OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

September 18, 2025

SENT BY EMAIL

Lindsay DeMers
lindsay@pyxisrc.com
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.

Subject: Labeling Notification per Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 - Label notification with minor revisions
Product Name: LPI Imazethapyr 2.0
Admin Number: 34704-1145
EPA Receipt Date: 08/29/2025
Action Case Number: 00666981

Dear Lindsay DeMers:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is in receipt of your application for notification under Pesticide Registration Notice 98-10 for the above referenced product. The EPA has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The labeling submitted with this application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

If you have questions, please contact Olivia Anderson by telephone at (202) 564-2255 or via email at anderson.olivia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
FHB, RD
Office of Pesticide Programs

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional text].
[Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear.]

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

IMAZETHAPYR, AMMONIUM SALT	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0

[Alternate Brand Name: Penchant]

For use on alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, edamame, edible legumes (beans and peas), peanut, and soybean.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
ammonium salt of imazethapyr: (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* 22.87%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.13%
TOTAL: 100.00%
***Equivalent to 21.6% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

1 gallon contains 2.0 pounds of active ingredient as the free acid.

NOTIFICATION
34704-1145
The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:
09/18/2025

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

See [Below] [Inside] [This] [Label] [Booklet] [For] [Additional] [Precautionary Statements][;] [additional] [First Aid][/] [Spanish First Aid][;] [and] [Environmental Hazards][;] [and] [Directions for Use] [(including] [Mitigations for Endangered Species)][,][and] [Storage and Disposal] [Instructions)] [;] [and] [Other] [Required] [Spanish] [Labeling] [and] [Other] [Use Information] [.]~~See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.~~

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• 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 further treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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: 1-800-424-9300~~1-866-944-8565~~.	

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY OR HELP WITH ANY SPILL, LEAK, FIRE OR EXPOSURE INVOLVING THIS MATERIAL, CALL DAY OR NIGHT CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

EPA Reg. No. 34704-1145
EPA Est. No.
Net Weight:
[Print Code to be placed here]

MANUFACTURED FOR:
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1286
GREELEY, [COLORADO][CO] 80632-1286 [USA]

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils;
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of imazethapyr from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells

(including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal.

An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain, at a minimum, 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation.

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Observe all precautions, restrictions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with this product. **DO NOT** use this product other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of this product not consistent with this label may result in injury to crops. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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 (REI). 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**.
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
- Shoes plus socks

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose ~~Page 8 of 18~~ applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Loveland Products, Inc. retailer, representative, or call 1-888-574-2878.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, a Group 2 herbicide containing the ammonium salt of imazethapyr may not control naturally-occurring resistant biotypes* of some listed weed species. This, and other Group 2 herbicides (sulfonylureas, imidazolinones, triazolopyrimidine sulfoanilides, sulfonylaminocarbonyl triazolinones and pyrimidyl benzoates), control weeds via an ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. If ALS/AHAS-resistant weed biotypes are included in the weed mix in a particular field, apply Group 2 ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action herbicides, including t~~T~~his product, either sequentially with or tank mixed with an herbicide having a different mode of action, so that all weeds are effectively controlled.
*Weed biotype – plant that naturally occurs within a species, with a somewhat different, well-defined genetic makeup which differs from the other plants in that particular species.

There is potential risk of resistance development in some weeds against the herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides must be used in conjunction with resistance management strategies in the area. Consult the local or State agricultural advisors for details. If weed resistance develops in the area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance, use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the specified labelled rates and in accordance with the use directions. **DO NOT** use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures. **DO NOT** use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Conditions that contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. If LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is applied contrary to the use instructions on this label, the applicator takes responsibility for any resulting injury to crop (such as crop loss or damage).

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
-

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Groundboom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

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

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or rotor blade diameter.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following aerial drift reduction advisory information. The applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind; Temperature and Humidity; and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling droplet size:

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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

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

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

Wind
Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.
Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

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

PRODUCT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, a soluble liquid herbicide, kills when it is taken up by foliage and/or roots of listed broadleaf and grass weeds and sedges, and is translocated rapidly to growing portions of the weeds, where weed growth is stopped. This causes vulnerable broadleaf and grass weeds to exhibit stunted or stopped growth which results in weed death or reducing weed competition with the crop. Amount of control is determined by the weed species, and the position of the weed's root system in the soil. Note that use of this product alone or in a tank mix (particularly with an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide) can cause temporary damage to crops (including temporary yellowing, or internode shortening) – any short-term injury must subside in a short amount of time (a couple of weeks). For best results, sufficient moisture is necessary, which will allow LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 to control and suppress listed weeds and also provide residual control of germinating weeds that are vulnerable to this product. For adequate control, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 must reach the weed germination zone, either by irrigation (overhead) or rainfall (typically sufficient to dampen soil 2 inches deep - though actual amount depends on texture of soil, content of organic matter, and current soil moisture), or by cultivation (to contain escaped weeds), if soil does not get sufficient moisture within 7 days after treatment.

Restriction – In the State of New York, this product is not for sale or use on Long Island.

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be applied as a spray, at early preplant, preplant, preemergence or at postemergence. It can be applied in conservation tillage systems, as well as conventional, minimum tillage and no-till systems.

Preplant, Preplant Incorporated

- If incorporating, do so to a depth of 1 to 2 inches.
- For bedded crops, incorporation can be done, to a depth of 1 to 2 inches on the surface of finished beds with PTO-driven equipment or a rolling cultivator after beds have been formed .

Preemergence (Surface)

- Can be used in conventional, minimum, or no-till production systems
- Can be applied up to 45 days before planting, at planting (in all production tillage systems), or after plating (prior to crop emergence)
- For preemergence application to no-till or minimum till systems, apply LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 in at least 20 gallons of water to adequately cover vegetation (apply in more water if crop residue or vegetation is dense).
- For no-till or minimum-till systems, consider tank mixing LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with herbicides containing the active ingredients dimethenamid-P, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone for optimal grass control, or these already-listed herbicides along with glyphosate or 2,4-D for control of existing vegetation.

Postemergence

- Can be used in conservational tillage or conventional production systems
- Make application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 when weeds and crops reach a height of greater than three inches (application timing is based on weed height).
- Postemergent application allows LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 to be taken up by both roots and foliage, causing vulnerable broadleaf and grass weeds to exhibit stunted growth or die, and also provides residual control of vulnerable weeds that emerge after product is applied.
- Follow a postemergent application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with a cultivation within 7 to 10 days after application, to improve residual weed control, particularly if soil is dry.
- For best weed control activity, mix LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with a nitrogen-based fertilizer, and a surfactant or crop oil concentrate. See ADDITIVES section for specific instructions.
- LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 effectiveness is adversely impacted by temperatures below 50°F, because uptake and translocation are slowed. If temperature has been below 50° for more than 10 hours, efficacy is enhanced if the application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is deferred for 48 hours.
- Make application 1 hour prior to irrigation (overhead) or rainfall.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be used alone, with adjuvants, fertilizers, and or other herbicide or pesticide tank mix partners.

A general mixing order for a spray solution containing LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is as follows:

- Into the spray tank, add water, until tank is 1/2 full
- Add any products in a water soluble packet, and mix until blended
- Add any dry products (dispersible granules –DG's, dry flowables – DF's, wettable powders – WP's) not in a water soluble packet and liquid flowables and mix until blended
- Add aqueous solution products (including LPI Imazethapyr 2.0) and mix until blended
- Add emulsifiable concentrate – EC – products and mix until blended
- Add adjuvants (oil-based or surfactants) and mix until blended

- Add liquid fertilizers and mix until blended
- Continue mixing, and add water to the tank until filled

Use a calibrated measuring device for calculating proper amounts for LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 and other ingredients. Be sure that spray equipment is thoroughly cleaned before and after spraying LPI Imazethapyr 2.0. Use cleaning instructions found on labeling for any prior products used in spray tank, and clean with water after using LPI Imazethapyr 2.0. This will help avoid injury to sensitive crops and nontarget plants.

ADDITIVES

Adjuvants and Fertilizers - When applying LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 in a postemergent application, adjuvant (crop oil concentrate or surfactant) and a liquid fertilizer (nitrogen-based) are required to be added to the spray mixture.
DO NOT use fertilizer solution in the State of California.

Adjuvants		
Adjuvant Type	Amount Used	Notes
Crop Oil Concentrate	1.25% v/v (1.25 gallons per 100 gal spray solution	Petroleum-based or vegetable-seed based crop oil concentrate can be used
Methylated Seed Oil	1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gal spray solution)	For use on weeds under stress (moisture- or temperature-)
Surfactant	0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gal spray solution)	Nonionic (at least 80% active), dry or organosilicone surfactants can be used

Fertilizer		
Fertilizer Type	Amount Used	Notes
Nitrogen Based Liquid Fertilizer	1.25 to 2.5 gal. per 100 gal spray solution	Can choose nitrogen fertilizers including 10-34-0, 28% N or 32% N Higher rate for use on weeds under stress (moisture- or temperature-)
Spray Grade Ammonium Sulfate	12 to 15 lbs. per 100 gal spray solution	

For areas south of I-40 (except NM, OK and TX), a fertilizer solution is not required for postemergent applications.

Adjuvant and Fertilizer Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use fertilizer solution in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** use crop oil concentrate when applying to edible legume vegetable crops.

Tank Mixes – It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

When tank mixing LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with other herbicides or pesticides, follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on all tank mix partners. **DO NOT** go beyond any maximum mandated application rates and make sure to observe the more limiting precautions on any tank mix partner label. See crop-specific instructions for more information on tank mixing.

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can also be mixed directly into liquid fertilizer - solo, or with tank mix partners including dimethenamid-P, pendimethalin or trifluralin (soybean only) when applying directly to soil. Apply by ground in at least 20 gallons of liquid fertilizer. Test for compatibility prior to mixing LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 and any tank mix partners with liquid fertilizer, and be sure to follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on all tank mix partners.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Aerial Application – Application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be made aerially to listed crops, unless otherwise specified in this label. When applying aerially, observe the following:

- Apply in at least 5 gallons of water per acre.
- Make certain that application equipment is correctly calibrated.
- When applying postemergence, include fertilizer and adjuvant in the spray mix (as indicated in **ADDITIVES** section of this label).

Ground Application – When applying by ground, observe the following:

- Apply in at least 10 gallons of water (20 gallons to minimum till or no till systems) per acre – if vegetation or crop residue is dense use a greater spray volume.
- Make certain that application equipment is correctly calibrated.
- For optimum results, maintain a spray pressure of 20 to 40 PSI.
- Make certain that weed foliage is adequately covered (adjust boom height as necessary).
- For postemergent applications use flat fan nozzle tips.
- **DO NOT** overlap sprays.

REPLANTING

A field that has been treated with LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be replanted to any crop that is on this product label. See crop use directions for more information on replanting a specific crop. Prior to replanting, soil needs to be reworked to a depth greater than the treated zone. **DO NOT** make an additional application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 to replanted crops.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Observe the following plant back intervals for rotational crops that are planted in fields previously treated with LPI Imazethapyr 2.0. Crop injury can occur if these intervals are not observed. Pay attention to endnotes appearing after rotational crop table, and **Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions** section, following this table.

CROPS	PLANT-BACK INTERVAL (months)
Clearfield corn hybrids (resistant to imazethapyr) Edamame Lima Bean Peanut Peas Southern Pea Soybean	0
Snap Bean	2
Wheat (Clearfield and non-Clearfield, east of Interstate I-35)	3
Alfalfa Barley (DE, IN, KY, MD, NJ, OH, PA, VA)	4

CROPS	PLANT-BACK INTERVAL (months)
Birdsfoot Trefoil Clover Edible beans (other than lima beans) Rye (except in ND and MN north of Hwy #210) Wheat (Clearfield and non-Clearfield, West of Interstate I-35)[1]	
Field corn (incl. grown for seed) (except in AZ, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY)	8 1/2
Barley (except in DE, IN, KY, MD, NJ, ND, OH, PA, VA) Field corn (incl. grown for seed) (AZ, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY) Cotton (NC, SC, VA)[2] Tobacco	9 1/2
Barley (in ND) Cotton[3] Lettuce Oat Popcorn[4,5] Rye (in ND and MN north of Hwy #210) Safflower Sorghum Sunflower Sweet Corn[4,5] Vegetable Crops: bahiagrass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, Irish potato, onion, sweet pepper transplants, sweet potato transplants, tomato transplants, and watermelon (in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NJ, NC, PA, SC, VA)	18
Flax Potato (incl. Irish potato not grown in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NJ, NC, PA, SC, VA)	26
All other crops[6,7] (including bahiagrass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, onion, sweet pepper transplants, sweet potato transplants, tomato transplants, watermelon not grown in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NJ, NC, PA, SC, VA)	40

[1] Wheat – Non Clearfield Wheat in ND – If rain and irrigation from time of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 application up to time of wheat planting is less than 10 inches **OR** if pH of soil is less than 6.2, and if in either of these instances moldboard plowing was not used, then plant-back interval is increased to 15 months; if 10 or more inches of rain or irrigation fell between time of product application and wheat planting and if pH is greater than 6.2, or if moldboard plowing was used, then plant back interval is 4 months. Deep disking (> 6" deep) or other ground tillage after harvest, but prior to November 1 can limit any injury that may occur to non-Clearfield wheat (planted after a 4-month plant-back interval) if pH or precipitation requirements for a 4-month plant back are not entirely met. NOTE – if field receives abnormally low rainfall or irrigation for 2 months after LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is used, the likelihood of injury to non-Clearfield wheat planted within indicated plant-back interval is greater.

[2] Cotton (NC, SC, VA) – for 9 ½ month plant-back interval, cotton must be rotated into a field previously planted to peanut only; soil texture must be sandy loam or loamy sand only; Irrigation or rainfall amount of more than 16 inches must be received through October in the year that LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 was applied to peanuts – if these requirements are not met, plant back interval is 18 months.

[3] Cotton – When rotating cotton into an alfalfa or clover field grown for seed only, previously treated with LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, if field received less than 3 acre-feet (36 inches) of water, rotation interval is increased to 40 months (this increase does not apply if alfalfa or clover was grown for forage or hay).

[4] Popcorn, Sweet Corn – Be aware that undesired affects including a delay in maturity, stunting or other unwanted effects can occur to popcorn or sweet corn which are planted as rotational crops to fields where LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 has been previously applied.

[5] Popcorn, Sweet Corn in IL, IN, IA, IM, OH, TN, WI – **DO NOT** plant fresh market sweet corn varieties any sooner than 18 months after an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0. Some sweet corn (not for fresh market) and popcorn varieties can be planted as rotational crops the next year after an application of this product. Be aware that some sweet corn and popcorn varieties can undergo injury if planted less than 18 months after an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0. Contact popcorn companies and sweet corn processors prior to planting and inquire about the particular varieties response as a rotational crop in fields treated with imazethapyr. See LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES section regarding limitations for popcorn and sweet corn rotational crops.

[6] After the 40-month plant back restriction, before planting crops included under 'All other crops' entry, grower must complete an acceptable field bioassay, by growing a test strip of the desired rotational crop to maturity in the treated field, and observing the crop for any injury. Make certain to encompass any variations in soil and terrain (including areas of differing pH or soil type, planting areas that are low, or are on knolls). If the test crop does not exhibit any injury, the desired rotational crop can be planted the following season.

[7] Sugar Beets – if growing sugar beets as a rotational crop, be aware that yield can be diminished if soil pH is less than 6.5. If taking measures to adjust pH, including liming, be sure to do so for sugar beets (or any other crops included under the 'All other crops' entry, with a 40- month plant back interval) no less than 12 months prior to planting the rotational crop.

When LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is used per label instructions, rotational crops, planted as indicated above (or in **Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions** section) must grow normally in typical situations. However, all risks and injury to a rotational crop is always a possibility, due to unforeseen environmental and agronomic factors. LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 may cause injury to some vulnerable rotational crops (including vegetable crops, and, particularly, sugar beets) under some environmental conditions (low/limited irrigation or rainfall, low pH, soils with a high organic matter content or a heavy texture).

Applications of certain herbicides at full label rates that occur in the same year as an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can heighten the possibility of injury to vulnerable rotational crops. Take care when applying herbicides containing chlorimuron ethyl, cloransulam-methyl, flumetsulam, imazaquin or imazethapyr, and be certain to refer to product labeling ~~labeling~~ for information regarding rotational crops when these products are used in combination or sequentially.

Rotational crops must be grown to maturity prior to being use for food or feed.

Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions

Rotational Crops planted after **Edible Legumes** – If the use rate of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is no more than 3 fl. oz./ A, the following crops can be planted at the indicated rotational intervals:

Chickpea, Lentil, Peas	0 month
Snap bean	3 months
Barley	0 months

Clearfield Canola – after application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 to the crops on this label, Clearfield canola can be planted the following season as a rotational crop.

Corn – Inbred Seed Lines – based on testing from seed companies, after application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 to the crops on this label, corn inbred seed lines can be planted the following year as a rotational crop. Contact seed companies prior to planting and inquire about directions, information, and the particular seed corn's varietal response as a rotational crop in fields treated with imazethapyr. See **LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES** Section regarding particular limitations regarding corn inbred seed lines rotational crops.

USE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ALFALFA, CLOVER and BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

ALFALFA AND CLOVER

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Apply postemergence to seedling or established alfalfa or clover grown for forage, hay or seed.
Application Rate – 3.0 to 6.0 fl. oz./A (0.047-0.094 lb. ai/A)

Seedling Alfalfa or Clover

- A short-lived decline in crop growth can occur to seedling alfalfa or clover, particularly if weather is 40° F or cooler (cooler temperatures may also result in crop yellowing).

Established Alfalfa or Clover

- Apply to dormant or semi dormant alfalfa or clover in the fall (when crop enters dormancy) or spring (when crop is breaking dormancy), or to growing alfalfa or clover after cutting, once hay has been removed from the field, before crop growth/regrowth reaches 3 inches in height.
- Shortly after application, minor leaf yellowing or minimal reduction in height may occur particularly if weather is 40°F or cooler (cooler temperatures may also result in crop yellowing).

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be applied to spring-seeded, summer-seeded or fall-seeded alfalfa and clover. This product controls a wide range of listed grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply early postemergence to actively growing weeds. See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for specific weed height and size limits for optimum control, but typically apply when a majority of weeds are 1 to 3 inches, or for low growing weeds (i.e., mustard), before rosette exceeds 3 inches. If weeds are under stress (cold, drought), they can be less susceptible to control.

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 applied to interseeded oats when they have 3 to 4 leaves can eliminate or reduce the growth of oats. It is desirable to control oats (which have been planted as an interseeded crop for the purpose of allowing alfalfa and clover stand establishment and to minimize soil erosion) so that they **DO NOT** compete with alfalfa or clover.

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 applied to perennial grasses (i.e., brome, fescue, orchardgrass, timothy) that are growing in alfalfa and clover stands can limit the growth of the grasses so that they **DO NOT** compete with alfalfa or clover.

Tank Mixes – For enhanced control of weeds, or increasing the weed control spectrum in alfalfa and clover, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be tank mixed with another herbicide registered for use in these crops. Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz. product per acre (0.094 lb. ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of product per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. product per acre per year (0.063 lb ai/A/year) in ND or MN – north of Hwy. #210.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. product per acre (0.063 lb ai/A) during the last year of an alfalfa or clover stand.
- Preharvest interval – 30 days

- **DO NOT** graze or harvest alfalfa or clover for 30 days following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0.
- To minimize the possibility of crop injury (reduced growth or delayed maturity), **DO NOT** apply to seedling alfalfa or clover until it has reached the second trifoliate growth stage or later (second trifoliate leaf has expanded) or prior to bud formation for alfalfa or clover grown for seed.
- Alfalfa or clover can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss) after 4 months following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will control or suppress the following weeds, when used as instructed on this label. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding additives that can enhance effectiveness of this product if weeds are under stress or are at their higher growth stage limit.

	LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	3	**4**	**6**
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Broadleaf Weeds			
Artichoke, Jerusalem	S	6	8
Bedstraw, catchweed	--	3	4
Beet, wild	4	5	6
Buckwheat, wild	--	3	4
Chickweed, common	S	3	4
mouseear	S	3	3
Cocklebur, common	S	8	8
Cress, hoary	--	S	R
Dandelion	--	S	S(5)
Dock, broadleaf (seedling)	--	--	S(6)
curly (seedling)	--	--	S(6)
Dodder[1]	--	--	S[1]
Fiddleneck	--	--	S(4)
Filaree, redstem	--	S	3
whitestem	--	S	3
Fleabane, rough	--	3	3
Flixweed	S	3	4
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	S	3	4
Grounsel, common	--	--	S(3)
Henbit	--	S	3
Jimsonweed	--	3	4
Knotweed, prostrate	--	S	3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	S	3	3
Lambsquarters, common (1 to 2 leaves)	--	S	S(2)
Lettuce, miner's	--	3	4
Mallow, common	--	3	3
little	--	3	3
Marshelder	--	4	6
Morningglory, entireleaf	--	S	3
ivyleaf	--	S	3
pitted	--	S	3

	LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	3	**4**	**6**
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
smallflower	S	3	4
tall	--	S	3
Mustard, black	3	3	4
tumble	3	3	4
wild	3	3	4
Nettle, burning	--	3	4
Nightshade, black	3	3	4
Eastern black	3	3	4
hairy	3	3	4
Oxtongue, bristly	--	--	S(3)
Pennycress, field	3	3	4
Pepperweed, field	3	3	4
Virginia	S	3	3
Pigweed, redroot	4	6	8
smooth	4	6	8
spiny	--	6	8
Radish, wild	--	S	4
Ragweed, common	--	2	3
giant	--	3	3
Redmaids	--	3	4
Rocket, London	3	4	6
yellow	S	3	4
Rockpurslane, desert	--	--	3
Shepherd's-purse	3	3	4
Smartweed, ladysthumb	S	3	4
Pennsylvania	S	3	4
swamp (seedling)	--	3	4
Spurge, petty	--	3	4
prostrate	--	S	3
spotted	--	S	3
Spurry, corn	--	3	3
Sunflower, common	S	4	6
Swinecress	--	3	3
Tansymustard, green	3	3	4
pinnate	3	3	4
Thistle, Russian	S	3	3
Velvetleaf	S	3	4
Wartcress, creeping	--	2	3
Watercress	--	3	3
Willowweed, panicle	--	3	3
Grass Weeds[2] and Sedges			
Watercress	--	3	3
Willowweed, panicle	--	3	3
Barnyardgrass	--	S	3
Bluegrass, annual	--	--	S(3)
Canarygrass, littleseed	--	S	S(3)

	LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	3	**4**	**6**
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Cereals, volunteer	--		
barley	--	S	S(4)
oat	--	S	S(4)
wheat	--	S	S(4)
Crabgrass, large	--	S	3
smooth	--	S	3
Cupgrass, woolly[3]	--	3	3
Foxtail, giant	--	6	6
Green	--	3	4
Yellow	--	3	3
Johnsongrass, rhizome	--	S	S(6 to 12)
seedling	--	8	8
Millet, wild proso	--	S	3
Nutsedge, purple	--	S	S(6)
Yellow	--	S	S(6)
Oat, wild	--	S	S(4)
Quackgrass[4]	--	--	S(7)
Rice, red	--	3	4
Shattercane	--	8	10
Signalgrass, broadleaf	--	S	8

S – 'Suppressed' (LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 suppresses weed species to so that reduced competition is achieved; optimum suppression is obtained when product is applied prior to weeds reaching indicated height).

[1]For optimum results, apply with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) after emergence but prior to attachment.

[2]When substantial pressure is expected from grass weeds, for best results, apply this product in a sequential application with a postemergence grass herbicide (including sethoxydim).

[3]Only for control of wooly cupgrass that is emerged.

[4]Only for suppression of quackgrass that is less than 7 inches tall and is growing.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply postemergence to birdsfoot trefoil (seedling or established) grown for hay or forage.

Application Rate – 4.0 fl. oz. / A (0.063 lb. ai/A)

Seedling Birdsfoot Trefoil

- To minimize the possibility of crop injury (reduced growth or delayed maturity), **DO NOT** apply to seedling birdsfoot trefoil until it has reached the third trifoliate growth stage or later (third trifoliate leaf has expanded).
- A short-lived decline in crop growth can occur to seedling birdsfoot trefoil, particularly if weather is 40° F or cooler (cooler temperatures may also result in crop yellowing).

Established Birdsfoot Trefoil

- Apply to dormant or semi dormant alfalfa or clover in the fall (when crop enters dormancy or spring (when crop is breaking dormancy), or to growing birdsfoot trefoil after cutting, once hay has been removed from the field, before crop growth/regrowth reaches 3 inches in height.
- Shortly after application, minor leaf yellowing or minimal reduction in height may occur particularly if weather is 40°F or cooler (cooler temperatures may also result in crop yellowing).

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 controls a wide range grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply early postemergence to actively growing weeds. See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for specific weed height and size limits for optimum control, but typically apply when a majority of weeds are 1 to 3 inches, or for low growing weeds (i.e., mustard), before rosette exceeds 3 inches. If weeds are under stress (cold, drought), they can be less susceptible to control.

Add a nonionic surfactant and urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate to the spray tank when applying to birdsfoot trefoil. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding these additives – for urea ammonium nitreate, refer to information regarding ammonium sulfate.

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 applied to perennial grasses (i.e., brome, fescue, orchardgrass, timothy) that are growing in birdsfoot trefoil stands can limit the growth of the grasses so that they **DO NOT** compete with birdsfoot trefoil.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. product per acre (0.063 lb. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. product per acre (0.063 lb. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of product per year.
- Preharvest interval – 30 days
- **DO NOT** feed or graze birdsfoot trefoil for 30 days following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0.
- **DO NOT** replant birdsfoot trefoil for 4 months following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0.
- **DO NOT** use oils (crop- or methylated seed-) as a substitute for the surfactant.
- Not for use in the State of California.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section in ALFALFA AND CLOVER use directions for weeds controlled at the 4 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A) rate.

EDIBLE LEGUME VEGETABLES

ADZUKI, BLACK TURTLE, CHICKPEA (GARBANZO BEAN), CRANBERRY, DRY EDIBLE PEAS, ENGLISH PEA, GREAT NORTHERN, LENTIL, LIMA, NAVY, PINTO, RED KIDNEY, SMALL WHITE-TYPE DRY BEANS, SOUTHERN PEA and WHITE LUPIN

States east of and including CO, NM, ND, SD, WY, except States east of and including CT, MA, VT (see shaded states in map, below):

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant incorporated and preemergence to all listed beans and peas, and early postemergence to Adzuki, Black Turtle, Cranberry, Dry Edible Peas, English Pea, Great Northern, Navy, Pinto, Red Kidney, Small White-type Dry Beans and Southern Pea.

Application Rates:

- 4.0 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A)– Southern pea only
- 3.0 fl. oz./A (0.047 lb. ai/A)– all listed beans and peas except Southern Pea
- 2.0 fl. oz./A (0.032 lb. ai/A) – if applying in ND or MN (north of Highway #210)
- 2.0 fl. oz./A (0.032 lb. ai/A)– if applying to soils that are classified as loamy sand or sand in MI or the DE/MD/VA (DelMarVa) Peninsula

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 controls a wide range of listed weeds. See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for specific weed heights, and size limits for optimum control, but when using at the 3 fl. oz./A (0.047 lb. ai/A) rate, best results are achieved when applying to weeds that are not yet 2 inches in height.

Apply preplant incorporated up to 1 week before planting or preemergence up to 3 days after planting. For enhanced control, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 may be tank mixed with or applied sequentially after a grass herbicide.

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can also be applied early postemergence, as indicated below:

Crop	**Growth Stage**
Dry beans	At least one fully expanded trifoliate leaf
Dry Edible Peas, English Pea, Southern Pea	Prior to 5 nodes; Prior to flowering; at least 3 inches in height
Chickpea, Lentil, Lima bean, White Lupin	**DO NOT** apply postemergence

If growth stages are not observed, the probability of crop injury (reduced growth or delayed maturity) is increased. If crop has begun to flower, an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will increase the probability of crop injury. If LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is applied sequentially after an application of trifluralin, the severity and probability of crop damage is increased. When applying early postemergent, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture (**DO NOT** use any oils, including crop-, methylated seed- or petroleum-

as a spray additive when applying postemergent to edible legumes). Se **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants.

Be aware that applying LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 to edible legumes can result in adverse effects to edible legumes, including delayed maturity, diminished crop growth, yield or quality or delayed maturity, which may necessitate a modification in timing of harvest. If planting of edible legumes is delayed, and there is a chance of frost prior to crop maturity, applying LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is not advised. LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 needs to be applied only to healthy edible legume fields where proper agronomic practices are in use (tillage procedures that remove compaction and hardpans, fertile soil where correct crop rotation has been applied, good disease and insect control, etc.). Planting lentils, lima beans or peas to a minimum depth of 1/2 inch will diminish the risk of crop injury.
Contact seed supplier prior to planting and inquire about a particular varieties response to applications of imazethapyr. See **LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES** section regarding specific limitations for edible legume vegetables.

Tank Mixes – For enhanced control of weeds, or increasing the weed control spectrum in edible legumes, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be tank mixed with, or followed by an application of another herbicide registered for use in these crops. Consider tank mixing with a product containing bentazon registered for use on edible legumes. Be aware, however, that this tank mix could decrease control to grass weeds. A nitrogen based fertilizer can be added to the spray mixture only when LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is tank mixed with a bentazon herbicide. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding nitrogen fertilizers. Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of product per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. ai/A) per year to listed edible legumes (except southern pea) in this geographical area.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. product per acre (0.063 lb. ai/A) per year to southern pea only in this geographical area.
- LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 cannot be applied to edible legumes through any type of irrigation system.
- Postemergent application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 cannot be made to chickpea, lentil, lima bean or white lupin.
- Preharvest interval – 30 days for English pea, snap bean, southern pea, succulent lima bean and chickpea (AZ and CA only).
- Preharvest Interval – 60 days for chickpea (other than AZ and CA), dry edible peas, lentil, red kidney bean, other dry beans or peas listed on this label.
- **DO NOT** apply this product if weather conditions are wet and/or cold at time of application, or are forecasted to be so up to a week after application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 (applied at either 2 or 3 fl. oz./A) (0.032 or 0.047 lb. ai/A) will control or suppress the following weeds, when used preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence (where allowed) as instructed on this label:

Weed	2 fl. oz./A LPI Imazethapyr 2.0	3 fl. oz./A LPI Imazethapyr 2.0
Mustard, wild	●	●
Nightshade, black	S	●
Nightshade, Eastern black,	S	●
Nightshade, hairy	--	●
Pigweed, redroot	--	●

● - Control (weeds are controlled when LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is applied as indicated in the chart)

S – 'Suppressed' (LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved)

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 applied at 4 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A) (to Southern peas ONLY) will control or suppress the following weeds when used as instructed on this label:

	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage[1]	**Size** (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds			
Anoda, spurred	●	2	1 to 2
Artichoke, Jerusalem	--	8	6 to 10
Bristly starbur	--	2	1 to 2
Buffalobur	●[2]	--	--
Carpetweed	●	--	--
Cocklebur, common	●[2]	8	1 to 8
Galinsoga	●	--	--
Jimsonweed	●[3]	4	1 to 3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	●	4	1 to 3
Lambsquarters, common	●[3]	R	1 to 2
Mallow, Venice	R	--	--
Morningglory, entireleaf	R	2	1 to 2
ivyleaf	R	2	1 to 2
pitted	R	2	1 to 2
smallflower	●	4	1 to 3
tall	R	2	1 to 2
Mustard spp.	●	4	1 to 3
Nightshade, black	●	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	●	4	1 to 3
hairy	●	4	1 to 3
Pigweed, redroot	●	4	1 to 4
smooth	●	4	1 to 4
spiny	●	4	1 to 4
Poinsettia, wild	●	--	--
Puncturevine	●	--	--
Purslane, common	●	--	--
Pusley, Florida	●	--	--
Ragweed, common	R	4	1 to 3
giant	R	4	1 to 3
Sage, barnyard	--	R	1 to 3
Sida, prickly	●[3]	--	--
Smartweed, ladysthumb	●	4	1 to 3
Pennsylvania	●	4	1 to 3
Spurge, prostrate	●	4	1 to 3
spotted	●	4	1 to 3
Sunflower, common	●[3]	4	1 to 3
Thistle, Canada	--	R	1 to 3
Velvetleaf	●[3]	4	1 to 3
Grass Weeds and Sedges[3]			

	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage[1]	Size (inches)
Barnyardgrass	R	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass, large	R	3	1 to 3
smooth	R	3	1 to 3
Cupgrass, woolly[4]	--	3±	1 to 3
Foxtail, giant	●	6	1 to 6
green	●	3	1 to 3
robust purple	●	3	1 to 3
robust white	●	3	1 to 3
yellow	●	3	1 to 3
Goosegrass	R	--	--
Johnsongrass, rhizome	--	R	1 to 8
seedling	●	6	1 to 8
Nutsedge, purple	R	R	1 to 3
yellow	R	R	--
Panicum, fall	R	--	--
Texas	R	--	--
Red rice	--	3	1 to 3
Shattercane	R	6	1 to 8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	R	4	1 to 8

● - Control (weeds are controlled when LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is applied as indicated in the chart)
S – 'Suppressed' (LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved)

[1] When applying postemergent, spray leaves before they reach the number of leaves indicated in 'Maximum Leaf Stage' column.
[2] Soil applications to indicated broadleaf weeds must be used only for infestations that are light to moderate. A preplant incorporated application will result in more uniform and reliable control.
[3] When applying to indicated broadleaf weeds and grasses, a preplant incorporated application will result in more uniform and reliable control.
[4] Woolly cupgrass is only controlled once it has emerged.

CHICKPEA, DRY EDIBLE PEAS, LENTIL, LIMA BEAN, SUCCULENT PEAS

ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant (in no-till and minimum tillage systems), preplant incorporated, preemergence or postemergence (dry edible peas only) to listed edible legumes in ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, or WA.

Application Rates:

3.0 fl. oz./A (0.047 lb. ai/A) – preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence
2.0 fl. oz./A (0.032 lb. ai/A)– postemergence

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be applied preplant to minimum tillage and no-till systems within 30 days of planting. This product can also be applied in the fall to minimum tillage and no-till systems, prior to spring planting. Apply before the ground is frozen, but when the soil temperature is 55°F, measured at a 4-inch depth. If applying in the fall prior to a spring planting, make sure that rainfall (or irrigation) occurs so that the product can be incorporated and activated in the soil, and be advised that the timeframe

between application and planting, and unknown and uncontrollable weather factors could result in unpredictable weed control.

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be applied preplant incorporated, up to 1 week before planting or preemergence, once crop has been planted, but prior to emergence.

When applying preplant incorporated (or if incorporating after a preplant application in no-till and minimum tillage systems), make certain that product is incorporated no deeper than 3 inches.

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be applied postemergent to dry edible peas only, at indicated rate. To limit or avoid injury to crop (delayed maturity or diminished crop growth), make sure that dry edible peas have reached 3 inches in height and have at least 1 ~~trifolate~~trifoliate leaf. When applying postemergent to dry edible peas, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. See ADDITIVES section of label for information regarding surfactants.

Tank Mixes – For enhanced control of weeds, or increasing the weed control spectrum in listed crops, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be tank mixed with, or followed by an application of another herbicide registered for use in these crops. Consider tank mixing with a product containing bentazon registered for use on these edible legumes. Be aware, however, that this tank mix could decrease control to grass weeds. A nitrogen--based fertilizer (or spray grade ammonium sulfate) can be added to the spray mixture only when LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is tank mixed with a bentazon herbicide. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding nitrogen fertilizers. Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. ai/A) per year to listed edible legumes in this geographical area.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of product per year.
- Postemergent application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 cannot be made to chickpea, lentil or lima bean.
- Preharvest interval – 30 days for succulent lima bean, succulent pea and chickpea (AZ and CA only).
- Preharvest Interval – 60 days for chickpea (other than AZ and CA), dry edible peas, dry lima bean, and lentil.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 (applied at either 2 or 3 fl. oz./A) (0.032 or 0.047 lb. ai/A) will control or suppress the following weeds, when used preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence (where allowed) as instructed on this label:

	Preplant Incorporated (3 fl. oz./A)	**Preemergence (3 fl. oz./A)**	**Postemergence (2 fl. oz./A)**
Buckwheat, wild	●	●	
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	●	●	
Lambsquarters, common	●	--	
Mustard, wild	●	●	●
Nightshade, black	●	●	S

	Preplant Incorporated (3 fl. oz./A)	Preemergence (3 fl. oz./A)	Postemergence (2 fl. oz./A)
Eastern black	●	●	S
hairy	●	●	S
Pigweed, redroot	●	●	
Shepherd's-purse	●	●	
Thistle, Russian	●	●	

● - Control (weeds are controlled when LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is applied as indicated in the chart)
S – 'Suppressed' (LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved)

CHICKPEA
AZ and CA

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Apply preplant incorporated or preemergence to chickpeas.
Application Rate – 3.0 fl. oz./A (0.047 lb. ai/A)

Apply preplant incorporated up to 1 week before planting or preemergence up to 3 days after planting. For enhanced control, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 may be tank mixed with or applied sequentially after a grass herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. ai/A) per year to listed edible legumes in this geographical area.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of product per year.
- Preharvest interval – 30 days for succulent chickpea
- Preharvest Interval – 60 days for dry chickpea

WEEDS CONTROLLED
LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will control the following weeds, when used preplant incorporated or preemergence on chickpeas in AZ and CA, as instructed on this label:

	Preplant Incorporated	Preemergence
Buckwheat, wild	●	●
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	●	●
Lambsquarters, common	●	--
Mustard, wild	●	●
Nightshade, black	●	●
Eastern black	●	●

	Preplant Incorporated	Preemergence
hairy	●	●
Pigweed, redroot	●	●
Shepherd's-purse	●	●
Thistle, Russian	●	●

RED KIDNEY BEAN
In CA

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Apply postemergence to red kidney bean in CA.
Application Rate – 3.0 fl. oz./A (0.047 lb. ai/A)

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be applied postemergent to red kidney bean, at indicated rate. Make application when target weeds are actively growing. To limit or avoid injury to crop (delayed maturity or diminished crop growth), make sure that red kidney beans have at least 1 fully expanded trifolate leaf. When applying postemergent to red kidney beans, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants.

If weather or soil are dry, a cultivation 7 to 10 days following application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will give optimum results, particularly for residual weed control.

RESTRICTIONS
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz. (0.047 lb. ai/A) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. ai/A) per year to red kidney beans.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of product per year.
- LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 cannot be aerially applied to red kidney beans.
- Preharvest Interval – 60 days
- **DO NOT** apply LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 if red kidney beans or weeds are under stress, due to extremes in soil or environmental moisture or temperature.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will control or suppress the following weeds, when applied postemergence, as instructed on this label. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding additives that can enhance effectiveness of this product if weeds are under stress or are at their higher growth stage limit.

	Postemergence	
	Maximum Leaf Stage[1]	**Size** (inches)
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	4	1 to 3
Mustard spp.	4	1 to 3
Nightshade, black	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	4	1 to 3
hairy	4	1 to 2
Pigweed, redroot	4	1 to 3

[1] Spray leaves before they reach the number of leaves indicated in 'Maximum Leaf Stage' column.

SNAP BEANS

AL, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, MN, MI, NJ, NC, WI

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Apply preplant incorporated or preemergence to snap beans in listed geographical area.
Application rate – 1.5 fl. oz./A

Apply preplant incorporated up to 1 week before planting or preemergence up to 1 day after planting. For enhanced control, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 may be tank mixed with or applied sequentially after a grass herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fl. oz. product per acre (0.023 lb. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fl. oz. product per acre (0.023 lb. ai/A) per year to snap beans.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of product per year.
- LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 cannot be aerially applied to snap beans.
- LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 cannot be applied after July 31 (June 20 in NJ).
- Snap beans can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss, etc.) any time following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 at a rate of no more than 1.5 fl. oz./A .
- Preharvest Interval – 30 days

WEEDS SUPPRESSED
LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will suppress the following weeds so that reduced competition is achieved, when used preplant incorporated or preemergence on snap beans, as instructed on this label:

Common black purslane
Eastern black nightshade
Redroot pigweed
Wild mustard

SNAP BEANS

AR, MO, NM (Curry and Roosevelt counties only), NC, OK, TX (Bailey, Castro, Lamb and Parmer counties only)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Apply postemergence to snap beans in listed geographical area.
Application Rrate 1.5 fl. oz./A

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be applied postemergent, when tank mixed with a bentazon herbicide labeled for use on snap beans. To limit or avoid injury to crop (delayed maturity or diminished crop growth), make sure that snap beans have at least 1 true leaf. When applying postemergent to snap beans, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants. Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

RESTRICTIONS
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fl. oz. product per acre (0.023 lb. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fl. oz. product per acre (0.023 lb. ai/A) per year to snap beans.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of product per year.
- LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 cannot be aerially applied to snap beans.
- LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 cannot be applied after July 31.

- Snap beans can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss, etc.) any time following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 at a rate of no more than 1.5 fl. oz./A (0.023 lb. ai/A).
- Preharvest Interval – 30 days

WEEDS SUPPRESSED

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will suppress the following weeds so that reduced competition is achieved, when used postemergence on snap beans, as instructed on this label:

Eastern black nightshade
Redroot pigweed

PEANUT

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant incorporated, preemergence, at-crack, postemergence.

Application rate:

- Single application – 4.0 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A)
- Split application – 2.0 fl. oz. (0.032 lb.) preplant incorporated or preemergence followed by 2.0 fl. oz. (0.032 lb.) at-crack or postemergence

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 controls or suppresses a wide range of listed grass and broadleaf weeds. The product can be soil applied (preplant incorporated or preemergent applications), can be applied at crack (growth stage about 10 to 14 days after planting where soil is visibly cracked because peanut seedling is emerging) or postemergence. A split application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can also be made – first application soil applied and second application applied at crack or postemergent, to kill or suppress weeds listed in **Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence** and **At-Crack** sections of the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

If applying at crack in west –TX and NM, optimum results will be achieved if application is delayed until late cracking stage (majority of peanut seedlings have emerged) prior to application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0.

Tank Mixes – For enhanced control of weeds, or increasing the weed control spectrum in peanuts, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be tank mixed with, or followed by an application of another herbicide registered for use in peanuts. Consider tank mixing or sequentially applying herbicides containing the active ingredient dimethenamid-P, or ~~pendimnethalin~~pendimethalin; or sequentially applying a herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl for postemergent control. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./ product per acre (0.063 lbs. a.i./A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./ product per acre (0.063 lbs. a.i./A) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year at the 4 fl. oz./A rate (0.063 lb. ai/Acre) or two applications at the 2 fl. oz./A rate (0.031 lb. ai/Acre). The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days for the split application.
- Preharvest Interval – 85 days
- **DO NOT** feed or graze livestock on peanut forage, hay, straw or vines.

- Peanuts can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss) immediately following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, however upon replanting, soil is not to be worked to a depth greater than 2 inches.
- Not for use in the State of California.
- In the State of Arizona, only for use in the counties of LaPaz and Yuma.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will control or suppress the following weeds, when used as instructed on this label. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding additives that can enhance effectiveness of this product if weeds are under stress or are at their higher growth stage limit.

	Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence	**At-Crack[1]**	**Postemergence[1]**	
			Maximum Leaf Stage[2]	**Size** (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds				
Alligator weed	--	●	4	1 to 3
Anoda, spurred	●	●	2	1 to 2
Bristly starbur	--	--	2	1 to 2
Buffalobur	●[4]	●	S	1 to 3
Carpetweed	●	●	--	--
Cocklebur, common	S	●	8	1 to 8
Devil's claw	●	●	--	--
Galinsoga	●	●	--	--
Jimsonweed	●[4]	●	4	1 to 3
Lambsquarters, common[3]	●[4]	●	S	1 to 2
Morningglory, entireleaf	S	●	2	1 to 2
ivyleaf	S	●	2	1 to 2
pitted	S	●	2	1 to 2
smallflower	●	●	4	1 to 3
tall	S	●	2	1 to 2
Mustard spp.	●	●	4	1 to 3
Nightshade, black	●	●	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	●	●	4	1 to 3
hairy	●	●	4	1 to 3
Pigweed, redroot	●	●	8	1 to 8
smooth	●	●	8	1 to 8
spiny	●	●	8	1 to 8
Poinsettia, wild	●	●	--	--
Puncturevine	●	●	--	--
Purslane, common	●	●	--	--
Pusley, Florida	●	●	--	--
Ragweed, common	S	S	4	1 to 3
giant	S	S	4	1 to 3
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	●[4]	●	--	--
Smartweed, ladysthumb	●	●	4	1 to 3

Pennsylvania	●	●	4	1 to 3
Spurge, prostrate	●	●	4	1 to 3
spotted	●	●	4	1 to 3
toothed	●	●	--	--
Sunflower	●[4]	●	4	1 to 3
Velvetleaf	●[4]	●	4	1 to 3
Grass Weeds and Sedges[3, 4]				
Barnyardgrass	S	S	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass, large	S	●	3	1 to 3
smooth	S	●	3	1 to 3
Cupgrass, woolly	--	--	3	1 to 3
Foxtail, giant	●	●	6	1 to 6
green	●	●	3	1 to 3
yellow	●	●	3	1 to 3
Goosegrass	S	S	--	--
Johnsongrass, rhizome	--	--	S	6 to 12
seedling	●	●	6	1 to 8
Nutsedge, purple[5,6]	●	●	3	1 to 3
yellow[5,6]	●	●	3	1 to 3
Panicum, fall	S	--	--	--
Texas	S	--	--	--
Red rice	--	--	3	1 to 3
Shattercane	S	S	6	1 to 8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	●	4	1 to 6

● - Control (weeds are controlled when LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is applied as indicated in the chart)
S – 'Suppressed' (LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved)

[1] If target weeds exhibit greater than 2 true leaves, best results will be achieved with a postemergence application as opposed to an at-crack application.

[2] When applying postemergent, spray weeds before they reach the number of leaves indicated in 'Maximum Leaf Stage' column.

[3] For optimum results, tank mix with a soil-applied grass herbicide if common lambsquarters or grass pressure is anticipated to be heavy.

[4] When applying to indicated broadleaf weeds and grasses, a preplant incorporated application will result in more uniform and reliable control.

[5] Incorporate LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with two passes when the target weed is nutsedge – to limit any probability for streaking, the second pass needs to be applied at an offset angle to the first pass.

[6] Nutsedge control is improved if a split application is made, with the first application soil applied (preplant incorporated or preemergent) and the second application made at crack (prior to nutsedge achieving a 3-leaf growth stage).

SOYBEAN, EDAMAME, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (land seeded to forage legume cover crops)

SOYBEAN

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply early preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence and postemergence to soybeans grown conventional tillage, minimum tillage and no-till.

In ND and MN (north of Highway #210), apply postemergence only.

Application Rate

- 4.0 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A) for all methods of application
- In ND and MN (north of Highway #210) - 3.0 fl. oz./A (0.047 lb. ai/A) (postemergence only)

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 controls or suppresses a wide range of listed grass and broadleaf weeds. The product can be soil applied (early preplant, preplant incorporated or preemergent) or applied postemergence. Early preplant applications can be made up to 45 days prior to planting. Postemergence applications are to be made before soybean bloom. When applying in North Dakota and in Minnesota north of Highway #210, application can only be made postemergence, at indicated rate.

Preemergence or early postemergence applications to no-till, minimum-till or double crop soybeans controls a wide range of existing listed grass and broadleaf weeds, and also provides residual control of most weeds. When applying preemergence to weeds that have exceeded growth stage directions on the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** chart, tank mixing with a contact herbicide can enhance control.

If planting winter wheat or barley following soybeans, soil must be tilled prior to planting these crops, if soybeans were furrow irrigated. Set tillage equipment to cut 4 to 6 inches deep when breaking down beds and blending soil after soybean harvest and prior to winter wheat / barley planting.

Tank Mixes – See **TANK MIXES FOR SOYBEANS** section, below **WEEDS CONTROLLED** chart.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./product per acre (0.063 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./product per acre (0.063 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz./product per acre (0.047 lbs. ai/A) per year in ND and MN (north of Highway #210).
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
- Preharvest Interval – 85 days
- **DO NOT** feed or graze livestock on soybean forage, hay or straw.
- Soybeans can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss) immediately following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, however upon replanting, soil is not to be worked to a depth greater than 2 inches.
- Not for use in the State of California.
- In the State of North Dakota and in the State of Minnesota, north of Highway #210, observe listed application timing and rate restrictions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 will control or suppress the following listed weeds, when used as instructed on this label. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding additives that can enhance effectiveness of this product if weeds are under stress or at their higher growth stage limit.

	Preplant, Preemergence	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage[1]	Size (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds			
Alligator weed	--	4	1 to 3
Anoda, spurred	●	2	1 to 2
Artichoke, Jerusalem	--	8	6 to 10
Bristly starbur	--	2	1 to 2
Buffalobur	●[4]	S	1 to 3
Carpetweed	●	--	--
Cocklebur, common	S	8	1 to 8
Cocklebur, common (ND, MN)[2,3]	--	4	1 to 4
Galinsoga	●	--	--
Jimsonweed	●[4]	4	1 to 3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	●	4	1 to 3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant) (ND, MN)[2]	--	4	1 to 3
Lambsquarters, common[5]	●[4]	S	1 to 2
Mallow, Venice	S	--	--
Marshelder	●	4	1 to 3
Morningglory, entireleaf	S	2	1 to 2
ivyleaf	S	2	1 to 2
pitted	S	2	1 to 2
smallflower	●	4	1 to 3
tall	S	2	1 to 2
Mustard spp.	●	4	1 to 3
Mustard spp. (ND, MN)[2]	--	4	1 to 3
Nightshade, black	●	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	●	4	1 to 3
hairy	●	4	1 to 3
Nightshade, black (ND, MN)[2]	--	4	1 to 3
Eastern black (ND, MN)[2]	--	4	1 to 3
Hairy (ND, MN)[2]	--	4	1 to 3
Pigweed, redroot	●	8	1 to 8
smooth	●	8	1 to 8
spiny	●	8	1 to 8
Pigweed, redroot (ND, MN)[2]	--	4	1 to 4
Poinsettia, wild	●	--	--
Puncturevine	●	--	--
Purslane, common	●	--	--
Pusley, Florida	●	--	--
Ragweed, common	S	S	1 to 3
giant	S	S	1 to 3
Sage, barnyard	S	1 to 3	--
Sida, prickly	●[4]	--	--
Smartweed, ladysthumb	●	4	1 to 3
Pennsylvania	●	4	1 to 3

	Preplant, Preemergence	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage[1]	**Size** (inches)
Spurge, prostrate	●	4	1 to 3
spotted	●	4	1 to 3
Sunflower	●[4]	4	1 to 3
Thistle, Canada	--	S	1 to 3
Velvetleaf	●[4]	4	1 to 3
Wild Oat (NM, MN)[2]	--	S(3)	1 to 4
Grass Weeds and Sedges[4,5]			
Barnyardgrass	S	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass, large	S	3	1 to 3
smooth	S	3	1 to 3
Cupgrass, woolly[6]	--	3	1 to 3
Foxtail, giant	●	6	1 to 6
green	●	3	1 to 3
yellow	●	3	1 to 3
Goosegrass	S	--	--
Johnsongrass, rhizome	--	S	6 to 12
seedling	●	6	1 to 8
Millet, wild proso	S	S	1 to 3
Nutsedge, purple	S	S	1 to 3
yellow	S	S	1 to 3
Panicum, fall	S	--	--
Texas	S	--	--
Red rice	--	3	1 to 3
Shattercane	S	6	1 to 8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	4	1 to 8
Sorghum, almum	S	6	1 to 3

● - Control (weeds are controlled when LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 is applied as indicated in the chart)
S – 'Suppressed' (LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved)

[1] When applying postemergent, spray leaves before they reach the number of leaves indicated in 'Maximum Leaf Stage' column.
[2] Weeds controlled in ND and MN (north of Highway #210) – postemergence only. Note that wild oats are only controlled in ND and MN (north of Highway #210).
[3] Tank mix LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with a herbicide containing acifluorfen for postemergence control of common cocklebur in ND and MN (north of Highway #210).
[4] When applying to indicated broadleaf weeds and grasses, a preplant incorporated application will result in more uniform and reliable control.
[5] For optimum results, tank mix with a soil applied grass herbicide (including one containing pendimethalin) if common lambsquarters or grass pressure is anticipated to be heavy.
[6] Woolly cupgrass is only controlled once it has emerged.

TANK MIXES FOR SOYBEANS

To increase the weed control spectrum in soybeans, tank mix or sequentially apply LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with another herbicide registered for use in soybeans, including herbicides containing dimethenamid-P, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone.

Tank mixing LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with a soil applied herbicide including a sulfentrazone herbicide, and making an application to soil, or postemergent to weeds can provide enhanced control of grass and broadleaf weeds, and can also provide residual, season-long control of many weeds. (Products containing sulfentrazone can only be soil applied in soybeans). Alternately, a postemergent application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be made to soybeans that were treated earlier with a sulfentrazone herbicide.

Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

Restriction – **DO NOT** tank mix LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with clomazone herbicides (Note - LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 may be applied postemergence following a preplant or preemergent application of a clomazone herbicide).

Grass Weeds - For enhanced control of grass weeds and volunteer corn (particularly when infestations are heavy) or broadening the grass weed control spectrum in soybeans, consider tank mixing LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with the selective postemergence herbicide sethoxydim (or another selective postemergence grass herbicide). Enhanced control can also be obtained if LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 and sethoxydim herbicides are applied sequentially. When applying sequentially, refer to each product's label regarding application particulars (rates, weed sizes, etc.). Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Sethoxydim (see product label for rates) + LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 (used at 4 fl. oz. product/A) (0.063 lb. ai/A)

Annual Grass Weeds Controlled	**Weed Size** (inches)
Crabgrass, large Crabgrass, smooth Goosegrass	3 to 6
Barnyardgrass Cupgrass, woolly Foxtail, giant Foxtail, green Foxtail, yellow Johnsongrass, seedling Junglerice Panicum, fall Panicum, Texas Signalgrass, broadleaf Sprangletop, red Witchgrass	3 to 8
Shattercane	3 to 12
Corn, volunteer Wild proso millet	4 to 10

- Observe weed size indications for best results.

- Use higher labeled rates of sethoxydim if a combination of grass weeds are present, or if grass weed pressure is high.
- For optimum results, apply sethoxydim + LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 tank mix with crop oil concentrate and liquid fertilizer. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding these additives.
- Application of a sethoxydim / LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 tank mix can sometimes reduce the herbicidal activity of sethoxydim – to avoid reduction in activity, apply these products sequentially rather than in a tank mix – by delaying application of a sethoxydim product for 7 days after application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, or waiting 3 days after a sethoxydim application before applying LPI Imazethapyr 2.0.

Broadleaf Weeds - For enhanced control of broadleaf weeds, or expanding the weed control spectrum of broadleaf weeds, LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can be tank mixed with other herbicides, including herbicide products containing bentazon, lactofen, cloransulam methyl, sodium salt of fomesafen, or acifluorfen. If tank mixing with a glyphosate herbicide, make certain to apply this tank mix only to Roundup Ready® soybeans.

For enhanced control of common and giant ragweed, consider tank mixing with a cloransulam methyl product.

For enhanced control of common lambsquarters, consider tank mixing LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 with soil applied grass herbicides including pendimethalin or trifluralin. Or, for a particularly hard to control infestation, tank mix with a product containing thifensulfuron methyl. Take care when tank mixing a thifensulfuron-methyl product + LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, as severe stunting or injury to soybeans can result particularly when weather is hot and humid (to the extent consistent with applicable law the USER ASSUMES ALL HAZARDS AND OUTCOMES connected with such an application). Apply this tank mix when soybeans are at the 1 to 3 ~~trifolate~~trifoliate growth stage only. When tank mixing, apply LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 at 4 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A), and 1/24 oz./A of a 50% thifensulfuron-methyl product, along with a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart in 100 gallons spray solution) and either a liquid nitrogen based fertilizer at 1.25 – 2.5% v/v (1.25 to 2.5 gallons fertilizer in 100 gallons spray solution) or a spray grade ammonium sulfate at 12 to 15 lbs. in 100 gallons spray solution. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding these additives.

Tank mixing with or sequentially applying a product containing acifluorfen will optimize control of several broadleaf weeds. Rates of acifluorfen depend on weed size (be sure to read and follow acifluorfen product labeling for additional information regarding precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions).

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Acifluorfen (2 lb. per ~~-~~gallon) + LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 (used at 4 fl. oz. product/A) (0.063 lb. ai/A)

	Acifluorfen (2 lb./gal product) (fl. oz./A)		
	8 to 10	**12 to 14**	**16 to 20**
Weed	**Weed Size** (inches)		
Common ragweed	1 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8[1]
Pigweed spp.			
Waterhemp, common			
Waterhemp, tall			
Giant ragweed	--	1 to 6	6 to 8[2]

[1] If weed population is excessive, or if common ragweed is present, apply 16 - 20 fl. oz./A rate.
[2] If giant ragweed is taller than 6 inches (but no taller than 8 inches), apply the 20 fl. oz./A rate.

WEEDS CONTROLLED: LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 (used at 4.0 fl. oz./A) (0.063 lb. ai/A) followed by Acifluorfen (2 lb. per ai gallon) (sequential)

Weed	Acifluorfen (2 lb./gal product) (fl. oz./A)		
	10 to 12	14 to 16	18 to 24
	Weed Size (inches)		
Common ragweed	1 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8[1]
Pigweed spp.			
Waterhemp, common			
Waterhemp, tall			
Giant ragweed	--	1 to 6	6 to 8[2]

[1] If weed population is excessive, or if common ragweed is present, apply 18 - 24 fl. oz./A rate.
[2] If giant ragweed is taller than 6 inches (but no taller than 8 inches), apply the 24 fl. oz./A rate.

EDAMAME (Vegetable Soybean)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Apply preplant, preemergence or early postemergence.
Application Rate – 4.0 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A)

Apply preplant, preemergence or early postemergence to edamame and weeds that are actively growing.

When applying early postemergence, make sure that edamame have not yet reached a height of 3 inches, and their growth stage is between first and third trifoliate. When applying postemergent to edamame, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants.

Be aware that use of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 on edamame can result in injury or loss of crop. Contact edamame supplier prior to planting and inquire about the particular varieties response to imazethapyr, or user must evaluate their edamame crop response to LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, to determine if it can be safely used.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./product per acre (0.063 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./product per acre (0.063 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
- Edamame can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss) immediately following an application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, however upon replanting, soil is not to be worked to a depth greater than 2 inches.
- Not for use in the State of California.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section in SOYBEANS use directions for weeds controlled at the 4 fl. oz./A rate (0.063 lb. ai/A).

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) and AGRICULTURAL RESERVE PROGRAM (Land Seeded to Forage Legume Cover Crops)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Apply postemergence.
Application Rate – 4.0 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A)

When applied to land set aside for Conservation Reserve Program and Agricultural Reserve Program that has been seeded to forage legume cover crops (alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, crown vetch, kudzu, lespedeza, lupin, milk vetch, sainfoin, trefoil, velvet bean, vetch), LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 controls a wide range of annual grass and broadleaf weeds, and reduces weed competition in the field. Application of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can cause a short-lived decline in growth of forage legumes.

Apply postemergent, at indicated rate, to established legumes (make application in spring or fall) or to seedling legumes. To limit or avoid injury to seedling legumes, make sure that the legumes have at least 3 fully expanded trifoliate leaves. Forage legume cover crops can be planted in fields where soybeans (treated with LPI Imazethapyr 2.0) were previously grown, but make sure to avoid treating the cover crop with LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 until the next spring.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./product per acre (0.063 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./product per acre (0.063 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section in SOYBEANS use directions for weeds controlled at the 4 fl. oz./A (0.063 lb. ai/A) rate.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep from freezing. **DO NOT** store below 32°F.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:
Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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

Steps to take if material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES

Limitations Regarding Rotational Crops

Corn Inbred Seed Lines

Because cultural practices, environmental conditions and growing conditions are beyond the control of Loveland Products, Inc., all hazards and outcomes associated with planting corn inbred seed lines into fields where LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 was previously applied, to the extent consistent with applicable law the USER ASSUMES ALL HAZARDS AND OUTCOMES connected with such an application.

Sweet Corn and Popcorn

Because cultural practices, environmental conditions and growing conditions are beyond the control of Loveland Products, Inc., all hazards and outcomes associated with planting sweet corn and popcorn varieties into fields where LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 was previously applied, to the extent consistent with applicable law the USER ASSUMES ALL HAZARDS AND OUTCOMES connected with such an application.

Limitations Regarding Use on Edible Legume Vegetables

LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 can cause crop injury or loss to edible legume crops. Loveland Products, Inc. strongly advises that growers and users test this product on your variety of edible legumes prior to use, and evaluate your crop response to LPI Imazethapyr 2.0, to determine if it can be safely used. Loveland Products, Inc. provides this product to growers and users for use on edible legume vegetables specifically to the extent that the usefulness and benefit of using the product (in the sole opinion of the grower and user) offset the option of possible injury associated with the use of this product. Grower and user must weigh the possibility of crop injury from LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 use against the availability and price of other possible weed control agents, the level of weed infestation, and other aspects when determining whether or not to use LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 on edible legume vegetables. Because of the risks, to the extent consistent with applicable law the Grower and User assume responsibility for all hazards and outcomes connected with such an application.

To the extent consistent with applicable law Loveland Products, Inc. does not accept any liability for claims, causes of action, penalties or fines, damages (including significant incidents and damages), losses, liabilities, judgements and expenditures resulting from or pertaining to injury to crops, property

or persons associated with the use of LPI Imazethapyr 2.0 on edible legumes in a manner contrary to the instructions on this product label.

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. To the extent consistent with applicable law 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.

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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[Roundup Ready is a registered trademark of Monsanto Agricultural Company.]~~Clearfield, is a registered trademark of BASF.~~
~~Roundup Ready is a registered trademark of Monsanto Agricultural Company.~~

{OPTIONAL GRAPHICS}

{Note to Reviewer: The below graphic(s) may appear anywhere on the label. Further, the below graphic(s) may appear in various colors or black/white; not to impact legibility.}

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{OPTIONAL MARKETING CLAIMS, LOGOS AND GRAPHICS}

{Note to Reviewer: These logos and graphics or their respective components may be used throughout this label. The optional claims next to the logo are [HERBICIDE] [CROP PROTECTION]. The logo may be used by with one or more of the optional claims, or it may be used by itself.}

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[ ][HERBICIDE][CROP PROTECTION]