

BASE LABEL

ACCEPTED

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 62719-113

PEEL FILM HERE



Surflan[®] A.S.

A selective preemergence surface-applied herbicide for control of annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds in:

- Landscape ornamentals
- Container grown ornamentals
- Field grown ornamentals
- Drainage areas under greenhouse benches
- Ornamental bulbs
- Ground covers
- Christmas tree plantations
- Noncropland
- Non-bearing trees and vines
- Industrial sites
- Established warm season turf (including Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Tall Fescue and Zoysiagrass)

Active ingredient		
oryzalin 3,5-dinitro-4-NF	40.4%	
oxypropylfenoxim	59.6%	
Inert ingredients		100.0%
Total		
Contains 4.0 pounds of active ingredient per gallon		

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep Out of Reach of Children CAUTION

Causes Eye Irritation • Harmful if Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Surflan A.S. may cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals.

First Aid

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center. If available, administer activated charcoal (6-8 heaping teaspoons) with a large quantity of water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately transport to a medical care facility and see a physician.

If inhaled: Remove individual to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing difficulty occurs. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably cardiopulmonary resuscitation and get medical attention immediately.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, 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 or rinsate. Cover or incorporate soils.

Specialty Herbicide

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read All Directions for Use Carefully before applying.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent material to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

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

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refer to label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call collect 517-336-4400. Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-113
20122

EPA Est. 37429-GA-01
900-00544

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DowElanco • Indianapolis, IN 46268, U.S.A.

Net Contents **2.5 gal**

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Surflan^{*}

A.S.

A selective preemergence surface-applied herbicide for control of annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds in:

- Landscapes, ornamentals
- Container grown ornamentals
- Field grown ornamentals
- Drainage areas under greenhouse benches
- Ornamental bulbs
- Ground covers
- Christmas tree plantations
- Noncropland
- Non-bearing trees and vines
- Industrial sites
- Established warm season turf (including Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Centipedegrass, SL Augustinegrass, Tall Fescue and Zoysiagrass)

Active ingredient
 Disulfoton 35 dithion MM dicyclofuranolone 30.1%
 inert ingredients 59.9%
 Total 100.0%
 contains 40 pounds of active ingredient per gallon

**Keep Out of Reach
 of Children**
CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements
 Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and all the other Preemergence Disulfoton 40 DF (Surflan A.S.) labels to use it under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this product.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Shake Well Before Using
Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warnings, Directions" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call U.S. 1-800-440-AGRI (Agricultural Chemical). Do not stir or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62710-110 EPA Est. 37429 GA-01
 20122 900-002544

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Specialty Herbicide

Net Contents **2.5 gal**

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION PRECAUCION:

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

Causes Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Surflan A.S. may cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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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 clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center. If available, administer activated charcoal (6-8 heaping teaspoonfuls) with a large quantity of water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately transport to a medical care facility and see a physician.

If inhaled: Remove individual to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing difficulty occurs. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably cardiopulmonary resuscitation and get medical attention immediately.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, 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 or rinsate. Cover or incorporate spills.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read All Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any 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.

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
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

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

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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General Information

Surflan A.S. herbicide is a preemergence surface-applied herbicide for the control of annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds in ornamental plantings, bulbs, ground covers, established warm-season turfgrass, Christmas tree plantations, non-bearing trees and vines, non-cropland and industrial sites.

Shake Well Before Using.

General Use Precautions

Surflan A.S. will not control emerged weeds. Poor weed control may result if directions are not followed. Over-application may result in crop injury or excessive soil residue.

Surflan A.S. is orange in color and may cause temporary discoloration of sprayed surfaces. If this discoloration is undesirable, it may be altered by using a commercially available colorant such as Blazon or removed by spraying surface with water or washing with an industrial cleaner immediately after application. Surflan A.S. may also be applied with mulch colorants, such as Mulch Magic or Nu-Mulch.

Users who wish to use Surflan A.S. on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury for 30 to 60 days to determine if the treatment is non-injurious to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of Surflan A.S. on plant species not recommended on this label.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Soil Preparation

Surflan A.S. will not control emerged weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of emerged weeds. Weed residues, prunings and trash should be thoroughly mixed into the soil or removed prior to treatment. In field applications, the soil should be in good tilth and free of clods at the time of application.

Mixing Directions

Surflan A.S. Alone

Make sure spray tank is clean and use only clean water. Fill spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full. Start agitation and add the required amount of Surflan A.S. Continue agitation and finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation until application is completed.

Surflan A.S. Tank Mix Combinations

Prior to mixing, read and carefully follow all label instructions and precautions for each product added to the tank mixture. Vigorous, continuous agitation is required for all Surflan A.S. tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

Precaution: Do not allow the spray mixture to siphon back into the water source.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank 3/4 full with clean water. Start agitation and add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product. Allow extra mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order: dry flowables (DF); wettable powders (WP); Surflan A.S. and other aqueous suspensions (AS); flowables (F) and liquids (L); solutions (S); and emulsifiable concentrates (EC).

Continue agitation and finish filling the spray tank with clean water. Maintain agitation until application is completed. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be completely resuspended before spraying is continued. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose.

Premixing: When tank mixing, initial mixing and dispersion of certain dry flowable or wettable powder products may be improved by premixing with water (slurrying). Adding the slurred material to the spray tank through a 20 or 35 mesh wetting screen will help assure good initial dispersion. Fine screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

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Application Methods

Ground Application

Apply Surflan A.S. as a directed spray to the soil surface or over top of plants using a vehicle-mounted, pull-type, or backpack sprayer. Apply the appropriate rate of Surflan A.S. as outlined in "Approved Uses" section of this label. In all cases, use sufficient water volume to obtain uniform coverage and deliver the desired rate of Surflan A.S. to the treated area. The volume of water used is not critical, as long as the desired rate of Surflan A.S. is delivered uniformly across the area treated. When calibrating, determine the volume of water delivered by the sprayer to a given area (1,000 sq. ft., acre, etc.). Then mix the desired rate of Surflan A.S. in the amount of water required to cover the entire area to be treated. Use only a properly calibrated, low-pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. Use herbicide tips with screens no finer than 50 mesh in nozzles and in-line strainers. As the amount of water used (spray volume) decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to ensure proper calibration and uniform application. Maintain continuous agitation from mixing through application. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application.

Aerial Application

Use a standard aerial herbicide boom sprayer. Aerial spray equipment should be calibrated to apply the proper amount of Surflan A.S. alone or in tank mix combinations in 2 to 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Nozzle screens and in-line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh. Surflan A.S. mixes readily with water for concentrate aerial sprays; however, constant vigorous agitation that sweeps the contents from the bottom of the spray tank up into the main body of the liquid is required to maintain a uniform suspension until the spray tank is empty. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift from the target area.

Equipment Cleaning

If a buildup of material occurs on the walls of the spray tank, it should be removed between fillings

by washing with soap and water and rinsing thoroughly. Tanks, lines, screens and nozzles should be cleaned thoroughly after each use.

Activation and Cultivation

Surflan A.S. will remain stable on the soil surface up to 21 days following application. In the absence of timely rainfall, irrigation can be used to activate Surflan A.S. A minimum of one-half (1/2) inch of rain or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation is necessary to activate Surflan A.S. If weeds begin to emerge due to lack of rainfall or irrigation, shallow cultivate 1 to 2 inches deep to destroy existing weeds or remove them by hand. Shallow cultivation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches will enhance herbicidal effectiveness. If Surflan A.S. is not activated by rainfall, irrigation or cultivation within 21 days of application or existing weeds have not been removed, erratic weed control may result.

Weeds Controlled by Surflan A.S.

Annual Grasses:

Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
barnyardgrass (watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Echinochloa gracilis</i>
foxtail, bristlegass	<i>Setaria magna</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
foxtail, green (pigeongrass)	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
foxtail, robust	<i>Setaria robusta</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
goosegrass (silver crabgrass)	<i>Elysiene indica</i>
Johnsongrass (seedling only)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
juglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
lovegrass, Mexican	<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i>
lovegrass, orcutt	<i>Eragrostis orcuttiana</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
panicum, fall (spreading panicgrass)	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>

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Annual Grasses:

Common Name
panicum, Texas
(buffalograss)
(Coloradograss)
ryegrass, Italian
sandbur, field
signalgrass (Bracharia)
sprangletop, red
witchgrass

Scientific Name
Panicum texanum

Lolium multiflorum
Cenchrus incertus
Bracharia spp.
Leptochloa filiformis
Panicum capillare

Broadleaf Weeds:

Common Name
bittercress

Scientific Name
Cardamine

carpetweed
chickweed, common
fiddleneck, coast
filaree, redstem
filaree, whitestem
groundsel, common
henbit
knotweed, prostrate
lambquarters
pigweed, prostrate
pigweed, redroot

Chilosperma
Mollugo verticillata
Stellaria media
Amsinckia intermedia
Erodium cicutarium
Erodium moschatum
Senecio vulgaris
Lamium amplexicaule
Polygonum aviculare
Chenopodium album
Amaranthus blitoides
Amaranthus retroflexus
Amaranthus hybridus
Amaranthus albus
Tribulus terrestris
Portulaca oleracea
Richardia scabra

pigweed, spring
pigweed, tumble
puncturevine
purslane, common
pusley, Florida
(Florida purslane)
(Mexican clover)
(pusley)
rocket, London
rockpurslane, desert
shepherdspurse

Sisymbrium irio
Calandrinia ciliata
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Euphorbia humistrata
Oxalis stricta

spurge, prostrate
woodsorrel, yellow

Weeds Suppressed by Surflan A.S.

Control of the following weeds may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent, depending upon soil temperature, time of germination, depth of seed in the soil, and amount and timing of soil moisture:

Common Name

horseweed
ladysthumb
lettuce, prickly
mallow, common
milkweed, climbing

Scientific Name

Coryza canadensis
Polygonum persicaria
Lactuca scariola
Malva neglecta
Sarcostemma cynanchoides
Ipomoea spp.
Brassica nigra
Brassica kaber
Solanum nigrum
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Polygonum pennsylvanicum
Sonchus oleraceus
Euphorbia maculata
Sida spinosa
Abutilon theophrasti
Triticum spp.

morningglory
mustard, black
mustard, wild
nightshade, black
ragweed, common
smartweed

sowthistle, annual
spurge, spotted
teaweed (prickly sida)
velvetleaf
wheat, volunteer

Approved Uses

Ornamental Plantings

Special Use Precautions:

Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.

To avoid possible injury, do not apply Surflan A.S. to:

- Either nursery seedbeds or forest or Christmas tree seedling transplant beds.
- Unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.
- Pots less than four inches wide.
- Ground covers until they are established and well rooted.
- Ornamental plantings where there is likelihood of runoff onto lawn areas.
- Areas containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.

Rooted liners should be removed from their original growing containers and placed in new containers at least two weeks prior to treatment or injury may occur.

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On container grown ornamentals where weed seed germination continues for extended periods of time, do not make repeat applications of Surflan A.S. for at least 90 days or crop injury may occur.

For soils treated with Surflan A.S. during the previous season, plant only the ornamental species listed on this label or injury may occur.

Ice Plant: When establishing unrooted ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* and *Carpobrotus edulis*) on coarse soils in landscape plantings, use only the 2 quart per acre rate of Surflan A.S. or crop injury may occur. After the ice plant is well established, a second application may be made.

Broadcast Application Rates

Length of Control	Surflan A.S.	
	quarts/acre	fl oz/1000 sq ft
2 to 4 months	2	1.5
4 to 8 months	4	3

Handheld or Backpack Sprayer Application

Apply Surflan A.S. at a rate of 1.5 to 3 ounces per 1000 square feet. The amount of water used to apply Surflan A.S. is not critical, but should be sufficient for uniform treatment of the target area. Calibrate by determining the volume of water required to treat 1000 square feet. Use this calibration volume to determine the amount of water and Surflan A.S. needed to treat the target area (see following table). **Note:** Sprayer calibration (volume of spray needed to treat 1,000 square feet) will vary with each individual operator.

Length of Control	Application Rate (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Quantity of Water Needed
2 to 4 months	1.5	The amount required by your sprayer to cover 1000 sq ft of area
4 to 8 months	3.0	

Sample Calculation:

Size of target area ÷ 1000 × Application rate = Amount of Surflan A.S. required

Size of target area ÷ 1000 × Calibration volume per 1000 sq ft = Amount of water required

Recommended Species, Including Fruit Plant Nursery Liners

Surflan A.S. is recommended for use on certain container- and field-grown established ornamental plants, trees and shrubs; established ground covers; field grown fruit tree and shrub nursery liners; and in the production of ornamental bulbs (See "Ornamental Bulbs" for special use directions).

Do not apply Surflan A.S. to the following plant species when container grown or field grown or injury may occur:

- Deutzia gracilis* (slender deutzia)
- Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas-fir)
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Techny' (Techny arborvitae)
- Tsuga canadensis* (eastern hemlock)

Surflan A.S. May be Used on the Following Field- and Liner†- Grown Plants and Plants in Landscape Plantings:

†Plants transplanted for additional growth before transplanting to final growing location.

Common Name	Scientific Name
abelia, glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
acacia, prostrate	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
agave	<i>Agave macroculmis</i>
Andromeda	<i>Piñis japonica</i>
apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
arborvitae, Oriental	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>
ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
aster, stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
astilbe/false sprea	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i> and <i>A. chinensis</i> hybrids
azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
bellflower	<i>Campanula elatines</i>
birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>
birch, white	<i>Betula pendula</i>
bird of paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>
blazing star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
bottlebrush, lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
boxwood, common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i>
brush cherry	<i>Syzygium paniculata</i>
caladium, fancy leafed	<i>Caladium bicolor</i>
California laurel	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name		
campanula (bellflower)	<i>Campanula</i> spp.	euonymus, winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
cape mangold	<i>Dimorphotheca</i> spp.	falsecypress, Lawson	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
carpet bugle	<i>Ayuga</i> spp.	fatshedera	<i>Fatsyhedera lizei</i>
cassia, feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	fir, alpine	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>
cherry, Mahaleb	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	fir, balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
cherry, sweet	<i>Prunus avium</i>	fir, fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
chrysanthemum, flonsts	<i>Chrysanthemum morfolium</i>	fir, grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>
	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	fir, Vietch	<i>Abies veitchi</i>
clevera, Japanese	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	fir, white	<i>Abies concolor</i>
coneflower, purple	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	firethorn	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>
coreopsis	<i>Cotoneaster dammen</i>	firethorn, formosa	<i>Pyracantha skoidzumi</i>
cotoneaster, bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	firethorn, scarlet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
cotoneaster, bnghtbead	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	forsythia, border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
cotoneaster, cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
	<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	gazania, trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
cotoneaster, parney	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	geranium (Pelargonium)	<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>
cotoneaster, Pyrenees	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	geum	<i>Geum quellyon</i>
	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
cotoneaster, rock		garden gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus hortulanus</i>
		goldenrain tree	<i>Koelreutera paniculata</i>
cotoneaster, rockspray		heavenly bamboo (Nandina)	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
cottonwood (grown for pulp)	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
coyotebush, dwarf	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
crape Myrtle, common	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	holly, English	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
cryptomeria, Japanese	<i>Cupressus arizonica (glabra)</i>	holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
cypress, Arizona	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
	<i>Rubropectia hirta</i>	honeysuckle, Mexican	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>
cypress, Italian		hopseedbush, clammy	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
	<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i>	ice plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>
daisy, gloriosa (black-eyed Susan)	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	(See precautions for ornamental plantings)	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
daisy, painted	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	ice plant, targetleaf	(See precautions for ornamental plantings)
	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	impatiens (Busy lizzie)	<i>Impatiens wallerana</i>
daisy, shasta	<i>Cornus florida</i>	ms. bearded	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	ivy, Aigenian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
daisy, trailing African	<i>Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri</i>	ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
	<i>Escallonia aronensis</i>	Jerseytea, redroot	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
daylily	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
dogwood, flowering	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	kumquat	<i>Fortunella</i> spp.
dogwood, kousa	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
eastercactus	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	laurelcherry, Carolina	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	laurelcherry, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
escallonia		leucotloe, coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
eucalyptus, mealy			
eucalyptus, narrow-leaved			
eucalyptus, red			
euonymus, evergreen			
euonymus, stringybark			

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Common Name
leucothoe, drooping

l.ac. common
lily, plantain
lilyturf, bigblue
lily-of-the-Nile
linden, little leaf
magnolia, Southern
manzanita, Stanford

maple
mangold
mockorange
moss, rose
myoporum, prostrate
myrtle, true
oak
oleander
orange, ornamental
Oregon grape
osmanthus, holly-leaf

Palo Verde, blue
pansy
pear
pecan, ornamental
penwinkle, bigleaf
penwinkle, dwarf
petunia
photinia
pine
pitosporum
privet, amur
privet, glossy
privet, golden
privet, Japanese
protea
ranunculus, Persian
redbud
redcedar, eastern
redcedar, western
redwood, coast
rhapiolepis
(India hawthorn)
rhododendron
rose
rose-of-Sharon
(Shrubalthea)
Russian olive
sage
shrimp plant

Scientific Name

Leucothoe
foranensis
Syringa vulgaris
Hosta spp.
Linop muscar
Agapanthus africanus
Tilia cordata
Magnolia grandiflora
Arctostaphylos
stanfordiana
Acer spp.
Tagetes spp.
Philadelphus spp.
Portulaca grandiflora
Myoporum parvifolium
Myrtus communis
Quercus spp.
Nerium oleander
Citrus spp.
Mahonia aquifolium
Osmanthus
heterophyllus
Cercidium floridum
Viola wittrockiana
Pyrus communis
Carya spp.
Vinca major
Vinca minor
Petunia spp.
Photinia fraseri
Pinus spp.
Pitosporum spp.
Ligustrum amurense
Ligustrum lucidum
Ligustrum vicaryi
Ligustrum japonicum
Protea neriifolia
Ranunculus asiaticus
Cercis canadensis
Juniperus virginiana
Thuja plicata
Sequoia sempervirens

Rhapiolepis indica
Rhododendron spp.
Rosa spp.

Hibiscus syriacus
Eleagnus angustifolia
Salvia spp.
Justicia brandegeana

snagdragon
sotol, desert spoon
spruce, black
spruce, Colorado
spruce, Englemann
spruce, Norway
spruce, white
star jasmine, Chinese

stonecrop
sumac, African
sweetgum, American

sweet William
tobira
trumpet vine, violet

viburnum, Laurustinus
viburnum, Sandankwa
weigela, oldfashioned
wintercreeper
xylosma, Japanese
yarrow
yaupon
yew
yew, Japanese
yewpine

yucca, pendulous
yucca, soaptree
zinnia, common

Surflan A.S. May be Used on the Following Container-Grown Plants:

Common Name
andromeda
arborvitae, American
arborvitae, Oriental
astilbe/false spirea

barberry, Japanese
bellflower
blazing star
bleeding heart
bottlebrush, lemon
boxwood, common
brush cherry
cleysera, Japanese
cotoneaster, bearberry
cotoneaster, cranberry

cotoneaster, parmey

Scientific Name
Antirrhinum majus
Dasyctenon wheeleri
Picea mariana
Picea pungens
Picea engelmanni
Picea abies
Picea glauca
Trachelospermum
jasmimoides
Sedum brevifolium
Rhus lancea
Liquidambar
styraciflua
Dianthus barbatus
Pittosporum tobira
Clytostoma
callistegioides
Viburnum tinus
Viburnum suspensum
Weigela florida
Euonymus fortunei
Xylosma congestum
Achillea spp.
Ilex vomitoria
Taxus media
Taxus cuspidata
Podocarpus
macrophyllus
Yucca recurvifolia
Yucca elata
Zinnia elegans

Scientific Name
Plenis japonica
Thuja occidentalis
Platycladus orientalis
Astilbe chinensis and
A. chinensis hybrids
Berberis thunbergii
Campanula elatines
Liatris spicata
Dicentra spectabilis
Callistemon citrinus
Buxus sempervirens
Syzygium paniculata
Cleyera japonica
Cotoneaster dammeri
Cotoneaster
aciculatus
Cotoneaster lacteus

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Common Name	Scientific Name		
cotoneaster, rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	spruce, Colorado	<i>Picea pungens</i>
crape Myrtle, common	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	sumac, African	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
cryptomeria, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	sweetgum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
cypress, Arizona	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> (glabra)	trumpet vine, violet	<i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i>
cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	viburnum, Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
dogwood, kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
eastercactus	<i>Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri</i>	yucca, soaptree	<i>Yucca elata</i>
escallonia	<i>Escallonia exoniensis</i>	Surflan A.S. May be Used on the Following Field Grown Fruit Plant Nursery Liners †:	
euonymus, evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	almond	grapefruit
euonymus, stringybark	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	apple	kiwi
fatshedera	<i>Fatsyhedera lizei</i>	apricot	lemon
firethorn	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	avacado	macadamia nut
firethorn, formosa	<i>Pyracantha skodzumii</i>	cherry	nectarine
firethorn, scarlet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	fig	olive
gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	filbert	orange
ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	grape	
holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>		pear
holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>		pecan
Jerseytea, redroot	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>		pistachio
juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.		plum
kumquat	<i>Fortunella</i> spp.		pomegranate
lilac, common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>		prune
lilyturf, bigblue	<i>Lilopsis muscari</i>		walnut, English
lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>		
linden, little leaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>		
mockorange	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.		
myrtle, true	<i>Myrtus communis</i>		
oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.		
oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>		
orange, ornamental	<i>Carya</i> spp.		
pecan, ornamental	<i>Pinus</i> spp.		
photinia	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.		
pine	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>		
pittosporum	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>		
privet, amur	<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>		
privet, glossy	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>		
privet, golden	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>		
privet, Japanese			
redbud	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>		
rhapiolepis (India hawthorn)	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.		
rhododendron	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>		
Russian olive	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>		
shrimp plant			

Small Fruits:
 blackberry currant gooseberry
 blueberry dewberry loganberry
 boysenberry elderberry raspberry

†Plants transplanted for additional growth before transplanting to final growing location.

Tank Mix Combinations
 Tank mix combinations of Surflan A.S. plus Roundup, and many other labeled herbicides may be used to control undesirable vegetation in ornamental areas. Surflan A.S. may also be tank mixed with Gallery® herbicide (California registration pending) and applied preemergence to broaden the spectrum of broadleaf weed control in ornamental areas. Applied as directed, these Surflan A.S. tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Surflan A.S. Plus Roundup: Tank mix combinations of Surflan A.S. plus Roundup are recommended to control existing undesirable vegetation. Applied as directed, Surflan A.S. plus Roundup will provide postemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for Roundup and residual preemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for Surflan A.S. Refer to the label for Roundup for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

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Precautions:

Do not apply sprays containing Roundup over the top of ornamental plants. Extreme care must be exercised to prevent contact of sprays containing Roundup with foliage and stems of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation since severe damage or death may result. **Note:** If spraying with Roundup in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage and stems of desirable plants.

Ornamental Bulbs

Surflan A.S. may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs, e.g., bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth and tulip. Apply Surflan A.S. to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. For fall planted bulbs, apply Surflan A.S. again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Special Use Precautions:

Do not apply to tulip plants that have emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch. Do not apply to gladiolus corms prior to emergence or less than one inch in diameter.

Broadcast Application Rates

Time of Application	Soil Texture	Surflan A.S.	
		quarts/acre	fl oz/1000 sq ft
Fall	Coarse	0.75	0.5
Fall	Medium and Fine	1.5	1.0
Feb. - March	All Soil Textures	0.75	0.5

Greenhouse Areas

Surflan A.S. may be applied to drainage areas under benches in open greenhouse-type structures. Do not apply in enclosed greenhouses or in enclosed shadehouse-type structures. Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosure in greenhouse-type structures.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Surflan A.S. Alone

Apply Surflan A.S. as a directed spray to the soil surface or as an overtop spray to established plantings of field grown Christmas tree species, including fir (*Abies* spp.), pine (*Pinus* spp.), and

spruce (*Picea* spp.). Do not apply to Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Do not apply to seedbeds or seeding transplant beds. Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation. Follow all instructions provided in the "General Information" section of this label.

Broadcast Application Rates

Length of Control	Surflan A.S.	
	quarts/acre	fl oz/1000 sq ft
2 to 4 months	2	1.5
4 to 8 months	4	3

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of Surflan A.S. plus other labeled herbicides may be used as directed or overtop sprays in established Christmas tree plantings. When applied according to use directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Surflan A.S. Plus Roundup: Apply tank mix combinations of Surflan A.S. plus Roundup only as directed sprays in Christmas tree plantings. When applied according to use directions, Surflan A.S. plus Roundup will provide postemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the Roundup label and residual preemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the Surflan A.S. label. Refer to the Roundup label for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Precautions:

Do not apply sprays containing Roundup over the top of Christmas tree plantings. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing Roundup with foliage and stems of Christmas trees or severe damage or death may result.

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Noncropland Areas and Industrial Sites

Noncropland Areas — Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of Surflan A.S. plus Roundup and many other labeled herbicides may be used to control undesirable vegetation in noncropland areas. When applied according to use directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Length of Control	Surflan A.S.	
	quarts/acre	fl oz/1000 sq ft
2 to 4 months	2	1.5
4 to 8 months	4	3
8 to 12 months	6	4.5

Industrial Sites — Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of Surflan A.S. plus Roundup, Spike and many other labeled herbicides may be used as overtop sprays to control existing vegetation on industrial sites such as utility substations, highway guard rails, sign posts and delineators. When applied according to use directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitation before use.

Warm Season Turfgrasses

Surflan A.S. may be applied as a preemergence treatment for control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in established warm season turf including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass and zoysiagrass or established tall fescue growing in warm season areas. Established turf is defined as a dense turf having a well-anchored root system and healthy, vigorous top growth. Surflan A.S. may be tank mixed with Gallery herbicide (California registration pending) and applied preemergence to broaden the spectrum of broadleaf weed control in warm season turf. Refer to the Gallery label for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Successful preemergence control of weeds listed on this label requires that Surflan A.S. be applied prior to weed germination and be activated by at least one-half (1/2) inch of rainfall or irrigation within 21 days of application.

Special Use Precautions:

To avoid possible injury, do not apply Surflan A.S. to:

- Cool season turfgrass species.
- Golf course putting greens or tees or lawns containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.
- Newly sparged or sodded areas of bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, or zoysiagrass until these turfs are well-established and have well-anchored root systems.
- Newly hydromulched areas of bermudagrass until such areas are well-established.
- Bermudagrass variety "Sun Turf" when tank mixed with atrazine.

Surflan A.S. will not control emerged weeds.

Any cultural practices that disturb the soil, such as aeration or verticutting, should be done prior to application of Surflan A.S.

Surflan A.S. may injure turf that is not well-established or is stressed or weakened due to unfavorable winter climatic conditions, drought, nematodes, or other factors which damage or weaken turf root systems. Apply Surflan A.S. only to healthy, well-established turf that has a well-anchored root system.

Use Surflan A.S. only as a part of a total turf management program that includes good fertilization practices.

Do not apply Surflan A.S. in the spring or early summer to tall fescue turfgrass reseeded the previous fall. In such cases, apply Balan™ 2.5G granular herbicide at 60 to 80 pounds per acre in early summer (Round 1) and Surflan A.S. at 1.5 quarts per acre approximately eight weeks later (Round 2). Do not apply Surflan A.S. at the single application rate (2 quarts per acre) to established tall fescue; in such cases, apply 1.5 quarts per acre of Surflan A.S. in an initial application, followed by a second application of 1.5 quarts per acre 8 to 10 weeks later.

In bermudagrass areas that have been overseeded with winter grasses, a spring application of Surflan A.S. will thin the overseeded grasses.

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Annual Grasses Controlled by Surflan A.S.

Summer Annuals:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
darmyardgrass (watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
crowfootgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
foxtail, bristlegass	<i>Setaria magna</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
foxtail, green (pigeongrass)	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
foxtail, robust	
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria robusta</i>
goosegrass (silver crabgrass)	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Johnsongrass (seedling only)	<i>Elysiene indica</i>
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
sandbur, field	
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Winter Annuals:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>

Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Surflan A.S.

Summer Annuals:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>

Winter Annuals:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by Surflan A.S.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

Application Rates, Frequency and Timing of Application

Surflan A.S. can be applied in the spring for summer annual grass and broadleaf weed control, and in the fall for annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and winter annual broadleaf weed control.

1. Summer Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds

Single Application Program: Apply 2 quarts per acre of Surflan A.S. per acre in late winter or early spring, prior to the onset of conditions favorable for annual weed germination.

Split Application Program: As an alternative to a single application program, Surflan A.S. may be applied in a split application. This program is desirable when the initial application is made well in advance of weed germination and where weed control is desired for a longer period of time. Apply 1.5 quarts per acre of Surflan A.S. in an initial application, followed by a second application of 1.5 quarts per acre 8 to 10 weeks later.

The second treatment of the split application may follow application of a different

2. Annual Bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and Winter Annual Broadleaf Weeds

In areas of heavy annual bluegrass infestation, its elimination will result in temporary thinning of turfgrass cover. Proper fertilization, irrigation and soil incorporated reseeding should be employed to speed the restoration of desirable turfgrass cover in areas previously occupied by annual bluegrass (See section on reseeding).

Apply Surflan A.S. as a preemergence treatment in late summer or early fall, prior to the expected germination period for annual bluegrass and winter annual broadleaf weeds. If annual bluegrass infestation is severe and its elimination will result in thinning of turfgrass cover, apply Surflan A.S. at 1.5 quarts per acre. If thinning of turfgrass cover is not a potential problem, Surflan A.S. may be applied at 2 quarts per acre.

Broadcast Application Rates

Surflan A.S.	
quarts/acre	fl oz/1000 sq ft
1.5	1
2	1.5

Weed Control in Florida

In Florida, apply 1.5 quarts per acre of Surflan A.S. three times per year, or every 90 to 100 days, in the fall, early spring, and early summer. Do not apply more than 1.5 quarts per acre of Surflan A.S. in any single application.

Application Equipment

Apply Surflan A.S. evenly over the turfgrass area. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application. For best results use application equipment designed to uniformly broadcast liquid herbicides. Calibrate application equipment prior to use, according to manufacturer's directions. Check equipment frequently to make sure it is working properly and distributing spray uniformly.

Reseeding

Herbicides that control annual weeds may also affect establishment of desirable turfgrass seedlings. Reseeding should be delayed for at least 90-120 days following application of Surflan A.S.. When reseeding, it is essential that proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation and seedbed preparation, irrigation and fertilization be followed. For satisfactory reseeding results following Surflan A.S. use, the seeding rate should be increased and equipment designed to place seed in full contact with soil (such as the Rogers Aero Seeder) should be employed.

Warranty Disclaimer

DowElanco 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 strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. DOWELANCO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of DowElanco or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at DowElanco's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

DowElanco shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless DowElanco is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall DowElanco be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of DowElanco or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or this "Limitation of Remedies" in any manner.

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