

66222-172

09/05/2013

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**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
**Office of Pesticide Programs**  
**Registration Division (7505P)**  
**Ariel Rios Building**  
**1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW**  
**Washington, D.C. 20460**

EPA Registration  
 Number:

66222-172

Date of Issuance:

SEP 05 2013

**NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:**

- Registration
- Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: **Unconditional**

Name of Pesticide Product:

**SFM Extra**

**Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):**

**Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.**  
**3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100**  
**Raleigh, NC 27604**

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

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

EPA received a label amendment request submitted on September 3, 2013. EPA grants this request under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for sulfometuron methyl have been satisfied. Therefore, EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

The basic and alternates #1-3 confidential statements of formula dated September 17, 2010 are acceptable and supersedes all previously accepted ones.

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling. Amended labeling will supersede all previously accepted labels. A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records. Products released for shipment after twelve (12) months from the date of this Notice or the next printing of your label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label.

If you have any questions regarding this Notice, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at [ondish.mindy@epa.gov](mailto:ondish.mindy@epa.gov).

Signature of Approving Official:

**Kable Bo Davis**  
**Product Manager 25**  
**Herbicide Branch**  
**Registration Division (7505P)**

Date:

SEP 05 2013

GROUP 2 B HERBICIDE

# SFM Extra™

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

By Weight

Sulfometuron methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate .....	56.25%
Metsulfuron Methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.....	15.00%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>28.75%</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>

SFM Extra is a water dispersible granule.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

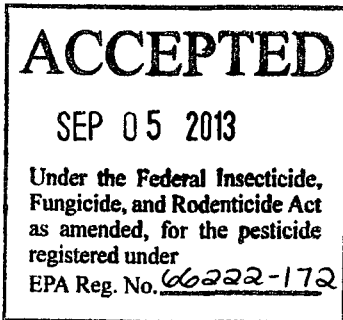
Manufactured For:  
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.  
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100  
Raleigh, NC 27604  
**How can we help? 1-866-406-MANA (6262)**

EPA Reg. No.66222-172

EPA Est. No.

Net Content:

FIRST AID	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	



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

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride. For more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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 the other laundry.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**USERS SHOULD:**

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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**

For terrestrial uses, except for under the forest canopy: DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. DO NOT contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Exposure to Sulfometuron Methyl 75 can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not use with or store near oxidizing agents.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

Read entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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 in your State 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 4 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Use on noncrop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

**Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses applied as a spray:** Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

SFM EXTRA is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray or impregnated on dry, bulk fertilizer for the following uses:

- In conifer plantations and non-crop sites for control of many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds.
- For weed control on terrestrial non-crop sites and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grasses on these same sites.
- For control of certain woody plants, vines and herbaceous weeds in site preparation and release of various conifers.
- Tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in conifer plantations and non-crop sites: When tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

SFM EXTRA may be applied to non-crop sites and conifer plantations that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. Intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, transitional areas between upland and lowland sites, marshes, swamps, bogs and seasonally dry flood deltas may be treated when no water is present. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

Herbaceous weeds are controlled by both preemergence and postemergence activity with best results obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. For best results on undesirable hardwoods and vines, apply as a foliar spray between full leaf expansion in the spring and normal defoliation in the fall.

For preemergence control, moisture is required to move SFM EXTRA into the root zone of weeds. For best postemergence results, apply SFM EXTRA to young, actively growing weeds. Weed species, size at application and soil texture determines the use rate and the degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Weed size at time of application
- Weed infestation intensity and spectrum

- Environmental conditions at and following treatment
- Soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Use the higher rates listed on established plants and on fine-textured soils and the lower rates listed on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

A drift control agent may be used at the manufacturer's directed rate in the application of SFM EXTRA.

SFM EXTRA is non-corrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

SFM EXTRA rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds by being absorbed through both the roots and foliage of plants when applied as a spray. SFM EXTRA is absorbed primarily via the roots when applied on dry fertilizer. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds the growing points turn reddish-purple and leaf growth slows. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored followed by the growing points dying.

Cold, dry conditions will delay the herbicidal activity of SFM EXTRA while warm, moist conditions following application will accelerate it. Vines, undesirable hardwoods and weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to SFM EXTRA. For preemergence weed control, moisture is necessary to move SFM EXTRA into the soil.

**RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

SFM EXTRA is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) and a Group B acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor as classified by the Herbicide Resistant Action Committee (HRAC). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to SFM EXTRA and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by SFM EXTRA or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of SFM EXTRA or other target site of action 2 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or pre-mix rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

**APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS**

Do not use on food or feed crops.

Do not apply more than a total of 6 oz of *sulfometuron methyl* per acre per year when applying SFM EXTRA alone or in combination with other products containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than a total of 2.4 oz of *metsulfuron methyl* per acre per year when applying SFM EXTRA alone or in combination with other products containing metsulfuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 10 2/3 oz of SFM EXTRA per acre per year.

SFM EXTRA must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in SFM EXTRA supplemental labeling.

Applications must not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is not responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. The user assumes all risks associated with any non-labeled uses.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interaction of many equipment-and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions regarding spraying.

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572.1) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when the wind speed is 2 – 10 mph at the application site.

Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

#### For ground applications:

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

#### For aerial applications:

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45°.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Spray Drift Management** section.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may result.

#### Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions** sections).

#### Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's directed pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the directed practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle-type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

#### Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

#### Application Height

Applications should be made at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not make at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is recommended for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath Adjustment**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**Wind**

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

**Temperature and Humidity**

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

**Temperature Inversions**

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**Sensitive Areas**

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

**MIXING PROCEDURES**

1. Be sure sprayer is clean and not contaminated with any other materials or crop injury or sprayer clogging may result.
2. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with clean water
3. Begin agitation and add the directed amount of SFM EXTRA
4. If using a tank-mix partner, add the directed amount
5. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvant
6. Add the remaining water
7. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly

SFM EXTRA spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. suggests the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

**CLEANING PROCEDURES**

Wash sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use. Do not use the same sprayer without thoroughly cleaning on sensitive crops, as even small residues of SFM EXTRA in the tank may cause injury to these crops.

Following applications of SFM EXTRA, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and for every 100 gallons of water add 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains 3% active). Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning

solution, then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles again with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.

3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used, follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

**Notes:**

- When cleaning spray equipment, do not use chlorine bleach in combination with ammonia. Do not clean spray equipment in an enclosed area.
- Before performing the above cleanout procedure, steam-clean aerial spray tanks to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
- When SFM EXTRA is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures on the respective labels should be examined and the most rigorous procedure followed.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR CONIFER PLANTATIONS, NON-CROP SITES AND INDUSTRIAL TURF**

Failure to observe the following may result in injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants:

- Do not drain or flush on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Exposure to SFM EXTRA may injure or kill most crops. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown or moved onto land used to produce crops. Off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water may occur when treating powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply SFM EXTRA if these conditions are present and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Crop injury may occur if applications are made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land and treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for SFM EXTRA movement by soil erosion caused by wind or water. During periods of rainfall, applications made to soils saturated with water, soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate, or surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete may result in runoff and movement of SFM EXTRA. Do not treat frozen soil.

Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

Do not use this product in California.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.

Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Unless specifically directed by supplemental labeling, do not use the equipment used to mix or apply SFM EXTRA on crops. When applied on fertilizer, do not use the impregnation, transport or application equipment to make subsequent applications to crops; the mixing and application equipment may be used for conifer plantations and non-crop applications only.

Do not plant the treated site with a crop for at least one year after the SFM EXTRA application if non-crop or conifer plantation sites treated with SFM EXTRA are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop or to a horticultural crop. A field bioassay must then be completed prior to planting to crops. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response



to the bioassay will indicate whether or not it is safe to plant the crop(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected off-site movement of SFM EXTRA to cropland, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for SFM EXTRA or any other herbicide that may cause an adverse effect on the crop.

**BUFFER ZONE REQUIREMENTS**

**For Ground Applications:**

For broadcast ground applications, do not apply within 50 feet of aquatic vegetation (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

For hand held spot treatment applications, do not apply within 15 feet of aquatic vegetation (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

**For Aerial Applications:**

Do not apply liquid formulations of SFM EXTRA with fixed wing aircraft. Liquid formulations of SFM EXTRA must be applied via rotary aircraft.

Do not apply within 75 feet of aquatic vegetation (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

**CONIFER PLANTATIONS**

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

SFM EXTRA controls certain undesirable woody plants, vines, and many broadleaf weeds and grasses in conifer plantation sites when applied as a spray using ground equipment or a helicopter. SFM EXTRA controls woody plants and vines by postemergent foliar activity when applied as a spray, with the best results obtained when applied between full leaf expansion in the spring and normal defoliation in the fall.

To control broadleaf weeds and grasses, fertilizer impregnated with SFM EXTRA may be applied using ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft).

SFM EXTRA may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in conifer plantations. When tank mixing, always be sure to follow the most restrictive limitations from the labels of the tank mix partners.

**APPLICATION TIMING**

Apply SFM EXTRA sprays before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter for control of broadleaf weeds and grasses. For impregnated fertilizer applications, apply before weeds emerge.

**APPLICATION RATES**

Apply SFM EXTRA at the rates indicated by conifer species. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e., loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

When applied at the rates specified, SFM EXTRA effectively controls or suppresses the weeds and vines listed under the "Weeds Controlled" listing in the Non-Crop section of this label.

**CONIFER SITE PREPARATION**

**APPLICATION BEFORE TRANSPLANTING**

To control specified hardwoods, vines, broadleaf weeds and grasses, make all applications before transplanting. To improve control of targeted pests, add a surfactant at the rate specified on the manufacturer's label or in tank mixes as limited by the companion product label.

**TRANSPLANT USE RATES FOR SELECTED SPECIES**

USE RATES PRIOR TO TRANSPLANTING CONIFERS		
Species	Rate (oz/A) (ounces/acre)	When to Transplant into Treated Areas
Loblolly Pine	3 to 4	Planting season following application.
Slash Pine	3 to 4	Planting season following application.
Black Spruce	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Not less than 13 months following application.
Red Pine	1 1/3 to 2 2/3	The following spring or summer but not less than 3 months after application. Areas receiving 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/A may be transplanted in a minimum of 30 days following application.
Douglas Fir	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Planting season following application.

Other species of conifers may be planted providing the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance to SFM EXTRA. Without prior experience, before large-scale plantings are made, test a small plantings area for tolerance to SFM EXTRA. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above.

**TANK MIXTURES**

To broaden the spectrum of undesirable hardwoods controlled and provide herbaceous weed control in the year following transplanting, site preparation treatments applied in the late summer may be tank mixed with SFM EXTRA.

**Glyphosate**

Tank mix 4 to 5.66 oz of SFM EXTRA with 2 to 10 lbs of active ingredient (isopropylamine salt) of glyphosate per acre. For a list of species controlled, refer to the glyphosate product container.

**Imazapyr**

Tank mix 4 to 5.66 oz of SFM EXTRA with 5 to 12 oz of active ingredient (isopropylamine salt) of imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application.

This tank mixture will control:

- Cherry
- Dogwood
- Elms
- Hickory\*
- Oak, red
- Oak water
- Persimmon
- Sassafrass
- Sweetgum

**Glyphosate + Imazapyr**

Mix 2 to 4 oz of SFM EXTRA with 8 to 32 oz of active ingredient (isopropylamine salt) of glyphosate plus 5 to 6 oz of active ingredient (isopropylamine salt) of imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application.

This tank mixture will control:

- Cherry
- Dogwood
- Elms
- Hickory\*
- Oak, red
- Oak water
- Persimmon
- Sassafrass
- Sweetgum

\*Suppression - causes a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area. Suppression is generally not accepted as control.

**Velpar® DF, Velpar® L OR Velpar® ULW**

Tank mix 4 to 5.66 oz of SFM EXTRA per acre with the directed rates on the Velpar® label for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. For a list of species controlled, refer to the Velpar® product label.

**IMPROVED BRUSH CONTROL**

For improved brush control after making a Velpar® ULW application in the spring, apply a tank mixture of SFM EXTRA at 4 oz/A plus a minimum of 2.5 oz of active ingredient (isopropylamine salt) of imazapyr per acre.

Brush species controlled include but are not limited to:

- American beautyberry    *Callicarpa Americana*
- Southern dewberry      *Rubus spp.*
- Huckleberry              *Vaccinium spp.*

Following a spring application of Velpar® ULW, SFM EXTRA application should be made in the summer or fall. This treatment also targets brush species remaining after the spring Velpar® ULW application. For best results, make the application after brush species have completely defoliated twice following the Velpar® ULW application and refoilation of target brush species is evident. SFM EXTRA applied at this time will provide herbaceous weed control into the early growing season of the year following application.

In the planting season following application, Loblolly, slash and longleaf pine may be transplanted.

If burning after application, burn only after adequate rainfall has occurred to move SFM EXTRA into the soil. Soil disturbance from bedding or plowing may reduce spring herbaceous weed control.

**CONIFER RELEASE**

**APPLICATION AFTER TRANSPLANTING**

To control the species of hardwoods, broadleaf weeds and grasses in the "Weeds Controlled" listing in the Non-Crop section of this label, apply SFM EXTRA after transplanting.

**USE RATES FOR SELECTED SPECIES**

**Use Rates After Transplanting Conifers**

Species	Rate (oz/A)
Loblolly Pine	2 2/3 to 4
Slash Pine	2 2/3 to 3

**TANK MIXTURES**

**HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL**

For loblolly pine, apply SFM EXTRA at 2 to 4 oz/A plus Arsenal® AC (Applicators Concentrate) or Imazapyr 4 SL at 4 to 6 fl oz/A.

For slash pine, apply SFM EXTRA at 2 oz/A plus Arsenal® AC or Imazapyr 4 SL at 4 fl oz/A.

This tank mixture will control:

- Common ragweed      Late boneset
- Dogfennel              Panicgrass
- Firewood                Pokeweed

This tank mixture will aid in the suppression of perennial grasses such as bermudagrass and johnsongrass in addition to the herbaceous weeds listed above.

**UNDESIRABLE HARDWOOD CONTROL**

To control herbaceous weeds, grasses and undesirable hardwoods, apply 4 oz of SFM EXTRA with 8 to 16 fl oz of Arsenal® AC or Imazapyr 4 SL per acre. Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth, and broadcast release treatments may be made late in the growing season to minimize the potential inhibition of conifer growth.

For loblolly pine, a registered conifer release surfactant may be added at the rate listed on the surfactant label.

For slash pine, over the top broadcast release treatments must be made only in stands 2 to 5 years old and after mid-August. Do not add a surfactant for over-the-top applications to slash pine. Do not exceed 12 fl oz of Arsenal® AC or Imazapyr 4 SL per acre when applying on light (sandy) soils.

This tank mixture will control:

Ash	Myrtle dahoon
Black gum	Oak, red
Blackberry*	Oak, white
Cherry	Oak, water
Dogwood*	Persimmon*
Elms*	Red Maple*
Hawthorn	Sassafrass
Hickories*	Sweetgum
Honeysuckle	Vaccinium
Hophornbeam	

\*Suppression - causes a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area. Suppression is generally not accepted as control.

**SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS - SITE PREPARATION OR AFTER PLANTING**

**KUDZU**

As part of a kudzu abatement program, apply SFM EXTRA at a rate of 5.66 oz per acre. To fully control kudzu, retreatment of any re-sprouting kudzu crowns following the initial treatment is necessary. Make applications to kudzu after leaves are fully mature and the plant has begun to bloom, continuing applications until first frost. For the initial application apply SFM EXTRA as a broadcast treatment and use spot-spray or broadcast follow-up applications as needed for thorough coverage.

Thoroughly treat foliage and stems (spray-to-wet) without excess runoff. For handgun applications use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Use a minimum of 30 gallons per acre per application pass for boom or boom-less sprayer applications made by ground or air (helicopter only). Spray coverage may be improved by making double pass applications from different directions. Prior to planting, use a non-ionic surfactant (90% active ingredient) at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v). After planting use a crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution.

**FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION**

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with SFM EXTRA and applied when establishing conifer plantations.

**IMPREGNATION**

Use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer to impregnate the fertilizer with SFM EXTRA. Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4 have been used successfully with SFM EXTRA while some fertilizers such as potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate and triple super phosphate are not compatible with SFM EXTRA. Do not use SFM EXTRA on limestone.

Because dusty fertilizer may result in poor distribution and excessive risk of drift during application, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation if the fertilizer materials are excessively dusty. To avoid potential tree injury or mortality and poor weed control, the dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied.

For the appropriate rate of SFM EXTRA to be used per acre, refer to the Application Rates section of this label. Apply the directed amount of SFM EXTRA to the volume of fertilizer to be applied per acre by mixing the SFM EXTRA in a sufficient quantity of water to uniformly coat the desired amount of fertilizer. Suspensions of SFM EXTRA will require thorough agitation. Direct the spray nozzles to deliver a fine spray of the mixture toward the fertilizer for uniform coverage. Using a colorant may assist in visually determining the uniformity of impregnation.

Absorption of SFM EXTRA by the dry bulk fertilizer may vary. If the fertilizer does not adequately absorb the impregnating spray, using an absorptive powder or additive such as Microcel E (Johns Manville Product Company) or HiSil - 233 (Pittsburg Plate Glass) may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture.

For optimum performance, apply the impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to apply if stored prior to application. For satisfactory weed control and to minimize tree injury, uniform and precise application of the fertilizer impregnated with SFM EXTRA is essential.

To clean the equipment used to impregnate, transport and apply the fertilizer, follow the instructions for spray tank clean out in this label. Do not use the impregnation, transport or application equipment to make subsequent applications to crops.

Because low rates of SFM EXTRA can kill or severely injure most crops, using spray equipment used to apply SFM EXTRA to apply other pesticides to crops on which SFM EXTRA or its active ingredients are not registered may result in damage to those crops. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

**BROADCAST APPLICATION**

Applications may be made by ground or by air using either a helicopter or fixed wing aircraft. For uniform distribution, accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential. Overlaps or skips between adjoining swaths or non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer within the swath will deliver poor results and may result in tree injury or mortality.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS  
CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY**

Conifers suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses may be injured or killed if SFM EXTRA is applied.

Following transplanting, applications of SFM EXTRA made after transplanting should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots.

Do not apply SFM EXTRA to conifers grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.

When making over the top applications for herbaceous weed control in conifer seedlings in the spring after transplanting, do not use a surfactant with SFM EXTRA. When targeting specific weed problems such as undesirable hardwoods, a surfactant specifically registered for conifer release may be used. Refer to the surfactant label for specific use rates.

SFM EXTRA applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding recommendations for conifer plantation uses.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

**NON-CROP SITES  
APPLICATION INFORMATION**

SFM EXTRA may be applied by ground or helicopter as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing for weed control in the following sites:

- Uncultivated non-agricultural areas such as, airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas
- Uncultivated agricultural areas such as farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, barrier strips, and,
- Industrial sites such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms.
- Do not use SFM EXTRA on recreation areas or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Combining SFM EXTRA with other herbicides will broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. Additionally, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of SFM EXTRA plus residual-type companion herbicides. For improved weed control, add a surfactant at the rate of 0.25% by volume or at the rate specified on the manufacturer's label.

Apply SFM EXTRA at the rates indicated by weed type. SFM EXTRA provides short term control of weeds listed when applied at lower rates and weed control is extended when applied at the higher rates listed.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

SFM EXTRA effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses in non-crop sites when applied at the rates shown:

2 2/3 to 3 Oz/A		
Annual bluegrass	Downy brome (cheat)	Reed Canarygrass
Annual sowthistle	False chamomile	Ripgut brome
Aster	Fescue	Rough fleabane
Bahiagrass	Fiddleneck tarweed	Rye
Barnyardgrass	Field pennycress	Salsify
Beackchervil (bur. woodland)	Flixweed	Sandbur (southern, field)
Bearded sprangletop	Florida pusley	Seashore saltgrass
Beebalm	Foxtail barley	Seaside heliotrope
Bitter sneezeweed	Foxtail fescue	Shepherd's purse
Black mustard	Goldenrod	Signalgrass
Blackeyed-susan	Green foxtail	Silky crazyweed
Blue mustard	Hairy vetch	Smallseed falseflax
Bouncingbet	Hop clover	Smooth pigweed
Bur buttercup	Houndstongue	Snowberry, western
Bur clover	Italian ryegrass	Spreading orach
Carolina geranium	Japanese stiltgrass	Sweet clover
Chicory	Johnsongrass	Tansy ragwort
Clover	Jointed goatgrass	Tansymustard
Cocklebur	Lambsquarters	Treacle mustard
Common chickweed	Little barley	Tumble mustard
Common groundsel	Marestail/horseweed*	Tumble pigweed
Common mallow	Maximillion sunflower	Western ragweed
Common mullein	Medusahead	Wheat
Common pokeweed	Miners lettuce	Whitetop
Common purslane	Mouseear chickweed	Whitestem Filaree
Common ragweed	Oxeye daisy	Wild barley
Common speedwell	Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild carrot
Common tansy	Pepperweed	Wild garlic
Common vetch	Plains coreopsis	Wild lettuce
Common yarrow	Plantain	Wild mustard
Conical catchfly	Poison hemlock	Wild oat
Corn cockle	Prickly coontail	Wood sorrel
Cow cockle	Red brome	Wooly cotton
Crown vetch	Red fescue	Yankeweed
Dandelion	Redroot pigweed	Yellow foxtail
	Redstem filaree	
*Certain biotypes of marestail/horseweed are less sensitive to SFM EXTRA and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.		

3 to 4 Oz/A		
Black henbane	Common sunflower	Snowberry
Honeysuckle	Prostate knotweed	Fireweed
Blackberry	Crabgrass	St. Johnswort
Multiflora rose (wild roses)	Rosering gaillardia	Gorse
Broom snakeweed	Curly dock	Teasel
Musk thistle	Scotch thistle	Gumweed
Buckhorn plantain	Dewberry	White snakeroot
Panicums (annual)	Seaside arrowgrass	Halogeton
Bull thistle	Dogfennel	Whitetop, hairy
Plumeless thistle	Sericea lespedeza	Henbit
Common crupina	Dyer's woad	Wild caraway
Poorjoe		

4 to 5 1/3 Oz/A		
Crimson clover	Giant foxtail	Little mallow
Perennial pepperweed	Rush	Yellow rocket
Dogfennel	Giant ragweed	Palmer pigweed
Purple starthistle	Yellow nutsedge	

Note: Use the higher level of the rate ranges under the following conditions:

- Heavy weed growth
- Soils containing more than 2-1/2% organic matter
- High soil moisture areas such as along road edges or railroad shoulders

**SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS**

**KOCHIA, RUSSIAN THISTLE, AND PRICKLY LETTUCE**

Because biotypes of kochia, marestalk, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to be resistant to SFM EXTRA, a tank mixture combination with herbicides having different modes of action such as Karmex® DF, HYVAR® X or KROVAR® I DF must be used. These weeds should be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control such as 2,4-D or dicamba in areas where resistance is known to exist. Do not allow kochia, prickly lettuce or Russian thistle to form mature seed.

**KUDZU**

As part of a kudzu abatement program, apply SFM EXTRA at a rate of 8 oz/A. To fully control kudzu, retreatment of any re-sprouting kudzu crowns following the initial treatment is necessary. Make applications to kudzu after leaves are fully mature and the plant has begun to bloom, continuing applications until first frost. For the initial application apply SFM EXTRA as a broadcast treatment and use spot-spray or broadcast follow-up applications as needed for thorough coverage. Thoroughly treat foliage and stems (spray-to-wet) without excess runoff. For handgun applications use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Use a minimum of 30 gallons per acre per application pass for boom or boom-less sprayer applications made by ground or air (helicopter only). Spray coverage may be improved by making double pass applications from different directions. Prior to planting, use a non-ionic surfactant (90% active ingredient) at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v).

**TANK MIX COMBINATIONS**

Add 2-2/3 to 5-1/3 ozper acre of SFM EXTRA with the following herbicides to improve preemergence to early postemergence control of weeds and grasses: HYVAR® X herbicide, Karmex® DF herbicide, KROVAR® I DF herbicide, VELPAR® L herbicide, VELPAR® DF herbicide, TELAR® herbicide, glyphosate, dicamba, or 2,4-D.

Apply SFM EXTRA plus a combination herbicide at the rates and timing as shown on package labels for target weeds. For application methods and other instructions, be sure to use the most restrictive directions from the respective labels of the products in the intended combination.

Do not tank mix SFM EXTRA with HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

**TURF (UNIMPROVED ONLY)**

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

Where the turf is well established as a ground cover, apply SFM EXTRA to control weeds on unimproved turf on roadsides or on other non-crop sites. Applications of SFM EXTRA may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

**BERMUDAGRASS RELEASE**

**APPLICATION TIMING**

After bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established (usually 30 days after initial spring flush), apply SFM EXTRA at 1/2 to 2 oz/A. Apply SFM EXTRA again during late spring to early summer if additional applications are necessary. For best results on established weeds, apply SFM EXTRA one to two weeks after mowing.

SFM EXTRA may also be applied in late fall or early winter using the lower rates on small seedling weeds and higher rates on larger weeds.

**CENTIPEDEGRASS RELEASE**

**APPLICATION TIMING**

Apply 1/2 to 2 oz/A of SFM EXTRA in the fall or early winter, or following green-up of the centipedegrass in the early summer. For use rates and species controlled by SFM EXTRA, refer to the Weeds Controlled listing in this section.

**SMOOTH BROME AND CRESTED WHEATGRASS RELEASE AND SUPPRESSION**

**APPLICATION TIMING**

Apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 ozper acre of SFM EXTRA to turf after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Because premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turf, make sure that desirable grasses are well established at application. Make only one application per year.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

When applied at the use rates shown, SFM EXTRA may be used to control the following weeds in turf (unimproved only):

1/2 to 1 Oz/A		
Asters (except heath aster)	Common yarrow	Mouseear chickweed
Buttercups	Curly dock	Redroot pigweed
Common broomweed	False chamomile	Sweetclover
Common chickory	Field pennycress	Tansy mustard
Common chickweed	Fleabanes	White clover
Common sunflower	Goldenrod	Wild garlic
Common vetch	Little barley	

1 to 2 Oz/A		
Bitter sneezeweed	Eveningprimrose	Musk thistle
Buckhorn plantain	Foxtail barley	Prairie coneflower
Carolina geranium	Giant ragweed	Redstem filaree
Cheat (Downy brome)	Hairy vetch	Tumble mustard
Common dandelion	Hopclover	Wild carrot
Common mullein	Japanese stiltgrass	Wild oats
Common ragweed	Jointed goatgrass	Wild parsnip
Crimson clover	Medusahead	

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - UNIMPROVED TURF**

If a surfactant is used with SFM EXTRA applications made to actively growing turf, excessive injury to turf may result. The user assumes all responsibility for turf injury when a surfactant is used with SFM EXTRA applied to actively growing turf.

SFM EXTRA may cause top kill or temporarily discolor turf grasses. Green-up in the spring may be delayed if applications are made while the turf is dormant.

On bahiagrass, crested wheatgrass and smooth brome, annual retreatments (particularly at the higher rates) may reduce vigor.

Injury may result if SFM EXTRA is applied to turf that is under stress from cold temperatures, disease, drought, insects, or late spring frost.

**GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS**

The following grasses may be replanted following SFM EXTRA treatments at use rates up to 2 oz/A:

- Alta fescue
- Meadow foxtail
- Orchardgrass
- Smooth brome
- Sheep fescue
- Western wheatgrass



The Grass Replant Intervals are for soils with a pH less than 7.5; soils having a pH greater than 7.5 require longer intervals. Grass Replant Intervals are for applications made in the spring. Applications made in the fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment because SFM EXTRA degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils.

Testing indicates that there is considerable variation in response among species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with SFM EXTRA. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with SFM EXTRA, previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas or a field bioassay should be preformed.

**ADDITIONAL USE INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONIFER PLANTATIONS, NON-CROP SITES AND TURF**

**SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

Because low rates of SFM EXTRA can kill or severely injure most crops, using spray equipment used to apply SFM EXTRA to apply other pesticides to crops on which SFM EXTRA or its active ingredients are not registered may result in damage to those crops. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

**APPLICATION GROUND**

When applying SFM EXTRA as a broadcast or directed spray, use a delivery system and sufficient volume of water that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Before applying, be sure to calibrate the sprayer. To avoid injury to desired species, avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing, or stopping.

**AIR**

Use a delivery system and sufficient volume of water that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Before applying, be sure to calibrate the sprayer. To avoid injury to desired species, avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing, or stopping.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

#### PESTICIDE STORAGE:

Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F can result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50°F to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

#### PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

#### CONTAINER HANDLING:

##### **Rigid, Nonrefillable containers small enough to shake (i.e. with capacities equal to less than five gallons or less than 50 lbs.).**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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 or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

##### **Rigid, Nonrefillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e. with capacities greater than 50 lbs).**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

#### **Refillable Container**

Refill this container with this pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

**Refilling or Returning Containers**

If refilling or returning container is planned, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

**Recycle or Disposal of Containers**

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cable as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned.

Instructions for container rinsing and either recycling or disposal are as follows:

**Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable).**

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

**Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g. Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums and Kegs).**

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the 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. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

**LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES, and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

**LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.

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