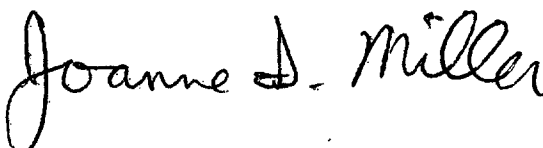
 <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505P) Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input type="checkbox"/> Registration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reregistration (under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	EPA Reg. Number: 48273-5	Date of Issuance: JUL 14 2008
	Term of Issuance:	Name of Pesticide Product: Marman AMINE 6D Weed Killer
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Marman USA (Nufarm Americas, Inc.) 150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200 Burr Ridge, IL 60527		
Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.		
<p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p>This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 4(g)(2)(C) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data. 2) To the label add "Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in <u>Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al. v. EP</u>, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc." 		
Signature of Approving Official:  Joanne I. Miller Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)	Date: JUL 14 2008	

3) Per the acute toxicity review, the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals must be revised to read as specified below. All other text must be deleted from this section.

“DANGER Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.”

4) The PPE section must be revised to read:

“Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All pilots must wear:

Long sleeved shirt,

Long pants, and

Shoes and socks.

All mixers, loaders, flaggers and other applicators and handlers must wear:

Coveralls over short sleeved shirt and short pants,

Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,

Chemical-resistant gloves,

Goggles or face shield,

Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and

A chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading or cleaning equipment.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.”

5) To the User Safety Requirements text currently on the label add “Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product’s concentrate. Do not reuse them.”

6) The text “except as noted on appropriate labels” should be deleted from the Environmental Hazard text “Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels.”

7) The following REI text must be added to the Agricultural Use Requirements box: “Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.”

8) Per the 2,4-D RED, the following additions/revisions must be made to the directions for use:

Add to Rice:

“The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.”

Corn:

Clarify that the directions currently on the label apply to field and popcorn only. If the product is also intended for sweet corn, the following rate restrictions must be added to the label:

“Sweet Corn:

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.

The minimum retreatment interval is 21 days.”

The maximum application rate is 1.5 lbs ae per acre per crop cycle.”

Add to Sugarcane:

“Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.”

Add to Grass Seed Crops:

“The minimum retreatment interval is 21 days.”

Pasture and Rangeland:

Per Page 142 of the 2,4-D RED, for non-CRP rangeland, the following restrictions must be added to the label and any conflicting text must be deleted from the label:

“Non-CRP Pasture and Rangeland:

Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Do not apply more than 1.0 lbs ae/acre per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application.

For Spot treatment: Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ae/acre.

Apply only twice per year.

Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs ae/acre per year.

The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.”

The directions to apply up to 3 treatments to wild onions and wild garlic conflict with the restriction allowing 2 applications per year. The label must be revised.

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

4 7 10

Marman AMINE 6D Weed Killer

SELECTIVE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 66.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 33.2%

TOTAL: 100.0%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 55.5% = 5.7 lbs./gal.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6275;6279 (13th Ed.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA REG. NO. 48273-5
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED FOR
MARMAN USA (NUFARM AMERICAS INC.)
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527



NET CONTENTS: 1 Gallon (3.785 liters)

048273-00005.20080111.PENDING RED

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

JUL 14 2008
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

48273-5

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER - PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. 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)

A material that is chemical-resistant to this product is natural rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B, C, D, E, F, G or H on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart. All of these options provide high chemical-resistance for this product, but exceed levels of protection required for this formulation.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves, when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

Engineering Controls Statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	
Users Should:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. • Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • 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. 	

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Terrestrial Uses:

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Aquatic Uses:

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all directions for use carefully before applying. 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 requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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 made of any water-proof material,
- shoes plus socks,
- protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (CFR 40 Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce plants on farms, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for the control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. A partial list of weeds controlled: Beggarticks, Bitterweed, Blueweed Texas, Broomweed, Cornflower, Croton, Dandelion, Docks, Dogfennel, Fanweed, Galinsoga, Garlic Weed, Goatsbeard, Halogeton, Hemp, Wild Jewelweed, Jimsonweed, Kochia, Lambsquarter, Mallow Venice, Marshelder, Mildevetch, Morningglory, Annual Mustards, Nettles, Wild Onion, Wild Redstem, Saisify, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Smartweed, Smartweed Bitter, Sowthistle, Annual Spanishneedles, Sunflower, Sweetclover, Tansymustard, Tansyragwort, Thistle Bull, Thistle Musk, Thistle Russian, Velvetleaf, Vervains, Vetch, Water Plantain, Witchweed, Wormwood, Yellow Rocket, Yellow Starthistle.

HOW TO MIX

Fill the spray tank half full, then add the required amount of this product and continue filling the tank with the balance of water. Keep agitator running when filling the tank and during spray operations. Apply this product as a water spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Treatment during drought periods often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On croplands and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure.

Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons of water by aircraft. Use the higher gallonage to improve spray coverage. Use the lower dosage for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. Use the higher rate for less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult. Do not mix with oil, Atrazine, Surfactant or other Adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep rooted perennial weeds, such as Canada Thistle, Field Bindweed, and many woody plants, usually require repeated applications for best control. Do not use in greenhouses. Do not use the same equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result.

ATTENTION

Extreme care must be used when applying this herbicide to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops. This product may kill, seriously injure or reduce yields of many desirable forms of vegetation including flowers, fruits, grapes, tomatoes, ornamentals, vegetables, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, beans and other desirable nontarget plants. Minute quantities of spray may cause severe plant response. Read and follow Spray Drift Management section of label. It is suggested to use a smoke generator or other means at or near the application site for the detection of air movement, air stability, or temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground boom applications:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

**SMALL GRAIN
Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat**

Post-emergence (Barley, Wheat, Rye): Not underseeded with a legume crop for annual weeds use 2/3 to 1 pint per acre. For perennial weeds use 1 to 1-1/3 pints per acre. For general weed control use 1 to 1-1/3 pints per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before tiller stage or from early boot up to the milk stage.

Post-emergence (Oats): Use 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. For preharvest treatment when grain is in the soft to hard dough stage, spray to control large weeds that interfere with harvest. Use only when weeds threaten the harvest operation.

Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat:

Do not harvest within 14 days of treatment. Postemergence use is limited to one application per crop cycle at a maximum rate of 1.75 pints per acre. Preharvest use is limited to one application per crop cycle at a maximum rate of 0.7 pints per acre. The sum of postemergence and preharvest applications is limited to 2.45 pints per acre per crop cycle.

SORGHUM (MILO)

Apply 1/2 pint per acre when plants are 6 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre may be needed for some weeds but the chance of crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before plants are 5 inches tall or during boot.

flowering or early dough stages. If plants are taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzle to keep spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to treat crop at this time, use 1/2 pint per acre. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Do not spray sensitive varieties. Consult with your Extension Service personnel or University specialist for this information.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.

Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

Limited to 1 application per crop cycle at a maximum rate of 1.4 pints per acre.

RICE

Use 2/3 to 1-2/3 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre, 7 to 10 weeks after planting or when rice is fully tillered but not yet in boot stage. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1-1/2 inches at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages.

The sum of all applications to rice is limited to a maximum of 2.1 pints per acre per crop cycle.

Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle at a maximum rate of 1.4 pints per acre.

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle at a maximum of 2.1 pints per acre.

Note: Some rice varieties can be injured by 2,4-D under certain conditions; therefore consult your local Extension Service personnel or a University specialist for rates and timing of sprays.

CORN

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days. The total of all applications is limited to 4.2 pints per acre per crop cycle.

Pre-emergence: Apply up to 1.4 pints per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soils. Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle at a maximum rate of 1.4 pints per acre.

Post-emergence: After emergence of corn plants use 1/3 pint per acre. Applications of 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzle to keep spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from the tasseling to the dough stage. Do not use with oil, Atrazine or adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperatures and high moisture soil conditions. To reduce breakage of stalk from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment. Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle at a maximum rate of 0.7 pints per acre.

Note: Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact the seed company or the Agricultural Experimental station weed specialist for this information.

SUGAR CANE

Apply as a pre-emergence application before cane appears or as a post-emergence spray in the spring after the canes emerge and then through the lay-by stage in accordance with State recommendations. Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints in sufficient water to treat 1 acre.

Do not apply more than 5.6 pints per acre per crop cycle.

Limited to one preemergence application per crop cycle at a maximum rate of 2.8 pints per acre.

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle at a maximum rate of 2.8 pints per acre.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Use 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage by air or ground application. Apply to established stands in the spring from the tiller to the early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after grasses have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weeds' regrowth may be treated in the fall at the higher rate.

Limited to 2 applications per year at a maximum rate of 2.1 pints per acre per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 4.2 pints per acre, excluding spot treatments.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND

Post-emergence use is limited to 2 applications per year at a maximum rate of 2.8 pints per acre per application and a minimum of 30 days between applications. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay). If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable. For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

Note: Do not use on bent grasses, alfalfa, clover or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when the grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

For Bitterweed, Broomweed, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder and other broadleaf weeds, use 2 to 2-2/3 pints per acre to control most species; if weeds are young and actively growing, 1-1/3 to 2 pints per acre may control some species. Deep rooted perennials may require repeated treatments in the same year or the following spring.

For Wild Onions and Wild Garlic apply 2 to 2-2/3 pints per acre making 3 treatments "fall-spring-fall" or "spring-fall-spring."

In newly sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass apply 1-1/3 to 2 pints per acre either pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment.

**LAWN, GOLF COURSES, PARKS, CEMETERIES
AND SIMILAR ORNAMENTAL TURF**

Apply up to 2.1 pints per acre in sufficient water to give good coverage (usually between 3 to 5 gallons of water per 1,000 sq.ft.). Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses become well established. Injury may result if applied to Bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, Carpetgrass, Centipedegrass, Dichondra and clover. After weeds have died remove all dead vegetation. Prepare the seed bed by addition of topsoil, peat moss or other soil amendments. Work into the topsoil. Wait 2 weeks then seed the area at 1-1/2 times the recommended seeding rate. Keep soil moist through the first cutting. Limited to 2 applications per year at a maximum rate of 2.1 pints per acre per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 4.2 pints per acre, excluding spot treatments.

FOR FENCES, DITCH BANKS, ROADSIDES AND INDUSTRIAL SITES

Apply 1-1/3 to 2 pints per acre in 100 gallons of water and spray weeds to point of runoff. Treat as soon in spring as possible, since young actively growing weeds are easier to control.

Ditchbank Application

Postemergence use is limited to 2 applications per season at a maximum rate per application of 2.8 pints per acre with a minimum of 30 days between applications. Spot treatments are permitted.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS.

For Ditchbank Weeds:

Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface. Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For Shoreline Weeds:

Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

Non-Cropland:

Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):

Limited to 2 applications per year at a maximum of 2.8 pints per acre per application with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

Postemergence (woody plants):

Limited to 1 application per year at a maximum of 5.6 pints per acre per year.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

SPOT TREATMENT OF WEEDS

Mix 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water and apply with a hand sprayer to control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas. Add a suitable, approved surfactant to spray mixture to ensure better coverage of target weeds. Do not use the same sprayer for spraying insecticides or fungicides.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store at temperatures above 32°F. When stored at temperatures below freezing, it may be necessary to warm contents to not less than 45°F and thoroughly mix before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Containers: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. 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 1/4 full with water and soap. 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke. **Refillable Containers:** Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, triple rinse or equivalent. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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