



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 7, 2021

Patricia McFadden
Registration Manager
Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.
2525 Meridian Parkway, Suite 350
Durham, NC 27713

Subject: Label Amendment – Change sod PHI to 30 days, update company info, correct plant names, and incorporate Prodiamine registration review label mitigation
Product Name: Prodiamine 4L
EPA Registration Number: 60063-67
Application Date: January 17, 2020
Decision Numbers: 559746, 570075

Dear Ms. McFadden:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

The Agency, in accordance with 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 Prodiamine 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.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130, you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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 FIFRA 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

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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.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact me at ondish.mindy@epa.gov or at (703)605-0723.

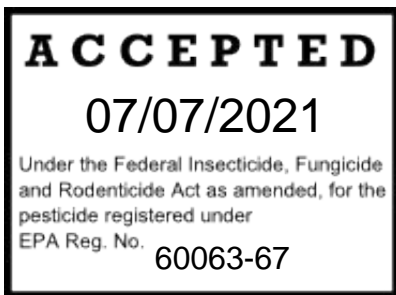
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mindy Ondish".

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

Prodiamine 4L
EPA Reg. No. 60063-67



[] indicates optional language
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PRODIAMINE GROUP 3 HERBICIDE

Prodiamine 4L

For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established Turfgrasses (Excluding Golf Course Putting Greens), Lawns, and Sod Nurseries;
- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals;
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries;
- Established Perennial and Wildflower Plantings;
- Non-Crop Areas Including Managed Rights-Of-Way For Transportation Systems And Utilities (Including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways, And Equipment Yards);
- Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, Ungrazed Fence Rows; and
- Christmas Tree Farms

[Alternate Brand Names: Cavalcade 4L, Lesco Stonewall 4L, Primera One Prodiamine 4L, ArmorTech Prodiamine 4L, Prodiamine 4L Herbicide]

Active Ingredient: Prodiamine..... 40.7%
Other Ingredients:..... 59.3%
TOTAL: 100.00%
 Prodiamine 4L contains 4 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 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 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
Emergency phone numbers	(800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center (human health) (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

EPA Reg. No. 60063-67

Net Contents: _____ [gallons] [gal.] [____ [L] [liters]]
 [Lot number / Label Date Code]

EPA Est. No. _____

[Lot no. begins with xx]

Manufactured for:

Sipcam Agro USA, Inc., 2525 Meridian Parkway, Suite 350, Durham, NC 27713

Read the [entire] label [carefully] before [using this product.] [opening the container.]
See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use inside [the] book[let].

OPTIONAL LANGUAGE FOR LABEL

[Pull][Peel] back [book] [label] here]
[Application Type] [TO] [Turf and Ornamental]
[Formulated in the United States of America, with U.S. and imported ingredients.]
[Product of _____] [if manufactured in a country other than U.S., country name will appear here]
[Herbicide]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All Mixers, Loaders, Applicators, and other handlers must wear:

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

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided with all of the PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers, and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limit of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations substantially above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing or reducing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

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.** Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil- incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of this box apply to uses of this product that are **NOT** within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40CFR part 170). The "WPS" applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forest or nurseries.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Prodiamine 4L is a selective preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established Turfgrasses (Excluding Golf Course Putting Greens), Lawns, and Sod Nurseries;
- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals;
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries;
- Established Perennial and Wildflower Plantings;
- Non-Crop Areas Including Managed Rights-Of-Way For Transportation Systems And Utilities (Including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways, And Equipment Yards);
- Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, Ungrazed Fence Rows; and
- Christmas Tree Farms

This product controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weeds. Weed control is most effective when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or

irrigation or shallow incorporation (1-2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with this product.
- **DO NOT** blend this product onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system/chemigation unless instructed otherwise in this label.
- **DO NOT** apply aerially.
- **DO NOT** apply to golf course putting greens.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 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 3 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.

INTEGRATED WEED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate this product into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

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

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS – OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result in non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

To avoid injury to foliage, make sure foliage is sufficiently wet before application or adequate irrigation is applied after application. If sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to leatherleaf ferns and other ornamentals may result.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to public water systems unless pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. If necessary, a person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments.

Operating Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump or piston pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 20 parts of water to 1 part herbicide(s) and inject this mixture into the overhead system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Before injecting this product into the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject the suspension mixture in the pesticide supply tank in 1 inch of irrigation water. After the application is complete, continue the irrigation until all residues are washed off the foliage.

Use Precautions for chemigation applications:

- Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result.
- Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result.

MIXING PRODIAMINE 4L ALONE

This product must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps.

- Fill the spray tank ¼ full with clean water only.
- Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
- For tank mixing instructions, refer to the section “**Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures**”.
- Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension. If this product was mixed with fertilizer in the spray tank, the fertilizer may aid resuspension if agitation is disrupted. However, it is recommended that the entire tank be used before stopping agitation.
- A spray colorant may be used with this product to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
- Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent.

Refer to the **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank.

TANK MIXING PRODIAMINE 4L

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

This product may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank-mix partner(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed.

Before tank mixing pesticides, test compatibility by mixing the products. in a small container first. See the Compatibility Test section.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

Before mixing this product with other pesticides in the spray tank, test for compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in an appropriate container in proportionate quantities. For example, 1 qt. would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gals./A spray rate. At 1.0 lb./A, the rate of this product would be proportional to 6 ml per quart. Add approximately 1 teaspoon to a quart of water. (See following table.)

**Amount of Component to Add to One Quart of Spray Carrier
(Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 gals./A)**

Component Formulations	Rate Per		Level Teaspoons
	Acre	1,000 Sq. Ft.	
Prodiamine 4L	21.0 fl.oz.	0.5 fl.oz.	1.0
Dry Tank Mix Partners	1.0 lb.	0.4 fl.oz.	1.5
Liquid Tank Mix Partners	1.0 pt.	0.4 fl.oz.	0.5

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films, or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If components are not compatible, use a compatibility agent and rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable. If the components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

MIXING ORDER FOR TANK MIXTURES

When mixing this product with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

Add the products to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Add products packaged in water-soluble bags first. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the products to disperse before adding any other tank-mix partners.
2. Then add water-dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.
3. Add spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application for the approved uses. For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) adjuvant certification.
4. Add Prodiamine 4L, other flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product in a minimum of 20 gals./A (0.5 gal./1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

EQUIVALENT MEASUREMENTS FOR PRODIAMINE 4L

Rate (fl.oz./A)	Rate (fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft)	Approximate Equivalent - Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft.
21	0.5	1.0
31	0.7	1.5
42	1.0	2.0
48	1.1	2.25

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS ESTABLISHED TURF

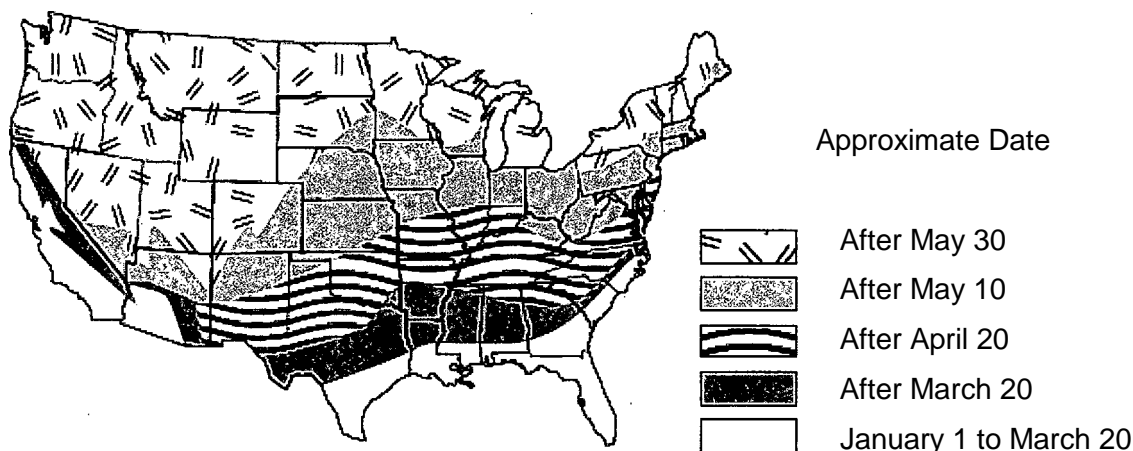
This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:

- Golf courses **excluding** putting greens
- Lawns
- Sod nurseries

The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the **Annual Use Rates** section of this label.

For optimum weed control, this product should be activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



Use Restrictions - Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

- **DO NOT** apply this product to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- **DO NOT** cut (harvest) treated sod before 30 days after application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
- To avoid turfgrass injury, **DO NOT** apply this product to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to golf course putting greens.
- If you consistently mow creeping bentgrass at a height of less than 0.5 inch, **DO NOT** apply this product.

Use Precautions – Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.

APPLICATION TIMING AND RATE

Apply this product as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made before target weeds germinate because this product will not control weeds that have already emerged.

The amount of this product to apply depends upon:

- The length of residual weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control),
- Turf species,
- Maximum amount which can be applied to the turf species per calendar year. (See the next 2 tables.)

LENGTH OF CRABGRASS CONTROL *

Prodiamine 4L (fl. oz./A)	Months									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10										
16										
21										
24										
26										
31										

*Length of control varies by region. This table is an average for planning purposes.

ANNUAL USE RATES

This product can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table.

Restriction: DO NOT apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE OF PRODIAMINE 4L PER CALENDAR YEAR BY TURF SPECIES

Turf Species	Fl. Oz. Product/A	Fl. Oz. Product / 1,000 Sq. Ft.
Bermudagrass ² Bahagrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	21 - 48 ¹	0.5 - 1.1
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	10 - 30 ¹	0.23 - 0.70
Fine Fescue	10 - 24 ¹	0.23 - 0.55
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inch or more in height ⁴)	10 - 21 ¹	0.23 - 0.48

¹ This product may be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

² May be used on newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 17 fl.oz./A (0.39 fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily inhibited.

³ Use an initial rate of 16-32 fl.oz./A per application.

⁴ To avoid grass injury, do not apply this product to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Barnyardgrass	Henbit ²	Purslane, Common
Bluegrass, Annual (<i>Poa annua</i>) ¹	Itchgrass	Pusley, Florida
Carpetweed	Johnsongrass (from seed)	Rescuegrass ⁴
Chickweed, Common ²	Junglerice	Shepherdspurse ²
Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed)	Knotweed ²	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Crabgrass (Large, Smooth) ³	Kochia	Speedwell, Persian
Crowfootgrass	Lambsquarters, Common	Sprangletop
Cupgrass, Woolly	Lovegrass	Spurge, Prostrate
Foxtails, Annual	Panicum, (Texas, Fall, Browntop)	Witchgrass
Goosegrass ⁵	Pigweed	Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

¹ In those areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply this product (see rate table) in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa annua* seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label "*Poa annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX Only)".

² To control this weed, apply this product in late summer, fall, or winter before weeds germinate.

³ Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses: In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, this product can be applied in the fall at rates of 21-24 fl.oz./A after soil temperatures fall below 50°F, but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.

⁴ Suppression only.

⁵ In many areas a single application of 21-48 fl.oz./A of this product will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, weed control will be most effective by making an initial application of 21-26 fl.oz./A followed by a second application 60-90 days later. Note: Do not exceed the maximum rate for the turf species listed in the Maximum Application Rates Table.

PRODIAMINE 4L AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying this product.

WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION – ALL STATES*

This product will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

*Note: See exceptions for “*Poa annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass” below.

Amount of PRODIAMINE 4L Fl. Oz. Product/A	Interval (Months Before Overseeding)*		
	North	Transition	South
16	4	4	4
21	5	4	4
24	6	5	5
26		6	6
31		7	7
36			9
42			10
48			12

POA ANNUA CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED BERMUDAGRASS OVERSEEDED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (AZ, CA, NV, AND TX ONLY)

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial rye grass (Minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs./A).

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Instructions
12 to 21 fl. oz./A*	<p>First Application: 6 to 8 weeks BEFORE ryegrass overseeding.</p> <p>Second Application: 4 to 8 weeks AFTER overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil.</p>	<p>First application for 70% or greater control for <i>Poa annua</i>.</p> <p>Second application may enhance control.</p>	Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.
USE RESTRICTIONS:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 27 fl. oz./A per year. • Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. • Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding. 			

*The amount of this product to apply depends on: the length of residual control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control). **Note:** The higher the rate, the greater the potential for seedling mortality.

CONTROL OF POA ANNUA IN PERENNIAL RYEGRASS OVERSEEDINGS (AL, LA, GA, MS, NC, SC, AND TN ONLY)

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens) when overseeding with perennial rye grass only (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs./A.)

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Instructions
12 to 21 fl. oz./A*	8-10 weeks before ryegrass overseeding	70% or greater	To maximize seedling establishment, use lower rate and/or the maximum time interval before overseeding. To maximize <i>Poa annua</i> control, use higher rate and shorter time interval before overseeding.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

- Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur.
- To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
ORNAMENTALS (CONTAINER, FIELD AND LANDSCAPE GROWN, INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS), RIGHTS-OF-WAY, GROUNDS OF UTILITIES, AND UNGRAZED FENCE ROWS

This product is registered for preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals;
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries;
- Established Perennial and Wildflower Plantings;
- Non-Crop Areas Including Managed Rights-Of-Way for Transportation Systems And Utilities (Including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways, And Equipment Yards);
- Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, Ungrazed Fence Rows; and
- Christmas Tree Farms

APPLICATION, TIMING, AND INFORMATION

1. This product will not control emerged weeds.
2. May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over-the-top spray.
3. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
4. Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
5. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

PRECAUTIONS

To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of this product to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure- desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of this product may injure new growth of desirable plants, however, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply this product over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
2. After application immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash this product from plant surfaces onto soil (watering the foliage of plants before application may improve the washing process).

ORNAMENTAL AND CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS

APPLICATION RATES

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)*	When to Apply	Comments/Instructions
21-48 fl.oz./A or 0.5-1.1 fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft.	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	Use the higher rate for longer control. This product may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 48 fl.oz./A per year.

*NOTE: For band application, calculate amount per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band width (inches)}}{\text{Row width (inches)}} \times \text{broadcast rate} = \text{amount to apply/acre of field}$$

APPLICATION SITES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. • Water transplants thoroughly before application. • Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. • To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. • Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. • After this product is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After this product is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least 0.5 inch of water before covering.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This product may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section. Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. • In wildflowers, a post-emergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.

TANK MIXTURES FOR USE ON CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

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

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with this product are for use only in

states where the tank-mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label directions of the tank-mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions.

Before combining a tank-mix partner in the spray tank, test for compatibility as described on this label.

TANK-MIX PARTNERS FOR PRODIAMINE 4L ON ORNAMENTALS

Active Ingredient	Precautions/Instructions
Oxyfluorfen (use on conifers only)	Mix with oxyfluorfen with this product for post-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Isoxaben, Simazine, S-metolachlor	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Glyphosate, Glufosinate	These nonselective tank mix herbicides control many emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers.

The species listed in the **TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES – ALL STATES** table below are tolerant to prodiamine.

This product may be applied, except in CA, to the species listed in the table entitled **TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES/VARIETIES - ALL STATES EXCEPT CA.**

This product may be applied over the top of the listed species. The species that are not tolerant to prodiamine when grown in containers are indicated.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES - ALL STATES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abies</i> spp.**	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.**	Magnolia species**
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Malus</i> spp *	Crabapple*
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> *	Kiwi*	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	<i>Narcissus</i> spp **	Narcissus species**
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Nerium</i> spp	Oleander
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	<i>Olea europaea</i> *	Olive*
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> **	Mondo Grass**
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry	<i>Persea americana</i> *	Avocado*
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Fraser's Photinia (Redtip)
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry	<i>Picea</i> spp **	Spruce species** (Colorado)

			Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	<i>Pinus eliottii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Citrus spp.*</i>	Citrus species*	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Pistacia spp *</i>	Pistachio*
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Hawthorne	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Prunus spp.*</i>	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune*
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii***</i>	Douglas Fir***
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn, Scarlet
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>	Spreading Euonymus	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak species
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	'Coral Bells' 'Formosa' 'Hino-crimson' 'PJM' 'Roseum Elegans'
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Gladiolus spp.**</i>	Gladiolus species**	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis*</i>	Rosemary*
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Hibiscus**</i>	Rose of Sharon**	<i>Santolina virens</i>	Lavender Cotton
<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis**</i>	Chinese Hibiscus**	<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Ilex cornuta**</i>	Chinese Holly**	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Iris spp.**</i>	Iris species**	<i>Tulipa spp.</i>	Tulip species
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper	<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Juglans spp.*</i>	Walnut*	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Cranberry Bush*
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet	<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet (wax-leaf)	<i>Vitis spp.*</i>	Grape*
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Big Blue Lilyturf	<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

***Use on landscape ornamentals only.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES/VARIETIES - ALL STATES EXCEPT CA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia, Sherwood	<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, 'Seersucker'
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow, King Edward	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Agapanthus	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	Swordleaf, inula
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone	<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia, Red and Gold	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Parsoni
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood, Silver Mound and Castle	<i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i>	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
<i>Aster</i> spp. <i>Aster X frikartii</i>	Aster, Bonny Blue, Purple Dome	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping Lantana
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	<i>Lavender</i> spp.	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia, Begonia Grandis	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> <i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Edelweiss Chinese Privet; Variegated
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf Bergenia	<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily; Jazz
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank	<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Burgundy
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock Bellflower (White Clips)	<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Campsis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower; Madam Galen	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> **	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>		<i>Oenothera missourensis</i>	Evening Primrose
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>	Nippon Daisy	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis), Early Sunrise and Moonbeam	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Crocasmia</i> spp.	Lucifer	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> ** <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Fountaingrass (Dwarf)**
<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Cooperi Pink	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur; Blue Elf	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak; Shumard's Red
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Dianthus; Maiden Pinks 'Zing'	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including <i>Azalea</i>)	'Delaware Valley White' 'Flame Creeper', 'Girard Crimson' 'George L. Tabor' 'Wakeiebisu' 'White Gumpo'
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket Flower; 'Goblin'	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.	Pincushion Flower
<i>Gaura</i> spp.	Bee blossom	<i>Sedum cauticola</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Dahurian Gentian	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill	<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's Breath	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spirea; Anthony Waterer
<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Sunrose	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily; Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love	<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Germander
<i>Heucherella</i> spp.	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Mallow; Disco Bell White	<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum

**Not for use on container grown plants.

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropped land areas treated with this product should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

Before planting a species not listed on this label, it is recommended that several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum or corn be sown into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control, but do not apply more than 48 fl.oz./A per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Rinse spray equipment. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Container Handling [more than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container or pressure rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Refillable container. 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

CONDITIONS OF SALE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, AND SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. BUYER AND USER ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS AND LIABILITY RESULTING FROM HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.