OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

July 2, 2024

Keeva Cannavo
Manager, Regulatory and Scientific Affairs
Nichino America Inc.
4550 Linden Hill Road, Suite 501
Wilmington, DE 19808

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Pyraflufen-ethyl
Product Name: NAI-1256 HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 71711-35
Application Date: December 22, 2020
Decision Number: 569019

Dear Keeva Cannavo:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Pyraflufen-ethyl Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must

submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact DeMariah Koger by phone at (202)-566-2288, or via email at Koger.demariah@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Maryam K. Muhammad, Team Lead
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

PYRAFLUFEN-ETHYL	**GROUP**	**14**	**HERBICIDE**
2,4-D	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**

NICHINO AMERICA

NAI-1256 Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: **By Wt.**
Isoctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*:.....60.00%
Pyraflufen-ethyl:
Ethyl 2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetate**.....0.20%
OTHER INGREDIENTS***:**.....39.80%
TOTAL:.....100.00%

*Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to 2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 42.1% (3.50 lbs/gal)
**Contains 0.0177 lbs. pyraflufen-ethyl per U.S. gallon
***Contains petroleum distillates

EPA Reg. No. 71711-35 **EPA Est. No. _____**

Marketing Brand: Pyresta® Herbicide

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	• 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	• 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 swallowed	• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not give anything any liquid to the person. • 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-348-5832 for emergency medical treatment information. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.	

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

NET CONTENTS: _____

Active Ingredients Manufactured in Japan and XXX; Formulated and Packaged in U.S.A
Nichino America, Inc.
4550 Linden Hill Rd., Suite 501
Wilmington, DE 19808
888-740-7700

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye damage. Do not get in eye, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Avoid contact with skin and breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made from barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils and/or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- For overhead exposure, wear chemical resistant headgear

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 and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

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

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour.

This product contains a chemical that has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, okra, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays and/or low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible by spraying when wind velocity is low; by decreasing the pounds of pressure of the nozzle tips, and by stopping all spraying when wind speed exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. If questions exist pertaining to the existence of an inversion, consult with local weather services before making an application. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Clean and rise spray equipment using soap or detergent and water or suitable chemical cleaner, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/handling and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination. When using on Pastures and Rangeland Grasses, there is a 7-day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; a 30-day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and a 3-day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

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.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves, made from barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils and/or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NONAGRICULTURAL 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. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated areas until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

NAI-1256 Herbicide controls broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants. This product must be used in conjunction with glyphosate or other grass herbicides to control grassy weeds. Apply as a spray as directed in the **Application Directions** section of this label.

NAI-1256 Herbicide provides control or suppression of a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody species. Mix with sufficient water and apply as a foliar spray to obtain uniform coverage. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. Higher water gallonage may be used if desired to improve coverage. In all cases, use the same amount of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** per acre.

This product contains a low volatile ester especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop in the near vicinity may be injured by a more volatile product. For best results apply this product as a water or oil spray during warm weather when young succulent weeds are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. The lower rates will be satisfactory on susceptible, annual weeds. For perennial weeds and larger weeds, and conditions such as very dry areas where control is difficult, use the higher rates.

NAI-1256 Herbicide contains a low volatile ester formulation of 2,4-D. Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

This product will kill, control or suppress the weed and brush species listed in the label booklet for this product. Some of these species may require repeat spot applications even under ideal conditions.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al vs. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web site: http://www.epa.gov/espp.

USE PRECAUTIONS

-Do not apply **NAI-1256 Herbicide** through any type of irrigation system.
-Rotational Crop Restrictions: See crop specific instructions.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Add ½ to ¾ of the required amount of water to the spray tank. Start agitation. Add the required amount of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** and the remaining amount of water. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

Use an approved agricultural buffering agent, buffering to less than pH 7.5, if using **NAI-1256 Herbicide** in a water source greater than or equal to pH 7.5. Always buffer the water source BEFORE adding **NAI-1256 Herbicide** to the spray tank.

MIXING SEQUENCE

Water Based Solutions: Fill spray tank ¾ full with water and activate agitation. Use the following mix order:

1. Dry formulations (e.g., powders, dry flowables)
2. Liquid suspensions (e.g., SC's, flowables)
3. Liquid formulations (e.g., **NAI-1256 Herbicide** plus other emulsifiable concentrates)
4. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level.

Agitate for 5 – 10 minutes to suspend well.
Do not allow mixture to stand for more than 4 hours.

TANK MIXTURES

NAI-1256 Herbicide may be applied as a tankmix or in sequential application with other fungicide, insecticide or herbicide products. Weather, crop conditions, or the presence of certain weeds, crop damaging insects, or diseases will indicate the inclusion of other pesticides. Apply with grass herbicides if grassy weeds are present.

NOTE: Follow all label instructions for all products when used in tank mixes.

For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

Note: It is recommended that the compatibility of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** in any tankmix combination be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

[Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a fine or coarser spray (ASABE S572).
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.]

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use fine or coarser spray quality (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use fine or coarser spray quality (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

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

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

    - [Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft
        - Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles parallel with the airflow in flight.]

- BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom
    - For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

- [RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft
    - Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.]

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

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

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

- WIND
    - Drift potential increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
    - Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

- BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:
    - Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Sensitive Areas
Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops and areas include, but are not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements:
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of products containing 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Do not allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Applicators must ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with NAI-1256 Herbicide as provided on the other product label(s). Immediately following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. Should residues of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** remain in inadequately cleaned equipment, they may be released in subsequent applications and cause injury to crops.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.
2. Fill the tank ½ full with clean water, add the appropriate detergent (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips, and screens.
4. Dispose of all cleaning solutions, rinsate, and washwaters in accordance with Federal, state, and local regulations.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

For best results, use **NAI-1256 Herbicide** for control of annual or perennial broadleaf weeds less than 4-inches in height, or rosettes less than 3-inches in diameter. Use the higher rates and spray volumes for control of larger weeds; control may be reduced with weeds larger than 4-inches. Some of these species may require repeat applications and/or use of the highest rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for applications.

Alder**	Bindweed*	Blue lettuce	Bur ragweed
Alfalfa*	Bittercress-smallflowered	Box elder	Burdock
Artichoke	Bitterweed	Broomweed	Burhead
Aster	Bitter wintercress	Buckbrush**	Buttercup
Austrian fieldcress	Blackeyed Susan	Buckhorn	Buttercup-smallflowered
Beggartick	Blessed thistle	Bull thistle	Canada thistle*
Biden		Bullnettle	Carolina geranium

Carpetweed
Catnip
Chamise
Cherokee rose**
Chickweed
Chicory
Cinquefoil-common and rough
Clover-red*
Clover-white
Coastal redstem sage
Cockle
Cocklebur
Coffee bean
Coffeeweed
Common sowthistle
Comflower
Coyotebrush
Creeping Jenny
Croton
Curly Indigo
Dandelion*
Devil's claw
Dock
Dogbane
Dogfennel
Elderberry**
Eveningprimrose-cutleaf
Fanweed
Fiddle neck
Flea bane (Daisy)
Flixweed
Florida pusley
Frenchweed
Galinsoga
Goatsbeard
Goldenrod
Goosefoot
Ground ivy
Gumweed
Hairy vetch*
Halogeton
Hawkweed
Healall
Hemp
Henbit
Hoary cress
Honeysuckle
Horsetail
Horseweed
Indiana mallow
Indigo
Ironweed
Japanese honeysuckle**
Jerusalem artichoke
Jewelweed
Jimsonweed
Klamatiweed
Knotweed
Kochia
Lambsquarter
Locoweed
Lupines
Mallow
Manzanita
Marestail
Marijuana
Many flowered aster
Marshelder
Mexican weed
Milkvetch
Morningglory-annual
Mousetail
Musk thistle
Mustard
Nettle
Nutgrass
Orange hawkweed
Palmer amaranth
Panicle willowweed
Parsnip
Pennsylvania smartweed*
Pennycress
Pennywort
Peppergrass*
Pepperweed
Pigweed
Plantain
Poison hemlock
Poison ivy
Pokeweed
Poorjoe
Povertyweed
Prickly lettuce
Primrose
Puncture vine
Purslane
Rabbitbrush
Ragweed
Redstem
Russian thistle
Salsify
Sand shinnery oak
Sandbrush
Shepherdspurse
Sicklepod
Smartweed
Sneezeweed
Southern wild rose
Sowthistle
Spanishneedle
Speedwell
St. Johnswort
Starthistle
Stinging nettle
Stinkweed
Sumac**
Sunflower
Sweet clover
Tansymustard
Tansy ragwort
Tanweed
Tarweed
Texas blueweed
Thistle
Toadflax
Tumbleweed
Velvetleaf
Vervam
Vetch
Virginia copperleaf
Virginia creeper**
Wild buckwheat
Wild carrot
Wild garlic*
Wild grape**
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wild onion*
Wild parsnip
Wild radish
Wild strawberry
Wild sweet potato
Willow**
Witchweed
Wormseed
Wormwood
Yellow rocket
Yellow starthistle

and other broadleaf weeds which may be listed elsewhere on this label.
*These species are only partially controlled.
For control of these species, 2 pints of 2,4-D must be tank mixed with the high rate of **NAI-1256 Herbicide.

WEED RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT
For resistance management, please note that **NAI-1256 Herbicide** contains both a Group 14/pyraflufen-ethyl and a Group 4/2,4-D herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 14 and/or Group 4 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** or other Group 14 and 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Nichino America representatives at 888-740-7700.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds.
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

CORN APPLICATION CHART

Crop	Application	Pest	Minimum Interval Between Application and Planting	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Corn (field corn)	Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3 days	Up to 9.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible, hard to control weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply to sweet corn. • Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. • Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz/acre per season for this use. Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
			7 days	10.0 to 18.0 fl oz/Acre	
			14 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/Acre	
Corn (popcorn, seed corn, corn silage, corn stover)	Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	7 days	10.0 to 18.0 fl oz/Acre	
			14 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/Acre	

CORN APPLICATION CHART (cont'd)

Crop	Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Corn (field corn, popcorn, seed corn, corn silage, corn stover)	Postplant, Prior to crop emergence, Post-emergence	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	6.0 to 8.0 fl oz/Acre	• Best results are obtained when weeds are small. As soon as corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles or a hooded sprayer to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible; direct spray over top of weeds but not over the corn. • Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by **NAI-1256 Herbicide**. • Some temporary herbicidal leaf speckling may appear on the crop. This effect is transient and will NOT appear on new growth. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground. • Limited to one post emergent application per crop season. • Do not apply to sweet corn. • **Do not apply to corn past the V4 stage.** • Do not apply more than 8.0 fl oz/Acre per season for this application. • Do not use with Atrazine, crop oil, crop oil concentrate, or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to **NAI-1256 Herbicide** of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information. • Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. • Do not harvest corn for silage within 50 days after last application of **NAI-1256 Herbicide**. • Do not harvest corn for grain or stover within 90 days after last application of **NAI-1256 Herbicide**.

SOYBEAN APPLICATION CHART

Crop	Application	Pest	Interval Between Application and Planting	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Soybeans	Preplant Burndown**	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	7 days	12.0 to 18.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible, hard to control weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not use on low organic, sandy soil (<1.0%). • Do not apply less than 7 days prior to planting soybeans. • Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz/acre per season for this crop. • Do not feed hay, forage, or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/ grazing of treated cover crops. • Do not use any tillage practices between application of this product and planting soybeans. • This product should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems. • Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for **NAI-1256 Herbicide**.
			Not less than 15 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/Acre	
**** Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.**					

WHEAT APPLICATION CHART

Crop	Application	Pest	Minimum Interval Between Application and Planting	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Wheat	Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3 days	Up to 9.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible hard to control weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. • Allow 30 days between applications for this use. • Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz/acre per season for this crop.
			7 days	10.0 to 18.0 fl oz/Acre	
			14 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/Acre	

Crop	Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Wheat	Post-emergence	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	12.0 fl oz/Acre	• Use nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.5% for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate on heavy soils and for control of less susceptible or hard to control weeds. • Some temporary herbicidal leaf speckling may appear on the crop. This effect is transient and will NOT appear on new growth. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Make a spring application once the grain has fully tillered, but before jointing. • Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. • Do not apply more than 12.0 fl oz/ acre per season for this use. • Do not harvest wheat for hay or straw within 21 days of last application of **NAI-1256 Herbicide**. • Do not harvest wheat for grain within 60 days after last application of **NAI-1256 Herbicide**. • Do not spray before the tiller stage nor after emergence of the flag leaf. • Do not treat wheat that is under seeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in the fall.

BARLEY, RYE, AND OATS APPLICATION CHART

Crop	Application	Pest	Minimum Interval Between Application and Planting	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Barley **Rye** **Oats**	Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3 days	Up to 9.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible hard to control weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. • Do not apply within 3 days of planting. • Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz/acre per season for this crop. • Do not make more than 3 applications per crop season.
			7 days	10.0 to 18.0 fl oz/Acre	
			14 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/Acre	

FALLOW BED AND CROP STUBBLE APPLICATION CHART

Use	Pest	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
Preplant Burndown of Fallow Bed and Crop Stubble	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	12.0 to 24.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of older, drought stressed and hard to control weeds. • Apply to musk thistles and other biennial species while in seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks are initiated. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution per acre. • Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 48.0 fl oz/acre per crop year. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil. • Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment or until weed tops are dead.

NON-CROPLAND APPLICATION

Use	Pest	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
Non-Cropland, Uncultivated Agricultural Areas, CRP Land/Set-Aside Acreage* (non food producing) ***Follow Federal, State, and local rules for use on grass and hay.**	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	12.0 to 24.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of older and hard to control weeds. • Apply when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks become apparent. • Apply when perennial weeds are in the bud to bloom stage. • Excessive injury may result from the 2,4-D component of this product if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not make more than two applications or exceed 64.0 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • Do not use of herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. • Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days. • Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

Use	Pest	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
Noncrop Weed Control Airports and airfields, Commercial Plants, Storage and Lumber Yards, Fencelines and fence rows, Farmyards and farm buildings, Barrier Strips and Firebreaks, Equipment Areas, Nurseries and Ornamental Plantings, Railroads, Roadside and Utility Rights-of-Way, Fuel Tank Farms and Pumping Stations, Dry ditches and ditchbanks, Vacant lots, or other listed agricultural and industrial non-crop sites.	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	12.0 to 32.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • For control of woody species refer to "**BRUSH CONTROL**" below for specific instructions. • Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. • Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in spring and early fall when weeds are actively growing. • Avoid contact with desired vegetation. • Use higher rate for control of older and hard to control weeds. • Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. • Deep rooted perennials may require repeat applications. **RESTRICTIONS:** • See **"Brush Control"** section for specific recommendations and restrictions. • Apply at 20 to 40 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply by air for this use. • Do not make more than two applications or exceed 64.0 fl oz/acre per season for control of annual and perennial weeds. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established, delay reseeding for 30 days following application. • Do not apply when rainfall is expected within 48 hours. • Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity on to turf resulting in turf damage. • Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in spring and early fall when weeds are actively growing. • Do not use on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers.
	Susceptible Woody Species	32 fl oz **NAI-1256 Herbicide** + 1.0 to 2.0 lbs ae 2,4-D per acre	

			• Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. • Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bentgrass. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Marshelder, Musk thistle and other Broadleaf Weeds. Use 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** tankmixed with 1.0 lb of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre. Use enough water to adequately cover all of the foliage, this may require up to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are actively growing 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** alone will provide control of some species. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: A tankmix of 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** plus 1.0 lb of 2,4-D acid equivalent should be applied in three season specific sequential applications. Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late fall or early spring.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On roadsides and fencerows, use 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** plus 2.96 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent with a 1% COC for optimum control. Spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two treatments may be required. For control of Southern Wild Rose on rangeland add a maximum of 1.25 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent to 26 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** per acre.

BRUSH CONTROL

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to products containing 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Cherokee rose, Elderberry, Japanese Honeysuckle, Sumac, Virginia Creeper, Wild grape and Willow on non-crop areas, use 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** plus an additional 1.0 – 2.0 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre in an adequate amount of water. Lower volume of water can be used unless applying through such equipment as Directa-Spra, Wobbler, Mini Wobbler, Spirometer. Spray brush 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed. Wet all parts of the plant thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of spray may be necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high.

Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray if needed for increased effectiveness. Hard to control species may require retreatment next season. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall.

SAND SHINNERY OAK AND SAND SAGEBRUSH: On the oak use 32 fl oz **NAI-1256 Herbicide** in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. On the sagebrush, use 32 fl oz in 3 gallons of oil per acre. Foliage should be fully expanded and actively growing before making an application.

BIG SAGEBRUSH AND RABBITBRUSH (For Pastures and Rangelands See Directions for Use Below): Use between 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** alone to 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** plus 2.0 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For Rabbitbrush, the highest rate of additional 2,4-D is usually required. Application to Woody Plants is limited to one application per year.

Buckbrush, Chamise, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush, Manzanita and certain other Chaparral Species: Use between 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** alone to 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** plus 2.0 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray

mixture for added effectiveness. Ensure applications obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed. Consult State or local brush control specialists for the most effective rate, volume and timing of spray application.

BRUSH CONTROL USE RESTRICTIONS: **NAI-1256 Herbicide** is limited to one postemergence application to woody plants per year. No more than 32 fl oz of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** plus 2.96 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent in a tankmix can be applied per acre per year.

ORNAMENTAL TURF AND SODFARMS

Turfgrass Tolerance
Established turfgrasses tolerant to application of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** at labeled rates are listed below. For turfgrass species not listed on this label, the user should apply **NAI-1256 Herbicide** to a small test area to assure tolerance. A slight transitory yellowing or discoloration may occur on some sensitive turfgrass species under stress 3 to 5 days following application of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** at labeled rates. Recovery is typically 4 to 7 days from application.

Cool Season Turfgrasses (creeping bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Rough bluegrass, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass). Cool season grasses, both newly seeded and established, are generally tolerant to application of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** at labeled rates. To evaluate tolerance of certain species, apply to a small test area before treating large areas to assure tolerance. Be aware and observe all label restrictions regarding turfgrass tolerance when **NAI-1256 Herbicide** is tank mixed with another product.

Warm Season Turfgrasses (common and hybrid bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass). Warm season turfgrasses listed above are generally tolerant to applications of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** at labeled rates. Centipedegrass may exibit a slight yellow 3 to 7 days after application, however complete recovery is expected. To evaluate tolerance of certain species, apply to a small test area before treating large areas to assure tolerance. Be aware and observe all label restrictions regarding turfgrass tolerance when **NAI-1256 Herbicide** is tank mixed with another product.

Newly Seeded, Sodded, or Sprigged Turfgrass
NAI-1256 Herbicide may be applied to newly seeded, sodded, or sprigged turfgrass that is well established and not subject to impending stress due to moisture, temperature, or other cultural practices. Areas treated with **NAI-1256 Herbicide** must not be seeded for at least 3 to 4 weeks following application.

Dormant Turfgrass
Applications of **NAI-1256 Herbicide** to dormant warm season turfgrasses are permitted. Avoid applications when warm season turfgrasses are transitioning into or out of dormancy.

For applications to ornamental turf and plantings, do not allow people (other than the applicator) or pets on treatment area during application and until sprays have dried (refer to Nonagricultural Use Requirements box). Apply **NAI-1256 Herbicide** at rates specified in the dosage table below for control of broadleaf weeds. **NAI-1256 Herbicide** is a broadleaf contact herbicide. **NAI-1256 Herbicide** may be tank mixed with other registered grass herbicides for control of grassy weeds. **Avoid contact with desirable vegetation.**

Spray Volume
NAI-1256 Herbicide is a contact herbicide that causes herbicidal symptoms only to plant parts that come into contact with spray applications. Therefore, proper spray volume and uniform coverage are important to maximize efficacy of **NAI-1256 Herbicide**. Uniform sprays should be applied at 40 to 180 gallons/A (0.5 to 4.5 gallons per 1000 sq. ft). Higher spray volumes should be used to target high weed populations and/or weeds contained in dense turfgrass canopies.

Use	Pest	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
Established Ornamental Turf Lawns (residential, industrial and institutional), Parks, Cemeteries, Athletic Fields, Golf Courses (fairways, aprons, tees, and roughs), Sod Farms, Similar Turf Areas	Listed Broadleaf Weeds Cool Season Grasses (Bluegrass, Fescue, Ryegrass) Warm Season Grasses	32.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. • Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in spring and early fall when weeds are actively growing. • Use higher rate for control of older and hard to control weeds. • Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. • Deep rooted perennials may require repeat applications. • Spray when air temperature is between 50-85 degrees Fahrenheit. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation is used before treatment. • For optimum results do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours. Nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours after application. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply at 40 to 180 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Do not apply by air for this use. • Do not make more than 2 applications per season for this use. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. For sod farms, allow a minimum of 21 days between applications. • Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. • Do not apply when rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should turf be irrigated for 48 hours following application. • Turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of product. • Not for use on golf course greens. • Do not use on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. • Do not apply to lawns or turf where clovers and carpetgrass are desirable. • Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bentgrass and St. Augustine, except for spot treatment. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed.

Use	Pest	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
Christmas Trees and Conifer Site Preparation	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	16.0 to 32.0 fl oz/Acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Avoid contact with desired vegetation. • Use higher rate for control of older and hard to control weeds. • Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. • Deep rooted perennials may require repeat applications. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply at 20 to 40 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply by air for this use. • Do not make more than 1 broadcast application or exceed 32.0 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Do not use on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND APPLICATION CHART

Use	Pest	Rate/Acre	Directions for Use
Pasture and Rangeland (established)	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	10.0 to 26.0 fl oz/Acre	• Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. • The addition of a spray tank adjuvant at a concentration of 0.5% to 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible hard to control weeds. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 52.0 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. • If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable. • Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes. • Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. • Do not use from early boot to milk stage when grass seed production is desired.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool place.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State or local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of NAI is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, NAI disclaims any liability whatsoever for incidental or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, liability arising out of breach of contract, express or implied warranty (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise.

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