56077-55 08/28/2000 AWP 3/22/2002 1/8

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number: 56077-55

Date of Issuance: AUG 28 2000

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: Phoss 8 Herbicide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_x_ Registration
__ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Cedar Chemical
5100 Poplar Avenue, Suite 2414
Memphis, TN 38137

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

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

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

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the following changes listed below before you release the product for shipment.

a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 56077-55."

b. The Spanish warning statement must be immediately followed by the English translation: "If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail."

3. Submit three (3) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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 this product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date: 8-28-00

EPA Form 8570-6

CEDAR
CHEMICAL CORPORATION

PHOSS-8

Herbicide

Nonselective Foliar Herbicide

Active Ingredient:	
N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine	80.00%
Inert Ingredients:	20.00%
TOTAL	100.00%

This product contains 0.80 lbs. of the active ingredient glyphosate per pound of formulated product.

EPA Registration No. 56077-XX EPA Establishment No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

AVISO: Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: 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 on Skin: 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 in Eyes: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

DO NOT SHIP OR STORE WITH FOOD, FEEDS, DRUGS, OR CLOTHING.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or face shield

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

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

- Apply this product only as specified on the label.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not exceed a total of 7.5 pounds of PHOSS-8 per acre per year.
- Check local regulations for any restrictions before applying this product.
- Do not graze or harvest treated cover crops for feed.

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.

The maximum use rates stated throuhout this product's label apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as an active ingredient whether applied as mixutres or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate products does not exceed the stated maximum use rate.

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
goggles or face shield
waterproof gloves
shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Damaged or leaking containers which contain product that cannot be used immediately should be transferred to suitable sound containers and properly marked. Any spilled material should be immediately swept up and placed in a suitable container for disposal or reworking.

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities.
To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification.

Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original containers when possible. Reclose all partially used containers by rolling bag top down. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container. Keep containers closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility. 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: Completely empty bag into mixing equipment. Then dispose of bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WHERE TO USE

CEDAR CHEMICAL'S PHOSS-8 is a nonselective foliar herbicide for postemergence control of a broad spectrum of emerged grass and broadleaf weeds, both annual and perennial, in:

- Seed bed preparation (including Reduced tillage)
- Post Harvest weed control
- Conservation compliance
- Certain turf and pasture situations
- Orchard floors
- Certain non-crop areas

GENERAL INFORMATION

PHOSS-8 is formulated as an 80% active glyphosate extruded dry flowable (EDF).

PHOSS-8 is a *non-selective* contact herbicide. There is no soil residual activity. Weeds must be emerged with actively growing green plant tissue at the time of application to be controlled by this product. The active ingredient GLYPHOSATE moves from the point of foliage contact to the root system.

Several important factors should be taken into account to achieve a high efficiency weed control with PHOSS-8. These include uniform application, growth stage, and adjuvant addition. READ AND FOLLOW LABEL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

To assure uniform application mix the prescribed amount of PHOSS-8 with a sufficient volume of water to provide thorough coverage of target area. Follow the recommendations given in the "APPLICATION" section of this label.

Growth stage of weeds is very important. Follow the recommendations, including the use rates, given in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Do not treat weeds under stress from drought, disease injury, or insect injury.

PHOSS-8 applications benefit from the addition of ammonium sulfate and a proper surfactant. Follow the recommendations in the "ADJUVANTS AND APPLICATION AIDS" section of this label.

Attention should be paid to current and forecasted weather conditions for optium effectiveness. Consult the "WEATHER CONDITIONS" section of this label.

APPLICATION

TIMING

As with every contact herbicide, proper application timing is the most important factor in obtaining desired results. PHOSS-8 should be applied to emerged actively growing weeds within the growth stages found the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

As a general guideline, annual weeds should be treated when 6 inches or less. Perennial weeds should be treated when flowering or when a seedhead is present. Annual weeds are easier to control.

Allow annual and perennial weeds that have been grazed, mowed, or cut regrow to recommended stage before treatment.

Do not treat weeds that are stressed from drought, insect damage, or disease damage. Reduced results may occur when treating weed foliage heavily covered in dust.

Do not mow or till within 3 days of application.

RATES

Follow the recommended rates found the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Use higher label rates when weeds are dense or large or as recommended in other sections of this label.

MIXING

PHOSS-8 readily mixes with water.

When applying PHOSS-8 alone, the spray mixture should be prepared by first placing ½ of the application water into the mix tank. Start agitation and add the required amount of PHOSS-8. Add ammonium sulfate and surfactant. Add remainder of application water. Keep agitating the solution throughout application.

When tankmixing with other pesticide products, use the following guidelines:

1. Check compatibility of tankmix components.
2. Fill mix or spray tank ½ full with clean water.
3. Begin agitation.
4. Add PHOSS-8 and other dry formulations to tank.
5. Add liquid formulations.
6. Add ammonium sulfate and surfactant.
7. Add remainder of water for application.
8. Maintain constant agitation until all of mixture is sprayed.

Always check other pesticide labels for additional mixing information or prohibitions.

TANK MIXES
PHOSS-8 may be tankmixed with a variety of herbicides to provide additional desired results, such as residual control or a wider spectrum of control. Refer to crop and use sections of this label for recommended tankmixes. It is recommended that compatability tests be made with any product to be tankmixed with PHOSS-8 prior to actual tank mixing. Consult CEDAR CHEMICAL CORPORATION concerning tankmixes with pesticides or additives not appearing on this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other products not appearing on this label may result in reduced performance.

Always follow the most restrictive label directions, limitations, and precautions.

ADJUVANTS AND APPLICATION AIDS
SURFACTANT/WETTING AID
The use of an agricultural surfactant or wetting is REQUIRED with PHOSS-8 to improve wetting of foliage and increase weed control. Nonionic surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient or surfactants/wetting aids with demonstrated wetting activity as evaluated by Draves wetting tests are satisfactory. Certain anionic/nonionic surfactants, particularly those where the anionic portion is based upon phosphate ester ethoxylates or tallow amine ethoxylates, offer excellant product enhancement.

Normally 2 to 4 quarts of surfactant/wetting aid is added to 100 gallons of spray solution.

Consult surfactant/wetting aid label for further use directions and precautions.

AMMONIUM SULFATE
Control of annual and perennial weeds with PHOSS-8 may be imporved by the addition of ammonium sulfate to the application spray mixture. Use a concentration of 1% to 2% of the application spray (8 to 17 pounds) in addition to the Surfactant/Wetting aid.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND VOLUME
Ground: Apply PHOSS-8 in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre with convential spray equipment. With low volume ground application equipment, apply in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Increase spray volumes when treating dense weed foliage.

Air: Apply PHOSS-8 in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre with aerial equipment. Increase spray volumes when treating dense weed foliage or applying during periods of low humidity.

Do not apply PHOSS-8 if wind velocity is high enough to cause drift of the application spray off the target site or irregular spray patterns. Do not apply during periods of temperature inversions. The presence of a temperature inversion can be determined with smoke. If a smoke layer forms near the ground surface, application should be postphoned until the air is stable.

Use the droplet size able to maintain good foliage coverage and weed control. Avoid using nozzles and excessive spray boom pressure that may increase the formation of fine droplets most likely to drift. Orienting spray nozzles away from the air stream prevents shear from also producing fine droplets.

Check for local aerial application restrictions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT:
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determined the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.
1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of Droplet Size:
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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 Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:
Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows prodcue larger droplets.

Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle type-Use a nozzle 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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-Applications should 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 applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment:
When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up 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 drops, etc.).

Wind:
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity:
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to procude larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions:
Applications should not occur 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 due to 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas:
The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Spot treatment: Apply a solution containing 1 to 2 tablespoons of PHOSS-8 per gallon of water plus surfactant/wetting aid to actively growing annual weeds less than 6 inches in height. Apply a solution of 3 tablespoons per gallon of water plus surfactant/wetting aid annual weeds greater than 6 inches or perennial weeds. Spray actively growing weeds until uniformly wet but not to the point of runoff. Use higher concentrations, 5 to 6 tablespoons per gallon, when using spot equipment where adequate spray coverage of foliage is not likely. Retreat in 14 to 21 days if regrowth occurs.

Selective Spray Equipment: PHOSS-8 may be applied through selective spray equipment such as shielded sprayers for selectively treating weed problems in emerged and growing crops.

When using selective spray equipment follow the manufacturer's use and calibration instructions and special provisions/restrictions of this label. Such provisions/restricitions include, but may not be limited to, a preharvest interval.

Do not apply PHOSS-8 through any type of irrigation equipment.
Do not apply PHOSS-8 through wick or wiper application equipment.

SPRAYER CLEANUP
Spray equipment should be throughly cleaned immediately following application to avoid subsequent injury to crops sprayed with the equipment afterwards. Equipment should be immediately rinsed with water to remove the bulk of the product residue while still moist. Spray mixtures allowed to dry can be difficult to remove. A solution of 1 gallon of household ammonia in 100 gallons of water should be flushed through equipment for at least 15 minutes followed by a final water rinse.

Rinses may be applied in same manner as the original application mixture.

WEATHER CONDITIONS
Temperature: Temperatures at, before, and after application affect product activity in controlling target weeds. Applications made during extremely cool or cloudy weather may slow product activity and delay visual effects of control.

Rainfall: Rainfall or irrigation within 6 hours of application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation after 2 hours may wash the spray residue off and require retreatment.

Relative Humidity: PHOSS-8 is a contact herbicide; therefore, herbicidal activity can be affected by humidity. High humidity and dew aid in weed control by allowing the product to remain in solution longer on the leaf surface. Low humidity decreases plant activity and thus reduces product absorption. During periods of very low humidity, higher spray volumes should be used when applied aerially.

Soil Moisture: Under dry conditions weeds are less susceptible to control. Use the higher labelled rates of product to achieve control. Do not apply PHOSS-8 is weeds are stressed due dry or drought conditions.

Wind: Application should be avoided if wind velocity is high enough to cause drift of the application spray off the target site or irregular spray patterns.

Consult Extension Service for additional and local application advice on Glyphosate herbicide products.

SEEDBED PREPARATION
Prior to seeding, emergence, or transplanting of crops listed on this label PHOSS-8 can be applied to control those annual and perennial weeds as directed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Do not apply more 7.5 pounds of PHOSS-8 per acre per year.

THIS PRODUCT IS A NON-SELECTIVE CONTACT HERBICIDE. EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO AVOID CONTACT OF SPRAY WITH CROPS, PLANTS, TREES, OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION. SPRAY CONTACT MAY RESULT IN DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OF ANY DESIRABLE VEGETATION.

ALFALFA*	KALE
ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM	LENTILS
ASPARAGUS*	LETTUCE
BARLEY*	LOGANBERRY
BEANS (Any)	MELONS***
BEET GREENS	MUSTARD GREENS
BEETS (Red, Sugar)	OATS*
BLACKBERRY	OKRA
BLUEBERRY	OLALLIEBERRY
BOYSENBERRY	ONION
BROCCOLI	PEANUTS
CABBAGE	PEAS (Any)
CAULIFLOWER	PEPPER***
CELERY	PINEAPPLE****
CHICORY	POTATO (Irish, Sweet)
CORN (Any)*	PUMPKIN***
COTTON*	RADISH
CRANBERRY	RASPBERRY (Black, Red)
CUCUMBER***	RICE**
CURRANT	RUTABAGA
DEWBERRY	SOYBEANS*
EGGPLANT***	SPINACH
ELDERBERRY	SQUASH (Summer, Winter)***
FORAGE GRASSES*	TOMATILO***
FORAGE LEGUMES*	TOMATOES***†
GARLIC***	TURNIPS
GOOSEBERRY	WATERMELONS***
GOURDS	WATERCRESS***
GRAIN SORGHUM (Milo)*	WHEAT*
HORSERADISH	
HUCKLEBERRY	

*These crops may be spot treated.
**Do not treat rice fields or levees when the fields are flooded.
***Only preplant applications of at least 3 days before planting.
****Do not graze treated pineapple foliage following application.
†Not for transplanted crops.

Observe the following pre-harvest intervals that may be treated using selective spray equipment:

Cotton/Soybeans	7 days
Apples, Avocado, Cherry, Grapes, Pear	14 days
Stone fruit	17 days
Nut crops	21 days

POST-HARVEST USE

PHOSS-8 may applied to fields following harvest to control emerged annual and perennial weeds. Consult the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for weed species controlled, use rate, and timing of application. Repeat applications may be required to control re-infestations. Use higher rates for heavy or sodded infestations.

Rotational crops may be planted 35 days after last application.

NONCROP USE

PHOSS-8 may be applied to control annual aod perennial weeds listed on this label in noncrop areas such as rights-of-way, canals, ditch banks, industrial plant sites, lumber and pipe yards, railroad beds, transmission line rights-of-way, parking areas, fence lines, etc.

Consult the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for weed species controlled, use rate, and timing.

PASTURES

NEW OR RENOVATED PASTURES
PHOSS-8 may be applied prior to planting forage grasses or legumes to control control emerged annual and perennial weeds. Consult the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for weed species controlled, use rate, and

timing of application. Livestock should be removed before application. Wait 8 weeks before grazing.

SPOT TREATMENT

PHOSS-8 may be applied as a spot treatment to forage grasses or legumes to control control emerged annual and perennial weeds. Consult the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for weed species controlled, use rate, and timing of application. Avoid treating more than 10% of acreage at a time. Livestock should be removed before application. Wait 14 days before grazing.

TURF

NEW OR RENOVATED TURFGRASS AREAS

PHOSS-8 may be applied prior to planting or transplanting turfgrasses to control emerged annual and perennial weeds. Consult the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for weed species controlled, use rate, and timing of application.

If area to be treated is currently maintained by mowing, allow sufficient regrowth of weeds before treatment to allow ample foliage surface area to capture application spray.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL IN DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS TURF

Apply PHOSS-8 to bermudagrass bahiagrass and when turf is dormant to control emerged winter annual weeds. Consult the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for weed species controlled, use rate, and timing of application.

Apply only to bermudagrass bahiagrass that is dormant before spring greenup. Applications of more than ½ pound per acre, whether by broadcast or spot treatment may result in injury or delayed greenup in well maintained turf sites such as lawns or golf courses.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Scientific Names	Maximum Height (inches)	Pounds per Acre
Foxtail	Setaria spp.	12	¼
Mustard, Blue Mustard,Tansy Mustard,Tumble Mustard, Wild	Chorispora tenella	6	¼
Barley Rye Sandbur, Field Shattercane Stinkgrass	Hordeum vulgare Secale cereale Cenchrus incertus Sorghum bicolor Eragrotis cilianensis	12	¼
Morningglory Sicklepod	Ipomoea spp. Cassai obtusifolia	2	⅛
Bluegrass, Annual Bluegrass, Bulbous Brome, Downy Cheat Chickweed, Common Chickweed, Mouseear Cocklebur, Common Corn Goatgrass, Jointed Groundsel, Common Henbit Horseweed/Marestail Kochia Lambsquarters, Common Penneycress, Field Rocket, London Spurge, Annual Woolly Cupgrass	poa annua Poa bulbosa Bromus tectorum Bromus secalinus Stellaria media Cerastium vulgatum Xanthium strumarium Zea mays Aegilops cylindrica Senecio vulgaris Lamium amplexicaule Conyza canadensis Kochia scoparia Chenopodium album Thlaspi arvense Sisymbrium irio Euphorbia spp. Erichloa villosa	6	⅛
Crabgrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Oats, Wild Panicum, Texas Pigweed, Redroot Pigweed, Smooth Witchgrass	Digitaria spp. Sorghum halepense Avena fatua Panicum texanum Amaranthus retroflexus Amaranthus hybridus Panicum capillare	12	⅛
Barnyardgrass Black Nightshade Ryegrass, Italian Shepherdspurse Sicklepod Signalgrass, Broadleaf Wheat	Echinochloa crus-galli Solanum spp. Lolium multiflorum Capsella bursa-pastoris Cassia obusifolia Brachiaria platyphylla Triticum aestivum	6	⅛
Amaranth, Livid Amaranth, Slender Amaranth, Spiney Horseweed/Marestail Lambsquarters, Common	Amaranthus lividus Amaranthus lividus Amaranthus, spinosus Conyza canadensis Chenopodium album	12	⅛
Red Rice Teaweed	Oryza sativa Sida spinosus	4	⅔
Fleabane, Rough Panicum, Fall Pusley, Florida Sowthistle, Annual Sprangletop Sunflower, Common Thistle, Russian	Erigeron strigosus Panicum dichlotomiflorum Richardia scabra Sonchus oleraceus Leptochloa spp. Helianthus annuus Salsola iberica	6	⅔
Goosegrass Sicklepod Spanishneedles Spurge, Annual	Eleusine indica Cassia obtuifolia Biddens bipinnata Euphorbia spp.	6 to 12	⅔
Cutleaf Evening Primrose Carolina Geranium	Oenothera laciniata Geranium dessectum	12	⅔
Wheat	Triticum aestivum	12	¼
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti	6	1
Fleabane, Rough Kochia Sowthistle, Annual Sunflower, Common Thistle, Russian	Erigeron stigosus Kochia scoparia Sonchus oleraceus Helianthus annus Salsola iberica	6 to 12	1
Filaree Panicum, Fall Sprangletop	Erodium spp. Panicum, Dichlotomiflorum Leptochloa spp.	12	1

Weed Species	Scientific Names	Pounds per Acre	Application Timing and Comments
Artichoke, Jerusalem*	Helianthuss tuberosus	2¾	Actively growing, at or after flowering
Bahiagrass	Paspalum notatum	2	Actively growing, seed head stage
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon	2¾	Actively growing, seed heads present
Bindweed, Field	Convolvulus arvensis	2¾	Actively growing, beyond full bloom
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Poa pratensis	1⅛	Actively growing, boot to early seed head
Brackenfern	Pteridium aquilinum	2½	Fronds fully expandedd and at least 18" long
Bromegrass, Smooth	Bromus inermis	1⅛ to 2	Actively growing, boot to early seedd head
Canarygrass, Reed	Phalaris arundinacea	2	Actively growing, boot to head
Wheatgrass, western	Agropyron smithii	2	Actively growing, boot to head
Cattail	Typhia spp.	2½	Actively growing, early head to early bud
Clover, Red	Trifolium pratense	2½	Actively growing, early head to early bud
Clover, White	Trifilium repens	2½	Actively growing, early head to early bud
Cogongrass*	Imperata cylindrica	2½	Actively growing, late summer/fall greater than 18"
Crowfootgrass	Dactylocteniu m aegyptium	2½	Actively growing, less than 6"
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	1½	Actively growing, early bud
Dock, Curly	Rumex. crispus	1½	Actively growing, early bud
Dogbane, Hemp	Apocynum cannabinum	2½	Actively growing, late bud to flower
Fescue	Festuca spp.	2	Actively growing, late bud to flower
Goatweed	Scoparia dulcis	2	Actively growing, less than 7" tall
Guineagrass	Panicum maximum	2	Actively growing, 7 leaf
Horsenettle	Solanum halepense	2½	Actively growing, early head to early bud
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepens	1	Actively growing, boot to head or prior to frost
Milkweed, Common	Asclepias syriaca	2	Actively growing, late bud to flower
Muhly, Wirestem	Muhlenbergia fronosa	1⅛	Actively growing, 8" in height or more
Mullein, Common	Asclepias syriaca	2½	Actively growing, early head to early bud
Nutsedge, Purple	Cyperus rotundus	2	Actively growing flower
Nutsedge, Yellow	Cyperus esculentus	1+1	Make sequential applications when actively growing, 3 to 5 leaf, less than 6" tall
Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata	1⅛ to 2	Actively growing, minimum height of 12 " in spring, 6" in fall
Paragrass	Brachiaria mutica	1⅛	Actively growing, seed head stage
Phaseybean*	Phaseolus lathyroides	2½	Actively growing, less than 8"tall
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens	⅝	Actively growing, less than 5" tall-retreatment may be required
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens	1¾	Actively growing, greater than 8"tall
Redvine*	Brunnichia ovata	1	Actively growing, greater than 18" tall in September/October
Ryegrass, Perennial	Lolium perenne	1	Actively growing, boot to head or prior to frost
Smartweed, Swamp	Polygonum cocccineum	1	Actively growing, early bud
Spurge, Leafy	Euphorbia esulaa	1½	Actively growing, greater than 12" tall in late summer or fall
Thistle, Canada	Cirsium arvense	2	Actively growing beyong bud stage
Timothy	Phleum pratense	2	Actively growing boot to head
Torpedograss*	Panicum repens	2½	Actively growing, at or beyond seed head
Trumpet-creeper*	Campsis radicans	1⅛	Actively growing late Sept/October
Vaseygrass	Paspalum urviliei	1	Actively growing, less than 12" in height

TANK MIXES

MIXTURES FOR CORN

PHOSS-8 may be tank mixed with the following pesticides for use in controlling weeds threatening corn production:

Atrazine
Banvel®
Bicep®
Bicep II®
Bladex®
Broadstrike®
Bullet®
Dual®
Extrazine®
Frontier®
Guardsman®
Harness®
Harness®
Lariat®
Lasso®
Linuron
Marksman®
Micro-Tech®
Prowl®
Simazine
Surpass EC®
Topnotch®
2,4-D

TANK MIXTURES FOR SOYBEANS

PHOSS-8 may be tank mixed with the following pesticides for use in controlling weeds threatening soybean production:

Canopy®
Command®
Dual®
Frontier®
Fusion®
Gemini®
Lasso®
Linuron®
Partner®
Preview®
Prowl®
Pursuit®
Scepter®
Sencor®
Squadron®
Turbo®

TANK MIXTURES FOR CITRUS AND NONBEARING CROPS

PHOSS-8 may be tank mixed with the following pesticides for use in controlling weeds threatening citrus groves and non-bearing crops:

Devrinol®
Diuron
Goal®
Krovar®
Prowl®
Simazine®
Solicam®
Surflan®

ALWAYS FOLLOW THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LABEL DIRECTIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND PRECAUTIONS.

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

CEDAR AND SELLER OFFER THIS PRODUCT AND THE BUYER AND USER ACCEPTS THIS PRODUCT UNDER THE FOLLOWING AGREED CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY.

The directions for use of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to take into account all variables and to eliminate all risks associated with its use. Injury or damage may result because of conditions which are beyond the control of Cedar or the Seller. Cedar warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is believed to be reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use when used as directed under normal conditions. CEDAR MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. In no case shall Cedar or the Seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. Any variation or exception from this warranty must be in writing and signed by an authorized Cedar representative.

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