

71512-18

2/9/2012

10917



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7504P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Registration Number:

71512-18

Date of Issuance:

FEB 9 2012

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: **Conditional**

Name of Pesticide Product:

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

ISK Biosciences
7470 Auburn Rd, Suite A
Concord, OH 44077

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)(B) provided that you:

- 1) Submit and/or cite all data required for registration review/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
- 2) Submit the outstanding data requirements immunotoxicity (870.7800) and subchronic neurotoxicity (870.6200) within 18 months from the date of this notice
- 3) Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling.

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 copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records.

The basic formulation CSF [dated 12/17/2009] of the product referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act is acceptable. The basic CSF will be added to your file.

If you have any questions regarding this Notice, please contact Hope Johnson at (703) 305-5410 or at johnson.hope@epa.gov.

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date:

FEB 9 2012

2017

GROUP B⁽²⁾ HERBICIDE

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide

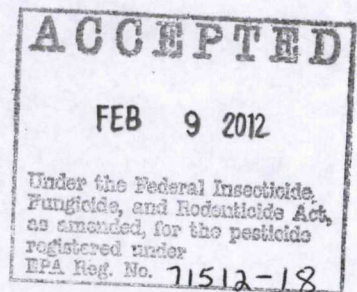
HERBICIDE

A herbicide for weed control in Citrus, Grapes, Sugarcane, Conifer Trees and Industrial Vegetation Management.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Wt.
Flazasulfuron*:	25.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.0%
Total:	100.0%

* N-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl) amino]carbonyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide

Contains 0.25 pounds active ingredient per pound of formulated product.



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

READ ENTIRE LABEL CAREFULLY AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

EPA Reg. No. 71512-18
EPA Establishment No. 049036-JPN-001

Net Contents: 309 pounds (140 kilograms)

**ISK Biosciences Corporation
7470 Auburn Road, Suite A
Concord, Ohio 44077**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful, if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance call 1-888-484-7546. [For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.]</p>	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear and waterproof gloves.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. 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 disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind, or drift of soil from treated areas.

This product has a high potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly drained soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Avoid applying this product to ditches, swales, and drainage ways. Runoff of this product would be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

There is potential for injury to sensitive plants irrigated with run-off water containing flazasulfuron. No bee caution required.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the **Restricted Entry Interval (REI)** of 12 hours.

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 materials, and shoes plus socks.

Sod and seed farms are within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

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 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. Turf grasses on golf courses and other non-residential turf areas such as industrial parks, tank farms, professionally managed college and professional sports fields and commercial lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

Flazasulfuron is a selective herbicide for pre-emergence and post emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in citrus, grape, sugarcane, conifer trees and for use in industrial vegetation management in specified nonagricultural areas. Citrus and grape trees must have been established for a minimum of 2 years and trees up to the 4th year of establishment must have a protective sleeve in place.

Weed growth stops within hours after the application, however symptom progress from discoloration or chlorosis to necrosis generally requires from 2 to 4 weeks. Speed of control is generally a function of weather with faster action during warmer weather and actively growing weeds. The best control is obtained when ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide is applied either to weeds just prior to germination or to young, actively growing weeds.

For optimal herbicidal activity, prior to application, existing unwanted vegetation should be destroyed by tillage or use of contact or translocated herbicides. Best results are obtained when applied to moist soil. If rainfall does not occur within 2 weeks after the application $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of irrigation water should be applied. Do not apply more than 1 inch of irrigation water. Time the application(s) to take advantage of normal rainfall patterns and cool temperatures.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide controls weeds by inhibiting the acetolactate synthase (ALS) biochemical process. Some weeds may contain naturally occurring populations that are resistant to ALS inhibiting herbicides. Applications of ALS inhibiting herbicides, when used alone, over a period of time may lead to biotypes that are resistant to ALS herbicides. This then leads to a reduction in the level of control obtained through the use of these herbicides. To prevent or delay the build-up of ALS resistant weeds, weed management programs should include the use of appropriate registered herbicides for control of these weeds that have a different mode of action. Applications of herbicides with a different mode of action should be used during the same year or in sequential years.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOR ALL USES

- Do not apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide aerially.
- Do not apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide through any irrigation system.
-
- Do not apply to saturated soils.
- Do not apply to plants that are under stress due to drought, standing water, heavy insect and/or disease pressure, low soil fertility, etc.
- Do not mechanically incorporate into the soil.
- Do not apply more than 0.15 lb ai per acre per year.
- A 25 foot buffer for ground applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrub lands), sensitive freshwater habitats (including lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- The applicator must be familiar with the effects of temperature inversions.
- Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572).
- AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND 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 factors involved in minimizing drift potential. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive crops or plants. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned (see PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.
- Apply using a nozzle height of no more than 2 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The best drift management strategy is to apply large droplets and to limit or eliminate small droplets. Applying large droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see sections below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use sufficient volume to form droplets large enough to avoid drift potential.
- Pressure - Pressure and nozzle type and orientation should be carefully managed to avoid formation of fine droplets.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- 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. Properly designed solid stream nozzles should produce the lowest drift potential. Select nozzles, which do not have a wide discharge profile.

CALIBRATION

Equipment should be calibrated regularly according to manufacturer's specifications.

WIND

Applications must not be made when wind exceeds 10 mph. Use caution when applying in wind speeds less than 2-3 mph because a temperature inversion may be present and wind direction may vary. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. The applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and must monitor wind conditions at the site at the time of application.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide must 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)."

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Low humidity and high temperature increase the evaporation rate of droplets and therefore increase spray drift potential. The applicator must compensate for temperature and humidity.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Because of high drift potential, applications must not be made when droplets may reach a temperature inversion layer. It is the applicator's responsibility to identify the presence of a temperature inversion at the time of application. Accurate measurements of temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed help determine if an inversion exists. Local sources of weather information may help identify the presence of temperature inversions.

MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray system is clean and free of residues from previous applications. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with clean water. Ensure the agitation system is operating and sufficient to provide uniform spray mixing during application and until the spray tank has been emptied. Add the appropriate amount of this product to the spray tank. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level.

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application. Avoid the overnight storage of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide spray mixtures.

Tank Mixtures

Tank mixes are generally used to control the weed spectrum present. Tank mix herbicides must be registered for use on the intended crop.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be tank mixed with most herbicides recommended for use on labeled crops. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion product. ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide is generally compatible with other insecticides (non-organophosphate), fungicides, fertilizers and micronutrient products provided sufficient free water is available for dispersion of all the tank mix products. However, the physical compatibility of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with tank mix partners should be evaluated before use. Use tank-mix combinations only when applicator experience indicates that the tank mix will not result in objectionable crop injury.

The tank mix products have shown improved weed control: atrazine, ametryn, asulam, diruon, glufosinate, glyphosate, oryzalin, norflurazon, pendimethalin, and simazine. Other products labeled for use on crops listed below may be used in tank mixes. Follow the label directions for each tank mix herbicide used for precautionary statement, use directions, weeds controlled and geographic and other use restrictions.

For tank mixtures, add individual components to the spray tank in the following sequence: water, water dispersible granules (this product), water-soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additives, water-soluble liquids, and nonionic surfactants.

Spray Equipment Clean Out:

After spraying ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse inside of spray tanks with clean water (rinse about 1 minute per 25 gallons of tank capacity). Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits with a stiff brush.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains at least 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gallons of water. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom and nozzles (1/4 volume of tank capacity) and then drain the tank.
3. Repeat step 1.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Remove the nozzles and screen and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
6. Rinse the tank, boom and hoses with clean water.
7. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution from both steps 2 and 4 may be applied back to the crop(s) as recommended on the label. Do not exceed the maximum label use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
(Attention: Do Not use Chlorine bleach with ammonia as a dangerous gas will form).

Weeds Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barley, hare	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
Bentgrass, creeping	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Fescue, rough	<i>Festuca scabrella</i>
Fescue, sheep's	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Indiangrass, yellow	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
Needlegrass, California	<i>Stipa cernua</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga spp.</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Buttercup, hairy	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Catchweed, bedstraw	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Clover, Dutch	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Clover, large hop	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Copperleaf, hophornbean	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>
Dandelion, cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dropwort, parsley water	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Falsedandelion, Carolina	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Geranium Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio spp.</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed, Canada	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mare's-tail, common	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapsis sp.</i>
Mustard, Indian	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Pansy, field	<i>Viola rafinesquil</i>

Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pepperweed, field	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Purslane, horse	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>
Spurge, creeping	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>
Spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Spurge, wild	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i>
Thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>
Wintergreen, chickweed	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>

Weeds Partially Controlled*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Deadnettle, purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Hawksbeard, bristly	<i>Crepis setosa</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Sandbur, Coastal	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Watergrass, early	<i>Echinochloa oryzoides</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Willowweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>

*Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

100617

Flazasulfuron is absorbed through the root and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Weeds susceptible to Flazasulfuron are controlled for 60 to 90 days after the application. Rainfall or irrigation is needed for herbicide activation. Length of control is a function of environmental factors such as soil type, soil moisture, temperature and amount of moisture after the application. Existing weeds or crop residue may reduce the length and level of residual control. Weed control may also be reduced due to environmental stress to the weeds at the time of the application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Preemergence Weed Control

Apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide in a broadcast spray volume of 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre in a uniform application to the soil surface. Soil surfaces should be clean from crop residue and weed-free at the time of the application. If weeds, weeds residue or crop residue is present, these should be removed by light mechanical incorporation or other means. Once the application has been made the soil surface should not be disturbed.

Postemergence Weed Control

Applications for postemergence weed control should be made in 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher water volumes if vegetation or crop residue is present. For directed sprays a spray volume of 20 or more gallons per acre is recommended. Best results are obtained if weeds are small and actively growing. Broadleaf weeds should be no larger than 2 to 4 inches (up to 4 leaf stage) and grasses should be no taller than 4 inches and prior to first tillering.

Adjuvant Use Requirements

The use of a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25 percent by volume (1 qt/100 gal) provides maximum performance for all post-emergence applications. Surfactant products must contain at least 50% nonionic surfactant (see label of adjuvant). If another herbicide is tank mixed with Flazasulfuron, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products.

Ground Applications

Broadcast: Apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan or flood nozzles (pre-emergence applications only). Follow manufacturer's recommendation for spraying pressure and boom height. Check spray equipment daily for proper maintenance and calibration.

Directed:

Apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide as a low-pressure coarse spray in at least 20 gallons of water per acre. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for nozzle spacing and operating pressure. Nozzles should be adjusted to adequately cover the weed foliage but minimize contact with the crop. Do not apply with hollow cone nozzles.

Spot application:

For spot applications apply sprays uniformly to the soil for preemergence weed control or to wet basis for postemergence weed control. Mix the required amount of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with the recommended amount of water. For preemergence application use one-half to one gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft. For postemergence application use a minimum of 1 gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft and add a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5 fl oz (1 Tbs) per gallon of spray. If applying within an established crop use coarse low-pressure sprays and direct the spray to the soil beneath the plants. Do not allow spray to contact leaves or green stems of woody plants. Use 0.062 oz/gallon of water. Thoroughly agitate the spray solution thoroughly prior to application.

Applications: Flazasulfuron may be applied in single or sequential applications. Sequential applications are made on a longer term interval such and spring followed by a fall application.

CITRUS

Directions for use in Citrus (such as Calamondin, Chironja, Citrus Citron, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin, Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, Sour Orange, Sweet Orange, Tangelo, Tangerine, Tangor).

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied to all citrus orchards.

Weed Control	Rate (oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.1 - 2.85 oz	Preemergence Weed Control: Use the label rate for residual control.
Post emergence	2.1 - 2.85 oz + Non-ionic surfactant 0.25% v/v	Postemergence Weed Control: Use the label rate to control broadleaf weeds up to 4 leaf stage or grasses up to 4 inches tall. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds.
<p>Precautions: Apply only to 3rd year planted trees and older. Third and fourth year trees should have a protective sleeve in place to reduce injury potential. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young trees. Do not apply to areas where roots are exposed.</p>		
<p>Tank Mixes: Refer to Tank Mixtures section for use of tank mixes to broaden weed control spectrum.</p>		
<p>Crop Restrictions: Do Not apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for these crops is one (1) day. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is at least 3 months.</p>		

Weeds Controlled at 2.1 – 2.85 oz/acre

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds	Broadleaf Weeds (cont.)
Bluegrass, annual	Burclover, California	Mustard, wild
Barley, hare	Chickweed, common	Pansy, field
Brome, downy	Clover, crimson	Pennycress, field
Crabgrass, large	Dandelion, cat's-ear	Pigweed, prostrate
Fescue, rough	Filaree, broadleaf	Pigweed, redroot
Fescue, sheep	Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, tumble
Fescue, tall	Fleabane, hairy	Purslane, common
Foxtail, giant	Geranium Carolina	Ragweed, common
Foxtail, green	Groundsel	Shepherd's-purse
Foxtail, yellow	Henbit	Spurge, creeping
Needlegrass, California	Horseweed, Canada	Spurge, prostrate
Sandur, field	Mallow, common	Spurge, wild
Sedges	Mallow, little	Thistle, bull
Kyllinga	Mustard	Thistle, Canada
	Mustard, Indian	Wintergreen, chickweed

Weeds Partially Controlled at 2.1 – 2.85 oz/acre

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds
Ryegrass, Italian	Dandelion
Watergrass, early	Oxtongue, bristly
Witchgrass	Sowthistle
Sedges	Spurge, spotted
Nutsedge, yellow	Willowweed, panicle

120917

GRAPE

Directions for use in grape.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied to all grapes

Weed Control	Rate (oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.1 - 2.85 oz	Preemergence Weed Control: Use the label rate for residual control.
Post emergence	2.1 - 2.85 oz + Non-ionic surfactant 0.25% v/v	Postemergence Weed Control: Use the label rate to control broadleaf weeds up to 4 leaf stage or grasses up to 4 inches tall. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds.
<p>Precautions: Apply only to 3rd year planted trees and older. Third and fourth year trees should have a protective sleeve in place to reduce injury potential. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young trees. Do not apply to areas where roots are exposed. Do not apply to stony soils.</p>		
<p>Tank Mixes: Refer to Tank Mixtures section for use of tank mixes to broaden weed control spectrum.</p>		
<p>Crop Restrictions: Do Not apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 75 days. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is at least 2 weeks.</p>		

Weeds Controlled at 2.1 – 2.85 oz/acre

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds (cont.)	Broadleaf Weeds (cont.)
Bluegrass, annual	Chickweed, common	Mustard, Indian
Barley, hare	Chickweed, mouse-ear	Mustard, tumble
Bentgrass, creeping	Clover, crimson	Mustard, wild
Brome, downy	Clover, Dutch	Pansy, field
Crabgrass, large	Clover, hop	Pennycress, field
Fescue, rough	Dandelion, cat's-ear	Pepperweed, field
Fescue, sheep	Deadnettle, purple	Pigweed, prostrate
Fescue, tall	Filaree, broadleaf	Pigweed, redroot
Foxtail, giant	Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, tumble
Foxtail, green	Fleabane, hairy	Purshlane, common
Foxtail, yellow	Geranium Carolina	Ragweed, common
Needlegrass, California	Groundsel	Shepherd's-purse
Sandbur, field	Henbit	Spurge, creeping
Sedges	Horseweed, Canada	Spurge, prostrate
Kyllinga	Lambsquarters, common	Spurge, wild
Broadleaf Weeds	Mallow, common	Thistle, bull
Burclover, California	Mallow, little	Thistle, Canada
Carrot, wild	Mustard	Wintergreen, chickweed

Weeds Partially Controlled at 2.1 – 2.85 oz/acre

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds
Polypogon, rabbitfoot	Dandelion
Nutsedge, yellow	Hawksbeard, bristly
Ryegrass, Italian	Oxtongue, bristly
Sandbur, coastal	Sowthistle
Watergrass, early	Spurge, spotted
Witchgrass	Willowweed, panicle

SUGARCANE

Directions for use in sugarcane

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied to plant or ratoon sugarcane.

Weed Control	Rate (oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Over-the-Top	0.9 to 1.5 oz	Over-the-Top Application: Apply prior to spiking or on ratoon sugarcane up to 24 inches tall at the 0.9 oz rate.
Post-Directed	0.9 – 2.85 oz.	Post-Directed Application: Apply at the rate of 0.9 to 2.85 oz/A to sugarcane that is 18 inches tall up through layby. The application should be make to minimize contact to the whorl of the sugarcane and maximize contact with the weeds. Weeds should be small (1 – 2 inches) at the time of the application. Use the higher rate for larger weeds. For both types of applications a non-ionic surfactant should be used at 0.25% volume/volume (1 qt/100 gals).

Precautions: Over-the-top applications may cause some yellowing of the sugarcane with occasional stunting. Symptoms may persist for a short period but have no effect on yield.

Tank Mixes: Flazasulfuron may be tank mixed with atrazine, asulam, dicamba or diuron for both over-the-top and post-directed applications. A tank mix with ametryn should be used only for post-directed applications. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels.

Crop Restrictions: Do Not apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 180 days. Sequential applications must be made at least 14 days apart. If sugarcane is to be rotated to another crop not on the label allow a 12 month interval between the last application and the planting of the rotational crop.

Weeds Controlled at 0.9 – 1.8 oz/acre.

Grasses	Grasses (cont.)	Grasses (cont.)
Carpetweed	Purslane, horse	Spurge, prostrate
Crabgrass, large	Purslane, common	

Weeds Controlled at 2.1 – 2.85 oz/acre.

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds	Broadleaf Weeds (cont.)
Bluegrass, annual	Buttercup, hairy	Pansy, field
Brome, downy	Clover, hop	Pigweed, redroot
Sedges	Clover, large hop	Pigweed, tumble
Kyllinga	Cutleaf, eveningprimrose	Spurge, leafy
	Filaree, redstem	Spurge, wild
	Henbit	

Weeds Partially Controlled

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds	Broadleaf Weeds (cont.)
Crabgrass, smooth	Chickweed, common	Horseweed, Canada
Crabgrass, southern	Clover, crimson	Lambsquarters, common
Johnsongrass	Dandelion	Spurge, creeping
Nutsedge, yellow	Dandelion, cat's-ear	Thistle, Canada
	Geranium, Carolina	

CONIFER TREES

Directions for use on Conifer Trees.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied to container and field grown conifers. See table below for list of tolerant conifers.

Weed Control	Rate (oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.1 - 2.85 oz	Preemergence Weed Control: Use the label rate for residual control.
Post emergence	2.1 - 2.85 oz + Non-ionic surfactant 0.25% v/v	Postemergence Weed Control: Use the label rate to control weeds up to 2 to 4 inches tall. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds.

Precautions: Flazasulfuron may be applied over-the top to conifers prior to spring bud break or when conifers are sufficiently hardened off. Some needle burn may be seen on a new flush if plants are actively growing at the time of application but typically there is no effect on subsequent growth. Directed applications are preferred and recommended to reduce phytotoxicity potential.

Tank Mixes: Refer to Tank Mixtures section for use of tank mixes to broaden weed control spectrum. Recommended tank mix partners include clethodim, glyphosate, napropamide, oryzalin, prodiamine, pronamide and simazine.

Crop Restrictions: Do Not apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). Do not apply to conifer seedbeds. Do not apply to trees within 1 year of seeding. Directed sprays must be made to conifers that have new growth or are not sufficiently hardened off. Do not use glyphosate, pronamide or simazine to containerized conifers.

Weeds Controlled at 2.1 – 2.85 oz/acre

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds	Broadleaf Weeds (cont.)
Bluegrass, annual	Burclover, California	Pansy, field
Barley, hare	Carrot, wild	Pennycress, field
Bentgrass, creeping	Checkweed, wintergreen	Pepperweed, field
Brome, downy	Chickweed, common	Pigweed, redroot
Crabgrass, large	Chickweed, mouse-ear	Purslane, common
Fescue, rough	Clover, Dutch	Ragweed, common
Fescue, sheep	Clover, hop	Spurge, creeping
Fescue, tall	Filaree, broadleaf	Thistle, bull
Foxtail, giant	Geranium Carolina	Thistle, Canada
Foxtail, green	Groundsel	Willowweed, panicle
Foxtail, yellow	Henbit	
Needlegrass, California	Horseweed, Canada	
Sandbur, field	Lambsquarters, common	
Sedges	Mallow, common	
Kyllinga	Mustard, tumble	

Weeds Partially Controlled at 2.1 – 2.85 oz/acre

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds
Nutsedge, yellow	Bristly, hawksbeard
Ryegrass, Italian	Dandelion
Sandbur, coastal	Oxtongue, bristly

Tolerant Conifers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Fraser fir	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>
Noble fir	<i>Abies procera</i>
Nordman fir	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>
White fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Blue spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
White pine	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressocyperis leylandii</i>

Note: Evaluations have shown the above listed conifers to be tolerant to Flazasulfuron. However, it is impossible to evaluate the product under all growing conditions. Until the user is familiar with the results under local conditions, normal judgment and care should be exercised. This product may be used on conifers not listed above provided that the user evaluate the effects of Flazasulfuron on a small number of plants under commercial growing condition at 4 to 6 weeks after the application for phytotoxic effects. This will determine if Flazasulfuron can safely be used on a large scale application.

INDUSTRIAL VEGETATIVE MANAGEMENT/NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Directions for use:

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied for weed control on private, public and military lands to the following uncultivated nonagricultural areas: airports, ditch banks, dry canals, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, manufacturing sites, storage areas and warehouse areas.

Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass release

Weed Control	Rate (oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Post emergence	3.0 oz + Non-ionic surfactant 0.25% v/v	Flazasulfuron may be applied once the bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established and actively growing. Best results are obtained if weeds are small or 1 to 2 weeks after mowing. Follow-up applications may be made at 4 to 6 weeks after the first application. Applications should use sufficient water for thorough coverage and uniform pattern. Applications may be made as either a broadcast or directed spray.

Precautions: Do not use on areas or plants not specified above. Do not use near residential properties or near sensitive desired plants. Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural lands.

Tank Mixes: It is recommended that Flazasulfuron be tank mixed with other herbicides to broaden the spectrum of weed controlled. Glyphosate is the preferred tank mix partner. Refer to the glyphosate label for use directions and restrictions.

Do Not apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year).

Weeds controlled at 3 oz/acre.

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds (cont.)	Broadleaf Weeds (cont.)
Bluegrass, annual	Clover, crimson	Pansy field
Brome, downy	Clover, Dutch	Pigweed, redroot
Crabgrass, smooth	Clover, hop	Pigweed, tumble
Fescue, tall	Clover, large hop	Purslane horse
Indiangrass	Cutleaf eveningprimrose	Purslane, common
Ryegrass, Italian	Dock, curly	Spurge, leafy
Switchgrass	Filaree, redstem	Spurge, prostrate
Broadleaf Weeds	Geranium, Carolina	Spurge, spotted
Buttercup, hairy	Henbit	Spurge, wild
Carrot, wild	Horseweed, Canada	Thistle, Canada
Chickweed, common	Lambsquarters, common	Vetch
Chickweed, mouse-ear	Mare'stail, common	

Weeds partially controlled at 3 oz/acre.

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds
Crabgrass, large	Dandelion
Crabgrass, southern	Dandelion, cat's-ear
Johnsongrass	
Nutsedge, yellow	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, fold and roll back bags, clamp and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC 1-(800) 424-9300.

To confine spill: Cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

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

[if product is in fiber drum with liner]

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT use or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into formulation equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

[if product is in plastic containers]

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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 if available or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Seller warrants to those persons lawfully acquiring title to this product that at the time of first sale of this product by Seller that this product conformed to its chemical description and was reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Seller's directions under normal conditions of use, and Buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any use contrary to such directions. **TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED ELSEWHERE IN WRITING CONTAINING AN EXPRESS REFERENCE TO THIS WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES, SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OR GUARANTY, INCLUDING ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY, AND NO AGENT OF SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO.** To the fullest extent permitted by law, in no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty or guaranty exceed the purchase price of the product as to which a claim is made. To the fullest extent permitted by law, buyers and users of this product are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling of this product which results from conditions beyond the control of Seller, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with other products unless otherwise expressly provided in Directions for Use of this product, weather conditions, cultural practices, moisture conditions or other environmental conditions outside of the ranges that are generally recognized as being conducive to good agricultural and/or horticultural practices.