



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

EPA Reg. Number: 70506-169
 Date of Issuance: NOV 26 2007

Term of Issuance:
 Unconditional with label comments

Name of Pesticide Product:
 Imazethapyr 4F
 Herbicide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Ms. Rebecca Clemmer
 United Phosphorus, Inc.
 423 Riverview Plaza
 Trenton, NJ 08611

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

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

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

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

1. **Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.**
2. **Make the following changes to your labeling:**
 - a. **Change the registration number to "70506-169"**
 - b. **Make all of the changes detailed in the attached document "Summary of Comments on Microsoft Word - 0070506-0000.20070809.Imazethapyr 4F draft label.doc".**

Approving Official

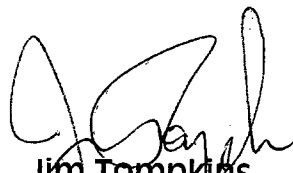
11-26-07

- 3. Submit studies of one year storage stability (Guideline 830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (Guideline 830.6320). The observations must be made at 0, 3, 6, 9, and 12 month intervals. The results should be submitted to the Agency in an electronic file and a paper copy.
- 4. Submit final labeling for this product **within 30 days** of the date of this letter.

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

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

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Tobi Colvin-Snyder at 703-305-7801.



Jim Tompkins
Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Summary of Comments on Microsoft Word - 070506-00000.20070809.Imazapyr 4F draft label.doc

Page: 8

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 11/21/2007 2:50:43 PM


T a.i.

Note: rate of sulfmeturon must be in terms of active ingredient (ai). The product rate on the previously cited label could not be converted to ai because the product has been cancelled. Inspection of a currently registered sulfmeturon product indicates that the 2 oz ai rate is allowable.

You should check to make sure that this is the rate that you desire on your label. If it is not, you need to submit an amendment with the rationale (source) of the desired application rate.

Page: 10

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
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 This text is not on the cited label. If you would like to add this text as a label amendment in the future, you will need to provide information concerning how this text was obtained.

5/17

IMAZAPYR 4F herbicide

For control of vegetation on forestry sites

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr(2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)* 53.1%

INERT INGREDIENT: 46.9%

TOTAL: 100.0%

* Equivalent to 43.3% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 4 pounds acid per gallon.

**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.)

FIRST AID	
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 The Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-767-5089 for emergency medical assistance.	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300



United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406
800-438-6071 • www.upi-usa.com

EPA Reg. No. 70506-
EPA Est. No.

Net Weight:

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**

NOV 26 2007

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

70506-169

6/17

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
CAUTION**

Harmful if inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. This herbicide is phytotoxic at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** should be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store, or apply **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** or spray solutions of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Imazapyr 4F herbicide may be used only in accordance with instructions and restrictions in this label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Imazapyr 4F herbicide may be applied using helicopters, ground-operated sprayers, low-volume hand-operated spray equipment such as backpack and pump-up sprayers, and tree injection equipment.

Observe all cautions and limitations in the package labels of products used in combination with **Imazapyr 4F herbicide**.

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.

The requirements in this box apply to use on trees being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for production of timber or wood products, or for research purposes.

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
- Shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) 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.

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the **GENERAL INFORMATION** section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT store below 10° F.

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 FOR 2.5 GALLON, AND 5 GALLON: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in an approved sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR FIELD KEG, MINIBULK AND BULK: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase, or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with the pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

IMPORTANT

Do not use on food or feed crops. Do not use on Christmas trees. Do not treat irrigation ditches, or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic uses. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds to prevent unintentional exposure of desirable vegetation to Imazapyr 4F herbicide. Do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near sensitive desirable 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. Do not side trim desirable vegetation with this product. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Imazapyr 4F herbicide is a surfactant-free aqueous solution to be mixed in water and generally applied as a postemergence spray for control of most annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and hardwood brush and trees for forestry site preparation and release of conifers from woody and herbaceous competition. Use Imazapyr 4F herbicide:

- For selective woody and herbaceous weed control in natural regeneration of certain conifers
- For stump and cut-stem treatment for control of unwanted woody vegetation
- To control undesirable woody vegetation along forest roads that are contiguous with the treated forestry area
- To control areas of undesirable vegetation along nonirrigation ditchbanks and for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, except in the state of California

Except in California and New York, Imazapyr 4F herbicide may be applied on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other

8/17

depressions created by forest management activities. Except in California and New York, Imazapyr 4F herbicide may be applied to drainage ditches, intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low-lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. Only the edge of drainage ditches can be treated for drainage ditches that contain water. Except in California and New York, this product may be used to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. Do not apply to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, rivers and canals.

SYMPTOMOLOGY

Imazapyr 4F herbicide is readily absorbed through foliage and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis first appears in the youngest leaf tissue. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into the roots, thus preventing most resprouting. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species for several weeks after application. Woody plants, brush, and trees normally do not display the full extent of herbicide control until several months following application.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

The following information is provided as general guidance for managing off-target movement. Specific use recommendations for **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** may differ depending on the application technique used and the vegetation management objective.

Spray Drift: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. 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.

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large 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**).

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 recommended 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 recommended practice. Significant deflection from the 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. Do not use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground-driven spray boom) that is safe and practical 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 application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 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: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which 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.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery, dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used.

Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Managing Spray Drift from Aerial Applications: Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length - the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor, 2) nozzle orientation - nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height - without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

HELICOPTER SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Thoroughly mix the specified amount of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre and uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment. A suitable nonionic surfactant may be added to the spray solution to enhance control of undesirable vegetation. All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Applications should not be made under windy or gusty conditions. The use of controlled droplet booms and nozzle configurations is recommended. A drift control agent may be added at the specified rate. A foam-reducing agent may be added at the label rate, if needed.

IMPORTANT: do not make applications by fixed wing aircraft. Maintain adequate buffer zones. Thoroughly clean application and mixing equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part.

GROUND-OPERATED SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Thoroughly mix and apply the specified amount of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** in 5 to 100 gallons of water per acre. A suitable nonionic surfactant may be added to the spray solution to enhance control of undesirable vegetation. A drift control agent and a foam-reducing agent may be added at label rates, if needed. If desired, a spray pattern indicator may be added at the label rate.

For best results, uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled with the spray solution.

IMPORTANT: do not spray under windy or gusty conditions. Maintain adequate buffer zones. Clean application and mixing equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

DIRECTED FOLIAR OR SPOT SPRAY EQUIPMENT

When making directed or spot spray applications with helicopter or ground spray equipment or low-volume hand-operated spray equipment, thoroughly mix a solution of 1 to 5 percent by volume of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** and a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ percent by volume nonionic surfactant in water.

10/17

To mix the spray solution, add the volume of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** and nonionic surfactant indicated in the table below to the desired amount of water.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE

Solution Volume (gallons)	Imazapyr 4F herbicide (%)			Surfactant
	1	2.5	5	
1	1-1/3 oz	3-1/3 oz	6-2/3 oz	1/3 oz
5	6-2/3 oz	1 pint	2 pints	1-2/3 oz
10	13-1/3 oz	2 pints	4 pints	3-1/3 oz
25	2 pints	5 pints	10 pints	8 oz
100	1 gallon	2.5 gallons	5 gallons	2 pints

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For best results, uniformly cover foliage with the spray solution. For low-volume directed applications on bigleaf maple, a 2.5% by volume spray solution is recommended.

IMPORTANT: do not overapply such that there is runoff from the treated foliage. Avoid direct application to desired plant species including desirable conifers because injury may occur.

STUMP AND CUT-STEM TREATMENTS

Apply Imazapyr 4F herbicide in water to the cambium area of freshly cut stump surfaces or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation to control undesirable woody vegetation in forest management. Apply at any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Tree injection and cut-stem treatments are most effective in late summer and early fall.

MIXING: Prepare **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** as either a concentrated or dilute solution. Use the dilute solution for applications to the surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Use a concentrated solution for applications to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrated solution permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for large diameter trees.

Follow the instructions below for proper application techniques for each type of solution.

Application with Dilute Solutions

To prepare a dilute solution, mix 6 fluid ounces of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** with one gallon of water.

Treatment type	Instructions
Cut-stump treatment	Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface ensuring that the solution thoroughly wets the entire cambium area (the wood next to the bark of the stump).
Tree injection treatment	Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 mL of solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than one-inch intervals between cut edges. Make certain that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.
Frill or girdle treatment	Using a hatchet, machete, or similar tool, make cuts through the bark at intervals around the tree with no more than two-inch intervals between cut edges. Spray or brush the solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

Application with Concentrated Solutions

To prepare a concentrated solution, use undiluted product or mix with up to 75% water, by volume.

NOTE: Injury may occur to nontarget or desirable woody plants if they extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree.

Treatment Type	Instructions
Tree-injection treatments	Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 mL of solution at each injection site, making at least one injection cut for every three inches of diameter at breast height (dbh) on the target tree. For example, a three-inch dbh tree will receive 1 injection cut, and a six-inch dbh tree will receive 2 injection cuts. If a tree is large enough to require more than one injection site, place the cuts at

	approximately equal intervals around the tree.
Hack and squirt treatments	Using a hatchet or similar tool, make cuts at a downward angle completely through the bark and cambium at roughly equal intervals around the tree. Make at least one cut for every three inches of diameter at breast height (dbh) on the target tree. For example, a three-inch dbh tree will receive 1 cut and a six-inch dbh tree will receive 2 cuts. Using a squirt bottle, syringe, or similar tool, apply 1 mL of the concentrated mix into each cut, being careful that the solution does not run out of the cut

SITE PREPARATION TREATMENTS

Use **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** at forestry sites to control labeled grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and woody brush and trees. Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, grasses and other herbaceous weeds will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn, if desired, to control conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.

Apply the specified rate of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** per acre as a broadcast spray in 5 to 30 gallons total spray solution for helicopter applications or 5 to 100 gallons total spray solution for mechanical ground spray and backpack applications. Use at least 1/2 percent by volume nonionic surfactant. Use the higher label rates and higher spray volumes when controlling particularly dense or multi layered canopies of hardwood stands or difficult to control species.

In certain situations, tank mixes may be necessary for chemical control of conifers and other species tolerant to **Imazapyr 4F herbicide**. Read and follow all instructions, precautions and restrictions on the product labels used in mixtures. Always follow the most restrictive label. Combinations with other products labeled for forest site preparation may kill certain plants such as legumes and blackberry, which are desirable for wildlife habitat.

In cases where quick initial brown out (deadening of foliage) is desired for burning, apply a tank mix of 16 to 32 oz **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** with 16 to 64 oz glyphosate or 16 to 48 oz triclopyr ester per acre. For control of seedling pines, apply 16 to 32 oz **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** with 3 to 4 quarts glyphosate. For site preparation, rates less than 24 oz **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** will suppress hardwood brush and trees, and some resprouting may occur.

Imazapyr 4F herbicide may be used to control labeled grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and woody brush and trees on forest sites in advance of regeneration for the following conifer crop species:

Crop Species	Rate (oz/A)
Loblolly Pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	24-40
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid	24-40
Longleaf Pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	24-40
Shortleaf Pine (<i>Pinus echinata</i>)	24-40
Virginia Pine (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)	24-40
Slash Pine (<i>Pinus elliottii</i>)	20-32
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	12-24
Coastal Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	12-24
Western Hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	12-24
California Red Fir (<i>Abies magnifica</i>)	12-20
California White Fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>)	12-20
Jack Pine (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>)	12-16
Lodgepole Pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	12-16
Pitch Pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i>)	12-16
Ponderosa Pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	12-16
Sugar Pine (<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>)	12-16
White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	12-16
Black Spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>)*	12-16
Red Spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i>)	12-16

White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>)*	12-16
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*Do not plant seedlings of black spruce (*Picea mariana*) or white spruce (*Picea glauca*) on sites that have been broadcast treated with **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** or into the treated zone of spot or banded applications for three months following application or injury may occur.

HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

Broadcast: Apply **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** as a broadcast treatment, banded over tree rows, or as a directed spray for release of young conifers from herbaceous weeds. To avoid conifer injury, do not apply **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, planting shock, or other stresses which reduce their vigor. Broadcast applications may be made by helicopter, ground, or backpack sprayer. For hard-to-control weeds, use the higher labeled rates. Where herbaceous weeds have overtopped conifer seedlings, a nonionic surfactant may be added to improve weed control (except for slash pine, long-leaf pine, and Douglas Fir) at a rate not greater than 1/4 percent of spray solution volume. Some minor conifer growth inhibition may occur when herbaceous weed control treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth.

Backpack or hand-held sprayer: **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** may also be applied using backpack or hand-held sprayers to control herbaceous weeds around individual conifer seedlings. Mix 0.4 to 0.6 oz **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** and 0.2 oz nonionic surfactant per gallon of water. Direct the spray to the weeds and minimize the amount applied to conifer foliage for best conifer tolerance. Do not exceed the maximum labeled rates per acre listed below.

Tank mixing: **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** may be tank mixed with sulfometuron to broaden the weed control spectrum. For loblolly pine, apply 4 to 6 oz **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** plus 1-2 oz sulfometuron per acre. The application of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** plus sulfometuron on other conifer species may suppress growth.

Use **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** for selective weeding in the following conifers:

Crop Species	Rate (fl oz/A)
Loblolly Pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	6 - 10
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid	6 - 10
Virginia Pine (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)	6 - 10
Longleaf Pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)*	4 - 6
Slash Pine (<i>Pinus elliottii</i>) ¹	4 - 6
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)*	4 - 6

*Use of surfactant is not recommended.

CONIFER RELEASE TREATMENTS

Apply **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** as a broadcast or directed spray application for suppression of labeled brush, tree, and herbaceous weed species. Directed spray applications may be made with low-volume applications in conifer stands of all ages by targeting the unwanted vegetation and avoiding direct application to the conifer. Do not exceed maximum labeled rates per acre listed for crop species below.

Apply the specified rate of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** per acre when making broadcast applications with helicopter or ground spray equipment. Refer to mixing and application instructions for proper spray volumes. A nonionic surfactant may be added at no more than 1/4 percent by volume.

Use the higher label rates of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** when controlling particularly dense stands or hard-to-control species.

Some minor conifer growth inhibition may occur when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, do not make broadcast applications to conifer stands, except loblolly pine, before the end of the second growing season. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, make broadcast release treatments late in the growing season. To prevent conifer injury, do not apply **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, or other stresses reducing their vigor.

Imazapyr 4F herbicide may be used to release loblolly pine seedlings during the first growing season following planting or for one-year-old natural loblolly pine regeneration. For one-year-old loblolly pine release, apply 12-20 oz/A of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** after July 15. The use of rates less than 16 oz/A is intended for hardwood growth suppression and some hardwood resprouting should be expected.

Use broadcast applications of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** for release of the following conifers from hardwood competition:

Crop Species	Rate (fl oz/Acre)
Loblolly Pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>) ³	12 - 20
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid ³	12 - 20
Virginia Pine (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>) ³	12 - 20
Longleaf Pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	12 - 16
Pitch Pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i>)	12 - 16
Shortleaf Pine (<i>Pinus echinata</i>)	12 - 16
Slash Pine (<i>Pinus elliottii</i>)	12 - 16
White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) ¹	8 - 16
California Red Fir (<i>Abies magnifica</i>)	8 - 12
California White Fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>)	8 - 12
Lodgepole Pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>) ²	8 - 12
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>) ²	8 - 12
Jack Pine (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>) ²	6 - 12
Black Spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>) ²	6 - 12
Red Spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i>) ²	6 - 12
White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>) ²	6 - 12

¹ Do not apply to white pine stands less than three years old. To minimize potential white pine injury, do not make release treatments before July 15.

² Apply after formation of final conifer resting buds in the fall or height growth inhibition may occur.

³ Mid-rotation release: For broadcast applications below the pine canopy in established stands of loblolly pine, loblolly X pitch hybrid, and Virginia pine, use 16-32 oz product per acre. For mid-rotation release of other species, use rates listed above.

For slash pine and longleaf pine, broadcast release treatments over the top of pines for the purpose of woody plant control must be made after August 15 and only in stands 2 through 5 years old. For applications over the top of slash pine and longleaf pine, do not add surfactant and use lower labeled rates on sandy soils.

SPOT TREATMENT OF UNDESIRABLE HARDWOOD VEGETATION

Apply **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** may be used as a directed foliar or cut-stem application to control undesirable brush and hardwoods in the management of stands of all ages for the conifer species listed in the broadcast application section above. Refer to mixing and application instructions in the directed foliar or cut-stem sections above for proper use rates, equipment, and application techniques. Do not exceed the maximum labeled rates per acre listed for crop species. Cut-stem applications may be used for spot treatment of undesirable hardwoods in Ponderosa pine stands using 12 oz or less of product per acre.

Avoid direct application to desired plant species as injury may occur. Injury may occur to nontarget or desirable hardwoods or conifers if they extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree or if their roots extend into the treated zone.

LATE ROTATION VEGETATION CONTROL IN WESTERN CONIFERS

(California, the Pacific Northwest, and Inland Northwest)

In the indicated areas, broadcast aerial applications of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** up to 24 oz/A are permissible in conifer stands that are targeted for harvesting the year following treatment. Use minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. Expect significant conifer injury or mortality. Do not use this treatment if conifer injury or mortality is unacceptable.

BAG AND SPRAY APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE

In Douglas Fir and Ponderosa pine stands, broadcast applications of **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** up to 16 oz/A may be made when the trees are covered by bags before the application. The bags must prevent the spray mix from contacting the conifer foliage. On sites with coarse textured soils (e.g. decomposed granite, pumice, sandy or rocky sites) or low levels of soil organic matter (generally 5% or less), significant conifer growth inhibition and mortality is possible. Do not use this treatment on these types of sites if conifer growth inhibition and mortality is unacceptable.

AERIAL RELEASE TO SLASH PINE STANDS OVER 5 YEARS

~~Imazapyr 4F herbicide may be applied by air for the release of slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*) over the age of 5 years. Apply in the fall after pine height growth has stopped and buds have set. Do not apply earlier than September 15. Apply 12-14 oz Imazapyr 4F herbicide; use the lower rate on sandier sites. Do not use a surfactant. Do not overapply to avoid pattern overlap. Do not overapply by dressing up around the edges of the treated area. Do not treat trees that are under stress from factors including low soil nutrient availability, drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, prolonged flooding, fusiform rust, or other factors that affect their vigor. Some inhibition in height or terminal dieback is possible, and this treatment should not be made if this is unacceptable. Use at rates less than or equal to 14 oz/A are intended for hardwood growth suppression, and some hardwood resprouting should be expected.~~

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Imazapyr 4F herbicide will provide postemergence control and some residual control of the following target vegetation species. Degree of control depends on both species and rate used. Use **Imazapyr 4F herbicide** only in accordance with the instructions on this label.

GRASSES

Annual bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>)
Bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>)	Kentucky bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)
Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	Lovegrass (<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.) ¹
Beardgrass (<i>Andropogon</i> spp.)	Orchardgrass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) ¹	<i>Panicum</i> spp.
Big bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>)	Paragrass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)
Broadleaf signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>)	Phragmites (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)
Canada bluegrass (<i>Poa compressa</i>)	Prairie cordgrass (<i>Spartina pectinata</i>)
Cattail (<i>Typha</i> spp.)	Prairie threeawn (<i>Aristida oligantha</i>)
Cheat (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>)	Quackgrass (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)
Cogongrass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>) ²	Reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.)	Saltgrass (<i>Distichlis stricta</i>)
Crowfootgrass (<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>)	Sand dropseed (<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>)
Dallisgrass (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.)
Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	Smooth brome (<i>Bromus inermis</i>)
Fall panicum (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	Sprangletop (<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.)

Feathertop (<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>)	Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>)
Fescue (<i>Festuca</i> spp.)	Torpedograss (<i>Panicum repens</i>)
Foxtail (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Vaseygrass (<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>)
Giant reed (<i>Arundo donax</i>)	Wild barley (<i>Hordeum</i> spp.)
Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	Wild oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>)
Guineagrass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	Wirestem muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)
Italian ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>)
Itchgrass (<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>)	Woolly cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>)
Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) ¹	

¹ Use higher labeled rates.

² Use minimum of 24 oz per acre.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Arrowwood (<i>Pluchea sericea</i>)	Mullein (<i>Verbascum</i> spp.)
Broom snakeweed (<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>)	Nettleleaf goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium murale</i>)
Bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	Oxeye daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)
Burclover (<i>Medicago</i> spp.)	Pepperweed (<i>Lepidium</i> spp.)
Burdock (<i>Arctium</i> spp.)	Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)
Camphorweed (<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>)	Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.)
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Pokeweed (<i>Phytolacca americana</i>)
Carolina geranium (<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)	Primrose (<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>)
Carpentweed (<i>Mullugo verticillata</i>)	Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Chickweed, mouseear (<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)	Purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)
Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	Purslane (<i>Portulaca</i> spp.)
Cocklebur (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)	Pusley, Florida (<i>Richardia scabra</i>)
Common chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>)	Rocket, London (<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>)
Common ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	Rush skeletonweed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)
Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.)	Russian knapweed (<i>Centaurea repens</i>)
Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	Russian thistle (<i>Salsola kali</i>)
Desert camelthorn (<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)	Saltbush (<i>Atriplex</i> spp.)
Diffuse knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	Shepherdspurse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)
Dock (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	Silverleaf nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)
Dogfennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>)	Smartweed (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)
Fiddleneck (<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>)	Sorrell (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)
Filaree (<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus</i> spp.)
Fleabane (<i>Erigeron</i> spp.)	Spurge, annual (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.)
Giant ragweed (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)	Stinging nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>)
Goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> spp.)	Sunflower (<i>Helianthus</i> spp.)
Gray rabbitbrush (<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>)	Sweet clover (<i>Melilotus</i> spp.)
Henbit (<i>Lamium aplexicaule</i>)	Tansymustard (<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>)
Hoary vervain (<i>Verbena stricta</i>)	Texas thistle (<i>Cirsium texanum</i>)
Horseweed (<i>Conyza canadensis</i>)	Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Indian mustard (<i>Brassica juncea</i>)	Western ragweed (<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>)
Japanese bamboo/knotweed (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	Wild carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>)
Knotweed, prostrate (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	Wild lettuce (<i>Lactuca</i> spp.)
Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)	Wild parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)
Lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	Wild turnip (<i>Brassica campestris</i>)
Little mallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	Woollyleaf bursage (<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>)
Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.)	Yellow starthistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)
Miners lettuce (<i>Montia perfoliata</i>)	Yellow woodsorrel (<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)

16/17

VINES AND BRAMBLES	
Field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	Trumpet creeper (<i>Campsis radicans</i>)
Hedge bindweed (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>)	Virginia creeper (<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>)
Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera</i> spp.) ¹	Wild buckwheat (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)
Morningglory (<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.)	Wild grape (<i>Vitis</i> spp.)
Poison ivy (<i>Rhus radicans</i>)	Wild rose (<i>Rosa</i> spp.) ¹
Redvine (<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>)	Including: Multiflora rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)
	Macartney rose (<i>Rosa bracteata</i>)

¹ Use higher labeled rates.

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES	
Alder (<i>Alnus</i> spp.)	Madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)
American beech (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>)	Maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.)
Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) ¹	Melaleuca (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)
Aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)	Mulberry (<i>Morus</i> spp.) ^{1,3}
Autumn olive (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) ⁴
Bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	Persimmon (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>) ²
Bigleaf maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	Poison oak (<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>)
Birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) ¹	Popcorn tree (<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)
Black oak (<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>)	Poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.)
Blackgum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>) ²	Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)
Boxelder (<i>Acer negundo</i>)	Red alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>)
Brazilian peppertree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	Red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)
Ceanothis (<i>Ceanothis</i> spp.)	Saltcedar (<i>Tamarix pentandra</i>)
Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.) ^{1,2}	Sassafras (<i>Sassafras albidum</i>)
Chinaberry (<i>Melia azedarach</i>)	Sourwood (<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>) ²
Chinese tallow tree (<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)	Sumac (<i>Rhus</i> spp.)
Chinquapin (<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>)	Sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)
Cottonwood (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> and <i>Populus deltoides</i>)	Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)
Cypress (<i>Taxodium</i> spp.)	Tanoak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>) ¹
Dogwood (<i>Cornus</i> spp.) ¹	Titi (<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>) ⁵
Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
Hickory (<i>Carya</i> spp.) ¹	Including: Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.)
Huckleberry (<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.)	Sparkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>)
<i>Lyonia</i> spp.	Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.)
Including: Fetterbush (<i>Lyonia lucida</i>)	Yellow poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>) ¹
Staggerbush (<i>Lyonia mariana</i>)	

¹ Use higher labeled rates.² Best control with applications prior to formation of fall leaf color.³ The degree of control may be species dependent.⁴ For Water oak (*Quercus nigra*), Laurel oak(*Q. lauriflora*), Willow oak (*Q. phellos*) and Live oak (*Q. virginiana*), use higher labeled rates.⁵ Suppression only.

17/17

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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