



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 22, 2024

Haley Wade
Lead Regulatory Manager
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Oxadiazon
Product Name: OX G HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 53883-182
Application Date: June 1, 2022
Decision Number: 595953

Dear Haley Wade:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Oxadiazon Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable. As part of the registration review, EPA identified the need for this product to be classified as Restricted Use. The labeling approved today incorporates the necessary changes for classification as Restricted Use, therefore the classification is effective on the date of this letter.

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

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

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

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

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Theodore Varns by phone at 202-566-2241, or via email at varns.theodore@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kevin Costello", is positioned above the typed name.

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

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to Potential Human Health Risks of Concern (Cancer) From Chronic Dietary or Dermal Exposure When Used in Accordance with Label Directions.
FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

OXADIAZON GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

OX G Herbicide

Not for use on home lawns. For sale to, use and storage by commercial nursery, turf and landscape personnel only.

Selective, preemergent herbicide for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in turf and woody ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

BY WEIGHT

| | |
|---|--------|
| Oxadiazon 3-[2,4-dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3H)-one | 2.0% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS:..... | 98.0% |
| TOTAL:..... | 100.0% |

Net Contents _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING – AVISO

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.)

| FIRST AID | |
|---|--|
| IF SWALLOWED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. |
| IF IN EYES: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eyes 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.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF ON SKIN: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF INHALED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further advice. |
| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
| Have the container or label with you when calling poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International (866) 897-8050 for emergency medical treatment information. | |

ACCEPTED

Aug 22, 2024

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 53883-182

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING**

Causes skin and eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get on skin or on clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

EPA Reg. No. 53883-182
EPA Est. No. 53883-TX-002

Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Road
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicator and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, a chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

OX G Herbicide should not be used in areas where irrigation or rainfall results in the direct or indirect (via ditches and canals) contamination of surface waters through dissolved runoff or erosion of soil particles to which oxadiazon is absorbed.

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

This pesticide is toxic to oysters and shrimp.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water.

This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of oxadiazon from runoff water and sediment.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read entire label before using this product.

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.

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

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and 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 after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
 - 1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
 - 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local sales rep.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling, and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: If empty: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Do not rinse unless required for recycling. If recycling is not available: then dispose of container in a sanitary landfill or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never pour unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

GENERAL INFORMATION

OX G Herbicide is a selective, preemergent herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in turf and on a wide variety of woody ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees. OX G Herbicide controls weeds by killing the young weed seedlings as they come in contact with the herbicide during germination.

Apply OX G Herbicide with a properly calibrated granular applicator that will apply the granules uniformly (uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control). Calibrate the applicator prior to use, according to the manufacturer's directions, and check frequently during the application to be certain that the equipment is working properly.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply OX G Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.
- Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use.
- Do not allow domestic animals to graze treated areas.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) between applications is 60 days.
- Total applications of oxadiazon of all physical forms must not exceed 6.0 lbs a.i./A/year if this product is used on the same site with liquid formulations.

TURF

For use in established perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue, and Zoysia turf; such as, fairways, parks, golf courses and lawns.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- OX G Herbicide should not be used on putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used.
- Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as recommended elsewhere on this label.
- Do not apply OX G Herbicide to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment.
- Do not apply to Dichondra or Centipedegrass.
- For St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass turf, do not exceed the rate of 150 pounds per acre (3 lb. a.i./A) of OX G Herbicide.
- Do not apply to Bentgrass turf mowed at less than 3/8 inch.
- OX G Herbicide may cause discoloration of Bentgrass, Bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass. This discoloration is temporary and outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks.
- A maximum single application rate of 3.0 lbs a.i./A, and a maximum annual application rate of 6.0 lbs a.i./A.
- For applications on non-agricultural turf (e.g., golf courses, parks, athletic fields) that follow a liquid application, OX G Herbicide must be applied 60 days or later after the liquid application. After applying this product, no liquid applications of oxadiazon are allowed within the same calendar year on the same area of turf.
- For applications on non-agricultural turf (e.g., golf courses, parks, athletic fields), this product may not be applied prior to any liquid applications of oxadiazon within the same calendar year on the same area of turf.
- On golf course turf only: In areas of heavy weed infestation only, the maximum single application rate is 4.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre, and the maximum annual application rate is 8.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre. No liquid applications may be applied on areas of turf treated at this maximum application rate in the same year.
- On golf course turf only: total applications of oxadiazon of all physical forms are limited to 30% of the total managed turf area of a golf course per year. Applications may be made to any turf surface type, including fairways, tees, greens, rough, non-playable turf surfaces, or other managed turf areas. This 30% limit may be applied to the same or different turf areas from year to year.
- On golf course turf and sod farms: a minimum 10-foot-wide untreated vegetative buffer must be maintained between the treated area and any surface water features.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Rake turf area free of leaves; mow, if necessary, to allow granules to fall on soil surface. Measure area to be treated and uniformly apply required amount, using a fertilizer spreader. Cross-treating with one-half required amount in each direction will give best results. Do not apply to wet turf. If rain is not expected shortly after application, irrigating turf thoroughly will increase effectiveness.

PREEMERGENT WEED CONTROL

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | AMOUNT OF OX G HERBICIDE | | DIRECTIONS |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| | PER ACRE | PER 1000 SQ. FT. | |
| Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria spp.</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Annual Sedge (<i>Cyperus compressus</i>) | 100-150 lbs. | 2 ¼-3 ⅜ lbs. | Apply in late winter or early spring prior to seed germination. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions. |
| Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa Annua</i>) See Note below | 100-150 lbs. | 2 ¼-3 ⅜ lbs. | Apply in late summer to early fall prior to seed germination. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions. |
| Virginia Buttonweed (<i>Diodia virginiana</i>) Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>) Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>) Oxalis (<i>Oxalis spp.</i>) Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus offinis</i>) | 150 lbs. | 3 ⅜ lbs. | Apply in early spring prior to seed germination. |
| NOTE: In many areas, annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of <i>Poa annua</i> . The annual biotype is <i>Poa annua annua</i> which germinates every year from seed, while the biotype that behaves like a perennial is <i>Poa annua roptans</i> . This perennial biotype can survive through the summer and established plants will not be controlled by this product. Consult the extension service or University weed specialists in your area for more information. | | | |

FALL APPLICATION FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL IN COOL SEASON TURF

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | AMOUNT OF OX G HERBICIDE | | DIRECTIONS |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| | PER ACRE | PER 1000 SQ. FT. | |
| Crabgrass, Goosegrass and other annual weeds | 150 lbs. | 3 ⅜ lbs. | For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue turf. Make application in the fall after turf has become dormant. For late, fall applications, seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after greenup. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions. |

**ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL IN BERMUDAGRASS FAIRWAYS
OVERSEEDED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS ONLY**

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | AMOUNT OF OX G HERBICIDE | | DIRECTIONS |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | PER ACRE | PER 1000 SQ. FT. | |
| Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>) See Note below | 100 lbs. | 2 ¼ lbs. | Apply in late summer to early fall prior to <i>Poa annua</i> seed germination. OX G Herbicide will only control the <i>Poa annua</i> that is established from seed every year. Any <i>Poa annua</i> established when this product is applied will not be controlled. RESTRICTION: Do not apply OX G Herbicide within 60 days prior to over seeding. Do not use where <i>Poa trivialis</i> is present in overseed mix. |
| Note: In many areas, annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of <i>Poa annua</i> . The annual biotype is <i>Poa annua annua</i> which germinates every year from seed, while the biotype that behaves like a perennial is <i>Poa annua roptans</i> . This perennial biotype can survive through the summer and established plants will not be controlled by this product. Consult the extension service or University weed specialists in your area for more information. | | | |

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BERMUDAGRASS, ZOYSIAGRASS, SEASHORE PASPALUM, AND TROPIC LALO (*Paspalum Hieronymii*) FROM SPRIGS

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | AMOUNT OF OX G HERBICIDE | | DIRECTIONS |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | PER ACRE | PER 1000 SQ. FT. | |
| Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Annual Sedge, and other annual weeds | 100-150 lbs. | 2 ¼-3 ⅜ lbs. | For Bermudagrass, make application immediately prior to or immediately after sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum, make application 10-14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable Seashore Paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after OX G Herbicide application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Irrigate immediately after application for best results. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions. |
| NOTE: When making applications to Tropic Lalo, applications must be made 0 -12 days after sprigging. Do not use in areas where endangered Hawaiian Goose or nene (<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>), Hawaiian duck (<i>Anas wyvilliana</i>), Hawaiian Stilt (<i>Himantopus mexicanus knudseni</i>), and Hawaiian Moorhen (<i>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis</i>) may feed. | | | |

WOODY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, VINES, TREES, AND CONIFER NURSERY APPLICATION

Apply OX G Herbicide anytime during the year, prior to weed seed germination, for weed control. OX G Herbicide can be applied to both newly transplanted and established ornamentals listed in the tables below. Application can be made to actively growing or dormant ornamentals.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- For use only on plants that will not bear edible fruit within one year of OX G Herbicide application.
- Do not apply to wet foliage or under conditions in which granules will collect on leaves.

- Do not apply in greenhouses as plant injury may result.
- Not for use on plants that will bear edible fruit within one year of OX G Herbicide application.
- A maximum single application rate of 3.0 lbs a.i./A, and a maximum annual application rate of 6.0 lbs a.i./A

CROP TOLERANCE

OX G Herbicide is recommended for use on a wide variety of ornamental species and ground covers in container, field grown, and landscape planting situations. Please refer to Sensitive Varieties table before application. OX G Herbicide may be used at the recommended rates on the following species:

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Abutilon | <i>Abutilon pictum</i> | Cypress, Leyland | <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> |
| Acacia | <i>Acacia spp</i> | Dahlia | <i>Dahlia spp.</i> |
| Agapanthus | <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> | Daphne, Fragrant | <i>Daphne odora</i> |
| Allamanda, Common | <i>Allamanda cathartica</i> | Deutzia, Slender | <i>Deutzia gracilis</i> |
| Alpine Willow | <i>Epilobium fleischeri</i> | Dieffenbachia | <i>Dieffenbachia spp</i> |
| Andromeda | <i>Pieris spp</i> | Dogwood, Common | <i>Cornus florida</i> |
| Anthuriums (Ozaki Red) | | Dogwood, Redosier | <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> |
| Apache Plume | <i>Fallugia paradoxa</i> | Dogwood, Kousa | <i>Cornus kousa</i> |
| Aralia | <i>Aralia spinosa</i> | Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> |
| Arborvitae | <i>Thuja spp</i> | Elm | <i>Ulmus spp</i> |
| Ash, Green | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | Escallonia | <i>Escallonia spp</i> |
| Azalea | <i>Rhododendron spp</i> | Eucalyptus | <i>Eucalyptus spp</i> |
| Baby's Breath | <i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> | Euryops, Gray Leaved | <i>Euryops pectinatus</i> |
| Bald Cypress | <i>Takodium distichum</i> | Euonymus, Spreading | <i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i> |
| Bamboo, Feathery | <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> | Euonymus, Wintercreeper | <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> |
| Banyan, Weeping | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> | Falsecypress, Hinoki | <i>Chanmaecyparis obtusa</i> |
| Barberry | <i>Berberis spp</i> | Falsecypress, Japanese | <i>Chanmaecyparis pisifera</i> |
| Beafsteak plant | <i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> | Flowering Quince | <i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> |
| Bearberry | <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> | Forsythia | <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> |
| Beech, European | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | Fountain Grass | <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> |
| Birch, Paper | <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | Gardenia | <i>Gardenia asminoides</i> |
| Blanket Flower | <i>Gaillardia aristata</i> | Gazania, Trailing | <i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i> |
| Blazing Star | <i>Liatris spicata</i> | Ginko | <i>Ginko biloba</i> |
| Boxwood, Japanese | <i>Buxus microphylla</i> | Gladiolas | |
| Boxwood, Common | <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> | Golden Raintree | <i>Koe!reuteria paniculata</i> |
| Bougainvillea | <i>Bouganvillea spectabilis</i> | Heath, Spring | <i>Erica carnea</i> |
| Brassaia, Dwarf | <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> | Heather Scotch | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> |
| Buddleia | <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | Heliotropium | <i>Heliotropium arborescens</i> |
| Bugleflower | <i>Ajuga reptans</i> | Hemlock, Canada | <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> |
| Callistemon | <i>Cellistemon lanceolatus</i> | Hibiscus | <i>Hibiscus spp</i> |
| Camellia, Common, Japanese | <i>Camellia japonica</i> | Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera spp</i> |
| Camellia, Sasanqua | <i>Camellia sasanqua</i> | Holly | <i>Ilex spp</i> |
| Candytuft | <i>Iberis sempervirens</i> | Ice Plant | <i>Carpobrotus edule</i> |
| Carissa | <i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> | Ilima | <i>Sida fallax</i> |
| Carnation | <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> | Ivy, Algerian | <i>Hedera canariensis</i> |
| Ceanothus | <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> | Ivy, English | <i>Hedera helix</i> |
| Cedar, Red | <i>Juniperus virginia</i> | Jasmine, Orange | <i>Murraya paniculata</i> |
| Cedar, Atlas | <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> | Jasmine, Primrose | <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> |
| Cistus | <i>Cistus purpureus</i> | Jasmine, Star | <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> |
| Citrus, Ornamental: | | Jasmine, Showy | <i>Jasminum floridum</i> |
| Grapefruit | <i>Citrus paradisi</i> | Juniper | <i>Juniperus spp</i> |
| Lemon | <i>Citrus limon</i> | Justica | <i>Justice brandegeana</i> |
| Lime | <i>Citrus aurentifolia Bearss</i> | Kwanzan Cherry | <i>Prunus serrulata</i> |
| Mandarin | <i>Citrus reticulata</i> | Lamb's Ear | <i>Stachys byzantina</i> |
| Tangelo | <i>Citrus XTangelo Minneola</i> | Lantana, Trailing | <i>Lantana rrontevidensis</i> |
| Tangerine | <i>Citrus reticulata var. tangerina</i> | Lapalapa | <i>Cheirodendron spp</i> |
| Temple | <i>Citrus Xnobilis Temple</i> | Laurel, English | <i>Larix decidua</i> |
| Cuban Shaddock | <i>Citrus maxima</i> | Larch, European | <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Valencia | <i>Citrus sinensis</i> | Leopards — Bane | <i>Doronicum cordatum</i> |
| Washington Navel | <i>Citrus sinensis</i> | Leucothoe, Coast | <i>Leucothoe axillaris</i> |
| Cleyera | <i>Cleyera laponica</i> | Leucothoe, Drooping | <i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i> (<i>catesbaei</i>) |
| Coreopsis | <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> | Lily of the Nile | <i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i> |
| Coromandel | <i>Asystasia gangentica</i> | Lilac | <i>Syringa spp</i> |
| Cotoneaster | <i>Cotoneaster spp</i> | Littleleaf Linden | <i>Tilia cordata</i> |
| Crabapple* | <i>Malus spp</i> | Little Pickles | <i>Othonna capensis</i> |
| Crapemyrtle | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Loquat* | <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> |
| Creeping Phlox | <i>Phlox subulata</i> | Magnolia | <i>Magnolia spp</i> |
| Chrysanthemum | <i>Chrysanthemum spp</i> | Mahonia, Grape Holly | <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> |
| Cypress | <i>Cupressus spp</i> | Potentilla | <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> |
| Maple | <i>Acer spp</i> | Potentilla | <i>Potentilla fragiformis</i> |
| Metallic Plant | <i>Hemigraphis colorata</i> | Privet | <i>Ligustrum spp</i> |
| Mexican Orange | <i>Choisya ternate</i> | Protea species | <i>Banksia menziesii</i> |
| Mock Orange | <i>Philadelphus virginialis</i> | | <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> |
| Money Tree | <i>Pleomele marginata</i> | | <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> |
| Murraea | <i>Murraea exotica</i> | | <i>Protea eximia</i> |
| Murraea | <i>Murraea paniculata</i> | | <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> |
| Myoporum | <i>Myoporum laetum</i> | Pyracantha | <i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i> |
| Myrtle | <i>Myrtus communis</i> | Raphiolepis | <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> |
| Nandina | <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Redwood, Dawn | <i>Rhododendron spp</i> |
| Oak | <i>Quercus spp</i> | Rhododendron | <i>Rosa spp</i> |
| Ochana | <i>Ochana serrulata</i> | Rose | <i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> |
| Ohai | <i>Samanea saman</i> | Russian Olive | <i>Prunus sargentii</i> |
| Oleander | <i>Nerium oleander</i> | Sargent Cherry | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> |
| Orthosiphon | <i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i> | Scotch Broom | <i>Sedum album</i> |
| Osmanthus | <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> | Sedum | <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> |
| Pachysandra | <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> | Serviceberry, Saskatoon* | <i>Buddleia alternifolia</i> |
| Palm, Bamboo | <i>Rhapi excelsa</i> | Silver Butterfly Bush | <i>Rehmannia smithii</i> |
| Palm, Fishtail | <i>Caryota spp</i> | Smith Buckthorn | <i>Veronica spicata</i> |
| Palm, Licuala | <i>Licuala Thunb, spp</i> | Speedwell | <i>Picea spp.</i> |
| Palm, Macarthur | <i>Ptychosperma marcarthurii</i> | Spruce | <i>Limonium spp.</i> |
| Palm, Manac | <i>Euterpe spp</i> | Statice | <i>Hypericum frondosum</i> |
| Palm, Manila | <i>Veitchia merillii</i> | St. Johnswort, Golden | <i>Hypericum patulum</i> |
| Palm, Parlor | <i>Collinia elegans</i> | St. Johnswort, Gokdencup | <i>Arbutus unedo</i> |
| Palm, Rattan | <i>Daemonorops spp</i> | Strawberry Tree | <i>Rhus typhina</i> |
| Palm, Sealing Wax | <i>Cytostachyus lakka</i> | Sumac, Staghorn | <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> |
| Palm, Sugar | <i>Arenga saccharifera</i> | Sweet William | <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> |
| Paperbark Tree | <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> | Syzygium | <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> |
| Peony | <i>Paeonia spp.</i> | Trailing African Daisy | <i>Viburnum spp</i> |
| Periwinkle, Common | <i>Vinca minor</i> | Viburnum | <i>Wedelia trilobata</i> |
| Periwinkle, Large | <i>Vinca major</i> | Wedelia | <i>Wisteria synensis</i> |
| Photinia, Frasier's | <i>Photinia fraseri</i> | Wisteria, Chinese | <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> |
| Poinciana | <i>Delonix regea</i> | Witchhazel, Common | <i>Genista tinctoria</i> |
| Pine | <i>Pinus spp</i> | Woadwaxen, Common | <i>Thymus pseudolanugirosis</i> |
| Pittosporum, Japanese | <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Wooly Thyme | <i>Xylosma congestum</i> |
| Plum, Natal | <i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> | Xylosma | <i>Digitalis x mertonensis</i> |
| Podocarpus, Yew | <i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i> | Yellow Foxglove | <i>Taxus spp</i> |
| Pomegranite* | <i>Punica granatum</i> | Yew | |
| Poplar | <i>Populus spp</i> | | |

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

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Blanket Flower | <i>Gaillardia aristata</i> | Metallic Plant | <i>Hemigraphis colorata</i> |
| Brassiaia, Dwarf | <i>Brassia actinophylla</i> | Oak | <i>Quercus spp</i> |
| Camellia | <i>Camellia japonica</i> | Periwinkle, Common | <i>Vinca minor</i> |
| Carnation | <i>Dilanthus caryophyllus</i> | Periwinkle, Large | <i>Vinca major</i> |
| Cedar, Red | <i>Juniperus atlantica</i> | Pine | <i>Pinus spp</i> |
| Coromandel | <i>Asystasia gangentica</i> | Poplar | <i>Populus spp</i> |

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Dogwood, Flowering | <i>Cornus florida</i> | Privet | <i>Ligustrum spp</i> |
| Elm | <i>Ulmus spp</i> | Protea Species | <i>Banksia menziesii</i> |
| Forsythia | <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> | | <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> |
| Gazania, Trailing | <i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i> | | <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> |
| Hackberry | <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> | | <i>Protea exinia</i> |
| Ivy, Algerian | <i>Hedera canariensis</i> | Rhododendron | <i>Rhododendron spp</i> |
| Ivy, English | <i>Hedera helix</i> | Russian Olive | <i>Eleagnas angustifolia</i> |
| Hemlock, Canada | <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Spruce | <i>Picea sop</i> |
| Holly | <i>Ilex spp</i> | Trailing African Daisy | <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> |
| Ice Plant | <i>Carpobrotus edule</i> | Wedelia | <i>Wedelia trilobata</i> |
| Juniper | <i>Juniperus spp</i> | Wisteria, Chinese | <i>Wisteria synensis</i> |
| Leopards — Bane | <i>Doronicum cordatum</i> | Yew | <i>Taxus spp</i> |

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Remove existing weed growth before application. Rainfall or overhead irrigation after application of OX G Herbicide will improve weed control. OX G Herbicide should not be mixed into the soil. Cultivating or disturbing the soil may reduce weed control.

AMOUNT TO USE

Apply OX G Herbicide broadcast to ornamentals at 100 to 150 pounds of product per acre (or 2 1/4 to 3 3/8 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.) depending on weed pressure and species. Use the lower rate of 100 pounds per acre (2 lb. a.i./A) unless noted in the table below.

| ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS | | ANNUAL GRASSES | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Common Name | Scientific Name |
| Bittercress | <i>Cardamine spp.</i> | Annual Bluegrass | <i>Poa annua</i> |
| Bristly Oxtongue | <i>Picris echioides</i> | Annual Sedge | <i>Cyperus compressus</i> |
| Carpeweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | Barnyardgrass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> |
| Cheeseweed | <i>Malva parviflora</i> | Bristly Foxtail | <i>Setaria verticillata</i> |
| Common Groundsel | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | Crabgrass | <i>Digitaria spp.</i> |
| Common Purslane | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | Fall Panicum | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> |
| *Evening Primrose | <i>Oenothera spp.</i> | Green Foxtail | <i>Setaria viridis</i> |
| Fiddleneck | <i>Amsinckia intermedia</i> | Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> |
| Fireweed | <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> | *Jungle Ricegrass | <i>Echinochloa colonum</i> |
| *Galinsoga | <i>Galinsoga spp.</i> | *Panama Paspalum | <i>Paspalum fimbriaatum</i> |
| Garden Spurge | <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> | Ripgut Bromegrass | <i>Bromus catharticus</i> |
| Golden Ragwort | <i>Senecio aureus</i> | Wild Oats | <i>Avena fatua</i> |
| Lambsquarters | <i>Chenopod album</i> | | |
| *Liverwort | <i>Marchantia spp.</i> | | |
| Niruri | <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> | | |
| Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> | | |
| Petty Spurge | <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | | |
| *Prostrate Spurge | <i>Euphorbia supina</i> | | |
| Redroot Pigweed | <i>Amaraanthus retroflexus</i> | | |
| Shepherdspurse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | | |
| Sensitive Plant | <i>Mimosa predica</i> | | |
| Sow Thistle | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | | |
| Speedwell | <i>Veronica spp.</i> | | |
| Spiny Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | | |
| Spotted Catsear | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | | |
| *Swinecress | <i>Coronopus didymus</i> | | |
| Yellow Woodsorrel | <i>Oxalis stricta</i> | | |
| *Use 150 pounds per acre (3 lb. a.i./A). | | | |

How to Calibrate Spreaders For Applications of OX G Herbicide

These settings are for initial calibration only. Calibrate spreader following manufacturer's instructions prior to each application using these settings as a starting point.

| Spreader Models | Ground Speed (MPH) | Rate OX G HERBICIDE (Pounds Per Acre) | | Swath Width in Feet |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----|------------------------|
| | | 100 | 150 | |
| CYCLONE B3-Pro | 3 | SPREADER SETTINGS AVAILABLE AT FIRST PRINTING | | 8 |
| LELY HR (settings based on use of small seed feeding with central spreader setting) | 3 4 5 | | | 21 |
| LESCO ROTARY | 3 | | | 7 |
| SCOTT'S PRO R-8A | 3 | | | 9 |
| SPYKER 24-22 | 3 | | | 8 |
| VICON | 3 4 5 | | | 22 |

FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

Seedlings of the following species can be treated with OX G Herbicide when at least 4 weeks old:

COMMON NAME

Pine, Loblolly
Pine, Eastern White
Pine, Slash

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Pinus teada
Pinus strobes
Pinus caribaea

SENSITIVE VARIETIES OF ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

Under certain growing conditions, the plant varieties listed below may be injured by OX G Herbicide. Growers should evaluate usage on a small scale prior to large scale applications.

| PLANT SPECIES | VARIETIES |
|--|--|
| Andromeda (<i>Pieris japonica</i>) | Snowdrift, Temple Bell |
| Azalea | Pink Champagne, Hershey, (<i>Rhododendron spp</i>), Leuchtenfuer, Memoire John Hearrens, Hino-Crimson, White Grandeur, Everest, Girard Roberta |
| Cotoneaster | Eichholz, Himalayan, Shangri-la (<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>) |
| Crapemyrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>) | Petite Red Imp, Seminole Bush |
| Heath, Spring (<i>Erica carnea</i>) | Mediterranean Pink |
| Hemlock, Canada (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>) | Pendula |
| Hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>) | Red Heart |
| Rhododendron | Daphnoides, Nova Zembla, (<i>Rhododendron spp</i>), Catawba Album |
| Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>) | Pumila |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Spruce, White (<i>Picea glauca</i>) | Densata |
| Viburnum (<i>Viburnum spp</i>) | Davidii |

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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