This product must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of this product may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Lake States—For hybrid poplar in the Lake States, apply at the rate of 1.0 to 2.0 ounces per acre in the fall or early winter. When late winter or early spring applications are made use 1.0 ounce per acre. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Apply only to trees which have been established for a minimum of 1 year. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of this product on specific clones. Use of this product may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Natural Hardwood Regeneration

This product is labeled for herbaceous weed control in commercial reforestation areas where hardwood seedling regeneration is desired following shelterwood seed cuts. Apply 2.0 to 4.25 ounces per acre using appropriate ground equipment. For control of striped maple and beech, tank mix with 1.0 to 2.0 quarts per acre of glyphosate. For best results, apply from late summer to mid-fall. Note that hardwood seedlings present at the time of application may be severely injured or killed.

Use Precautions and Restrictions—Forestry Only

- LPI Sulfometuron Methyl applications made with boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of the application.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for this product's movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Applications of this product made to trees, conifers, or hardwoods that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of this product made for release (trees present) must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply this product to conifers or hardwoods grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.
- If a surfactant is used with this product, allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with LPI Sulfometuron Methyl treatments applied after planting.

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- LPI Sulfometuron Methyl applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding recommendations for forestry uses.
- Use on hardwood trees growing in soils having a pH of 7 or greater may injure or kill the trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of the hardwood tree species to the conditions of the site. Treatment of species mismatched to the site may injure or kill the trees.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Non-Agricultural Sites

Application Information

LPI Sulfometuron Methyl is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas—noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites—outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms)

This product is not registered for use on recreation areas, sod farms or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

In the states of Louisiana and Texas, this product may be used for weed control on dry, drainage ditch banks. Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Apply by ground or helicopter or as otherwise directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need Labeling.

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of this product plus residual-type companion herbicides. To improve the control of weeds, add surfactant at 0.25% by volume.

AREAS OF 20" OR LESS ANNUAL RAINFALL (ARID AREAS)

Application Timing

Apply this product as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

This product effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Application Rates

Apply this product at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, this product provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Broadleaf Weeds - 1.3 to 2.0 ounces per acre

Annual sowthistle	Common mallow	Spreading orach
Black mustard	Common speedwell	Sunflower
Buckhorn plantain	Common yarrow	Western ragweed
Burclover	Curly dock	Whitestem filaree
Carolina geranium	Prickly coontail	
Chickweed	Seaside heliotrope	

Grasses (up to 6 to 12" tall) - 0.75 to 1.5 ounces per acre

Cheat	Downy brome	Medusahead
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Grasses (up to 6 to 12" tall) - 1.3 to 2.0 ounces per acre

Annual bluegrass	Italian ryegrass	Ripgut brome
Barnyardgrass	Jointed goatgrass	Seashore saltgrass
Foxtail barley	Red brome	Signalgrass
Foxtail fescue	Reed Canarygrass	Yellow foxtail

Grasses - 2.0 to 3.0 ounces per acre

Smooth brome

The weeds listed in **Areas of 20" or More Annual Rainfall** can also be controlled in arid areas; however, this product must be applied at 3.0 to 6.0 ounces per acre to control those weeds. These higher rates also provide control of severe infestations and longer term control of weeds listed for arid areas.

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AREAS OF 20" OR MORE ANNUAL RAINFALL

Application Timing

Apply this product as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

This product effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Application Rates

Apply this product at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, this product provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Broadleaf Weeds - 3.0 to 5.0 ounces per acre

Annual sowthistle	Dogfennel	Sunflower
Bouncingbet	Hoary cress (whitetop)	Sweet clover
Burclover	Little mallow	Tansymustard
Carolina geranium	Mustard	Tansy ragwort
Common chickweed	Ox-eye daisy	Tumble mustard
Common dandelion	Pepperweed	Vetch
Common speedwell	Pigweed	Wild carrot
Common yarrow	Purple starthistle	Wild oats
Crimson clover	Ragweed	Yellow rocket

Broadleaf Weeds - 6.0 ounces per acre

Bedstraw	Goldenrod	Turkey mullein
Canada thistle	Horsetail (Equisetum)	Wild blackberry
Curly dock	Kudzu	
Redstem filaree	Musk thistle	

Grasses - 3.0 to 5.0 ounces per acre

Alta fescue	Foxtails (except green)	Red fescue
Annual bluegrass	Foxtail barley	Reed canarygrass
Annual ryegrass	Indiangrass	Ripgut brome
Bahiagrass	Italian ryegrass	Ryegrass
Barnyardgrass	Kentucky bluegrass	Smooth brome
Downy brome	Little barley	Sprangletop (annual)
Fescue	Red brome	Wheat (volunteer)

Grasses - 6 oz per acre

Johnsongrass

For short-term (up to 3 months) control of johnsongrass, apply early postemergence.

Note: Use the higher level of labeled dosage ranges under the following conditions:

- heavy weed growth
- soils containing more than 2.5% organic matter
- high soil moisture areas, such as along road edges or railroad shoulders

For planting areas treated with this product refer to the GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS section of this label.

Specific Weed Problems—Noncrop Sites

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce

Since biotypes of kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to this product, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as Diuron 4L or Hyvar® X must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds should be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as Rifle or 2,4-D. Do not allow kochia, Russian thistle, or prickly lettuce to form mature seed.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

To improve preemergence to early postemergence control of weeds and grasses, add 2.0 to 6.0 ounces of this product per acre to the labeled rates of the following herbicides: Diuron 4L, Escort® XP herbicide (do not use in California), Hyvar X herbicide, Krovar® I DF herbicide, Makaze®, Rifle®, Telar® XP herbicide or 2,4-D.

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Apply this product plus a companion herbicide at the rates and timing as shown on package labels for target weeds. For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination.

Do not tank mix this product with Hyvar X-L herbicide.

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

Application Information

This product can be used to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement, such as that used in parking lots, highway shoulders, median strips, roadways, and other industrial sites.

This product will not control tubers, rhizomes, woody vegetation such as small trees, brush or woody vines.

Use this product in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage, generally 100 gallons per acre. Agitate the tank continuously to keep this product in suspension.

Application Timing

Apply this product immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement due to rainfall or mechanical means.

Application Rate

Apply this product at 4.0 to 6.0 ounces per acre. Use a higher rate on hard-to-control weeds and for long-term control.

Tank Mix Combinations—Under Asphalt and Concrete Pavement

For broader spectrum control or for an extended period of control under asphalt or concrete pavement, this product may be applied as a tank mix with Hyvar X at 6.0 to 15.0 pounds per acre or Krovar I DF at 7.0 to 15.0 pounds per acre.

Use Precautions and Restrictions Under Asphalt

Important Precautions and Restrictions—Under Asphalt Only

- Do not use this product under pavement in residential properties such as driveways, or in recreational areas, including jogging or bike paths, tennis courts, or golf cart paths.
- Desirable plants may be injured if their roots extend into treated areas or if planted in treated areas.

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

Application Information

This product may be used to control weeds on industrial turfgrass, on roadsides, or on other noncrop sites where the turfgrass is well established as a ground cover. Applications may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

Bermudagrass Release

Application Timing

Apply this product after bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established, usually 30 days after initial spring flush. If additional applications are necessary, apply this product again during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply this product 1 to 2 weeks after mowing for the best results.

This product may also be applied in late fall or early winter. Use the lower rates on small seedling weeds and a higher rate on larger weeds. Also, refer to the listing of WEEDS CONTROLLED under NONCROP WEED CONTROL.

Weeds Controlled

This product may be used to control the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown.

Late Spring to Early Summer - 1.0 to 2.0 ounces per acre

Carolina geranium	Foxtail	Spotted spurge
Fescue	Goldenrod	Wild carrot

Spring to Fall - 2.0 to 3.0 ounces per acre

Johnsongrass

Late Fall to Early Winter - 1.0 to 4.0 ounces per acre

Carolina geranium	Fescue	Wild blackberry
Common chickweed	Little barley	

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Tank Mix Combinations—Bermudagrass (South Only)

Apply 1.0 to 2.0 ounces of this product per acre as a tank mix with 3.0 to 4.0 pounds active ingredient of MSMA per acre on well-established bermudagrass during the summer. Refer to the MSMA package label for a list of additional weeds that may be controlled. Two or more sequential applications of MSMA alone may be necessary to maintain weed control.

Centipedegrass Release

Application timing

Apply 1.0 to 2.0 ounces of this product in the fall or early winter, or in the early summer following greenup of the centipede. Refer to the listing of WEEDS CONTROLLED under BERMUDAGRASS RELEASE.

Bahiagrass Release and Seedhead Suppression

Application Timing

Apply 0.5 to 1.0 ounce of this product per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well-established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

Smooth Brome and Crested Wheatgrass Release and Suppression

Application Timing

Apply 1.0 ounce of this product per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well-established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

Weeds Controlled

This product may be used to control the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown.

Late Spring to Early Summer - 1.0 ounce per acre

Downy brome	Foxtail	Goldenrod
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USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS - INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

- Excessive injury to turf may result if a surfactant is used with LPI Sulfometuron Methyl applications made to actively growing turf. The user assumes all responsibility for turf injury if a surfactant is used with this product's treatments applied to actively growing turf.
- This product may temporarily discolor or cause top kill of turf grasses. Applications made while turf is dormant may delay green-up in the spring.
- Annual retreatments may reduce vigor, particularly at the higher labeled rates, where bahiagrass, crested wheatgrass and smooth brome are grown.
- Application on turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or late spring frost, may result in injury.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following a treatment with this product at use rates up to 2.0 ounces per acre, the following grasses may be replanted at least 3 months after a spring application: green needlegrass, meadow brome, Russian wild rye and switchgrass.

The following grasses may be replanted at least 6 months after a spring application: alta fescue, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, smooth brome, sheep fescue and western wheatgrass.

The intervals are for soils with a pH of less than 7.5. Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer intervals. The instructed intervals are for applications made in the spring. Because LPI Sulfometuron Methyl degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among species and types of grasses when seeded into areas treated with this product. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with this product, a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the grass(es) you plant to grow the following year. The test strips must cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the grass(es) grown in the test strips.

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**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL
AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

- Injury to or loss may occur if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for this product's movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to this product may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply this product when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.
- Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion. Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of this product.
- Do not treat frozen or snow covered soil.

Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Low rates of this product can kill or severely injure most crops. Following this product's application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which this product is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

If noncrop or forested sites treated with this product are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after LPI Sulfometuron Methyl application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected offsite movement of this product to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for this product or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

Spray Equipment

Low rates of LPI Sulfometuron Methyl can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an application of this product, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which this product is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

**Application
Ground**

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying this product as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

Air

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

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Mixing Instructions

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of this product.
3. If using a companion product, add the labeled amount.
4. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants.
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

This product's spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100 °F.

Sprayer Cleanup

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of this product as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1.0 gallon of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank. Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

Notes:

1. **Caution:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is suggested before performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

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.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS," AND LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

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IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, CO 80632-1286.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

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LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286**