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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

FEB 23 2009

Ms. Lizbeth Rea
Product Registration
Nufarm Americas, Inc.,
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

SUBJECT: Application for Pesticide Notification (PRN 98-10)
Request Alternate Brand Name "Slay Herbicide"
EPA Reg. No. 79676-12
Application Dated November 12, 2008

Dear Ms. Rea:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated 11/12/08 for the above product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested fall within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, please call me directly at 703-305-6249 or Owen F. Beeder of my staff at 703-308-8899.

Sincerely,

Rachel C. Hollowman for

Linda Arrington
Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

20443

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 2-28-95

EPA

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

- [ ] Registration
- [ ] Amendment
- [x] Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
79676-12	Jim Tompkins	[x] None [ ] Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name)	**PM#**	
Imazethapyr G-Pro Herbicide	25	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*
Etigra
501 Cascade Pointe Lane, Ste 103
Cary, NC 27513

[ ] *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Reveiw. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No. NOTIFICATION

Product Name FEB 23 2009

Section - II

- [ ] Amendment - Explain below.
- [ ] Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
- [x] Notification - Explain below.
- [ ] Final printed labels in repsonse to Agency letter dated _____
- [ ] "Me Too" Application.
- [ ] Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification of an alternate brand name per PRN 98-10. This notification is consistent with the provisions of PRN 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PRN 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Metal [ ] Plastic [ ] Glass [ ] Paper [ ] Other (Specify) _____
Certification must be submitted	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
[ ] Label [ ] Container		[ ] On Label [ ] On Labeling accompanying product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product [ ] Lithograph [ ] Paper glued [ ] Stenciled [ ] Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Lizbeth Rea	Registration Manager	919/655-0701

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowlingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature	3. Title	6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
Lizbeth Rea	Registration Manager	
4. Typed Name	**5. Date**	
Lizbeth Rea	11/12/2008	

Nufarm Americas, Inc.
Lizbeth Rea
Registration Manager
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527
Phone: 919.655.0701 Fax: 919.342.5176
liz.rea@us.nufarm.com

November 12, 2008

COURIER DELIVERY

Jim Tompkins (PM 25)
Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

RE: Imazethapyr G-Pro Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 79676-12)
Alternate Brand Name per PRN 98-10

Dear Mr. Tompkins,

Enclosed with this letter are the following documents in support of our request to add Slay Herbicide as an alternate brand name to the Imazethapyr G-Pro Herbicide registration under PR Notice 98-10.

- Completed Application for Registration (EPA Form 8570-1)
- One (1) copy of the Slay Herbicide label with the name tracked.
- One (1) copy of the Slay Herbicide label with the name incorporated.

The alternate brand name is the only change made to the label. No other changes to the label were made.

Please contact me at 919/655-0701 if you have questions and/or comments.

Sincerely,

Lizbeth Rea
Registration Manager

Enclosures

Slay Herbicide

For use in Alfalfa, Clover, Peas and Beans, Field Corn (Apply Only on CLEARFIELD® corn hybrids), Peanuts and Soybeans

[Note to reviewer: The optional language below may or may not appear on the final product labeling]

- For use in Alfalfa and Clover
- Herbicide For Broadleaf Weed Control in Clover & Alfalfa
- Controls Broadleaf Weeds
- Treats Up to 1 Acre [*Note to reviewer: this statement may appear on 4 oz. containers*]
- Proven effective against weeds in field tests.
- Easily applied using a hand, ATV or tractor sprayer.
- Greatly reduces broadleaf weed competition.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ammonium salt of imazethapyr (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid*	22.87%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.13%
TOTAL:	100.00%

*Equivalent to 21.6% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

1 gallon of Slay Herbicide contains 2.0 pounds active ingredient as the free acid

KEEP OUT OF 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 inhaled:	• 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

See inside label booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 79676-12

EPA Est. No.

Manufactured for:
Gro-Pro, LLC
2214 Hwy 44 West
Inverness, FL 34453

Contains the same active ingredient as Pursuit® Herbicide by BASF Ag Products.

Net Contents:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as butyl rubber ≥14 mils, or natural rubber ≥14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Groundwater Advisory and Proper Handling Instructions

This chemical 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.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum, 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do

not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

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

This product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

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.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

Observe all precautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with Slay Herbicide. Do not use Slay Herbicide other than in accordance with the instructions on this label. The use of Slay Herbicide not in accordance with this label may result in crop injury. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 such as butyl rubber ≥14 mils, or natural rubber ≥14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

GENERAL INFORMATION

Slay Herbicide kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum Slay Herbicide activity. Slay Herbicide will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds when adequate moisture is present; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

Temporary yellowing and/or internode shortening may occasionally occur following applications of Slay Herbicide. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal appearance and growth should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

When organo-phosphate (such as Lorsban™ 4) or carbamate insecticides are tank-mixed with Slay Herbicide, temporary injury may result to the treated crops.

Slay Herbicide, when used in accordance with label directions, is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and therefore, rotational crop injury is always a possibility. Under some conditions (such as heavy texture soil, high organic matter, low pH or low rainfall), Slay Herbicide may cause injury to subsequent planted crops. Vegetable crops and particularly sugar beets are sensitive to Slay Herbicide residues in the soil.

Naturally occurring biotypes* of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other products with either the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (e.g., Accent®, Basis®, Classic®, Harmony® GT, Spirit™, Permit®, etc.), the sulfonamides (e.g., FirstRate™, etc.) and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g. Staple®, etc.). If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS resistant biotypes are present in a field, Slay Herbicide and/or any other ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action herbicide should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

*A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Slay Herbicide, the field may be replanted to soybeans, peanuts or CLEARFIELD® corn (imidazolinone resistant/tolerant corn), lima beans or Southern peas. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. Do not apply a second treatment of Slay Herbicide.

CLEARFIELD® CORN

Apply Slay Herbicide only on selected field corn hybrids (CLEARFIELD® corn) warranted by the seed company to possess resistance/tolerance to direct application of Slay Herbicide. Do not apply Slay Herbicide to corn hybrids that lack resistance/tolerance to Slay Herbicide. Contact your seed supplier, chemical dealer or Gro-Pro, LLC to obtain information regarding CLEARFIELD® corn hybrids.

Crops growing under stressful environmental conditions can exhibit various injury symptoms which may be more pronounced if herbicides are used. Corn plants treated with Slay Herbicide may exhibit yellowing on new growth. Such effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

EDIBLE LEGUME VEGETABLES

Reduced crop quality, growth, yield and/or delayed maturity may result from an Slay Herbicide application to edible legume vegetables. Since crop maturity may be delayed, timing of harvest may need to be adjusted accordingly. Do not apply Slay Herbicide if planting is delayed and chance of frost prior to maturity is likely.

Only use Slay Herbicide if proper agronomic practices have been utilized, including proper crop rotation, disease and insect management, good soil fertility, and tillage practices that eliminate compaction and hardpans. Plant lentils, lima beans and peas at least ½ inch deep to reduce risk of crop injury.

Do not apply Slay Herbicide postemergence after crop has begun to flower or crop injury may result. (Refer to specific legume vegetable crop for specific application timings recommended). Do not apply Slay Herbicide if cold and/or wet conditions are present or are predicted to occur within one week of application.

USE AREA RESTRICTIONS

This product is not for sale or use on Long Island in New York State.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Postemergence applications of Slay Herbicide require the addition of an adjuvant **and** a fertilizer solution.

Note: Fertilizer solutions may not be used in the state of California.

Adjuvants

Crop Oil Concentrate: A vegetable seed or petroleum based oil concentrate may be used. Methylated seed oils are recommended when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress. Use methylated seed oils at the rate of 1.0% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution), or use a crop oil concentrate at 1.25% v/v (1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution). **When making applications to edible legume vegetable crops, do not include a crop oil concentrate.**

OR

Surfactants: Use a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient. Apply the surfactant at the rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). An organo-silicone surfactant or dry surfactant may be used in place of a non-ionic surfactant.

AND

(All States Except California)

Fertilizer Solution

Nitrogen based liquid fertilizers (such as 28%N, 32%N or 10-34-0) may be applied at the rate of 1.25 to 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use the higher rate when weeds are under temperature or moisture stress. Instead of a liquid fertilizer, spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used at the rate of 12-15 lbs. per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Note: Fertilizer solution is not required in Slay Herbicide applications in use areas south of interstate highway 40, except in the states of Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean water. Use a calibrated measuring device to measure the required amount of Slay Herbicide. Add Slay Herbicide to the spray tank while agitating. Add adjuvants and fill the remainder of the tank with water.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

If other herbicides are tank mixed with Slay Herbicide, add components in the following order, while agitating:

1. Fill the spray tank ½ full with clean water.
2. Add soluble packet products and thoroughly mix.
3. Add WP (wettable powder), DG (dispersible granule), DF (dry flowable) or liquid flowable formulations not in soluble packets.
4. Add Slay Herbicide and mix thoroughly.
5. Add other aqueous solution products.
6. Add EC (emulsifiable concentrate) products.
7. Add surfactant or crop oil to the spray tank.
8. Add liquid fertilizer.
9. While agitating, fill the remainder of the tank with water.

Drain and thoroughly clean spray equipment used for Slay Herbicide applications before using to apply other products to avoid injury to sensitive crops. When Slay Herbicide is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective product label for rates, methods of application, weeds controlled, proper timing, restrictions and precautions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. No label dosages should be exceeded. Slay Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product bearing a label prohibiting such mixture.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply Slay Herbicide when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include, but are not limited to, leafy vegetables and sugar beets.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

Uniformly apply in 10 or more gallons of water per acre with properly calibrated ground equipment. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

Use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre when applying Slay Herbicide to minimum or no-till crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues. Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage (according to the manufacturer's recommendation). Use only flat-fan nozzle tips for postemergence applications. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

SLAY HERBICIDE APPLICATIONS WITH A LOW VOLUME SPRAYER

Slay Herbicide may be applied to soybeans with a low volume (Spra-Coupe type) sprayer. Spray the weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in this label when applying Slay Herbicide with a low volume sprayer. Adequate control of weeds is dependent upon good spray coverage of the weeds. The sprayer must be calibrated to deliver the recommended spray volume and pressure to ensure adequate spray coverage of the weeds.

Apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of spray solution with a nozzle pressure between 40-60 psi for optimum coverage when applying Slay Herbicide with a low volume sprayer. When spraying combinations including Banvel® or dicamba containing products on CLEARFIELD® corn, do not exceed 40 psi sprayer pressure.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Slay Herbicide may be applied by air to crops listed in this label unless otherwise noted.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. When applied postemergence, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant and fertilizer solution are required for optimum weed control. Apply a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution or a crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution and a liquid fertilizer at the rate of 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. (Refer to the APPLICATION INFORMATION – Postemergence section of this label).

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backwards parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information** section below.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

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

The applicator is responsible for any loss or damage that results from spraying Slay Herbicide in a manner other than recommended in this label. In addition, the applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Postemergence

Slay Herbicide is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage as well as in conventional production systems. Unless otherwise indicated, apply Slay Herbicide as an early postemergence treatment when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed a height of 3 inches. Delay application until the majority of the weeds are at the recommended growth stage. Application timing should be based on weed size and not crop growth stage. Apply Slay Herbicide to crops and weeds that are actively growing.

An adjuvant (either a surfactant or a crop oil concentrate) and a nitrogen-based fertilizer must be added to the spray solution for optimum weed control activity. See the ADJUVANTS section under MIXING INSTRUCTIONS for additional information.

Absorption will occur through both the roots and foliage when Slay Herbicide is applied postemergence. Susceptible weeds stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop. Slay Herbicide not only controls many existing broadleaf and grass weeds when applied postemergence, it also provides control of susceptible weeds that may emerge after application.

Cultivate 7-10 days following a postemergence application of Slay Herbicide for maximum weed control. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control, especially under dry conditions.

Apply Slay Herbicide a minimum of one hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Unusually cool temperatures (50°F or less) reduce photosynthesis and transpiration and thus reduce uptake, translocation, and efficacy of Slay Herbicide in weeds. Delaying an Slay Herbicide application for 48 hours from the time the temperature increases above 50°F, for 10 hours or more will improve weed control and reduce crop response.

NO-TILL/MINIMUM TILLAGE AND DOUBLE CROP SOYBEANS

Slay Herbicide controls existing weeds and provides residual control of most weeds when applied early postemergence to CLEARFIELD® corn or soybeans in no-till or minimum tillage and double crop soybean production systems. The application may be applied either before or after emergence of the crop. (Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE chart for weeds controlled and recommended weed size).

If Slay Herbicide is applied prior to emergence of the crop, and weeds exceed the recommended size, a contact herbicide should be added to Slay Herbicide to enhance control. (Refer to the instructions for NO-TILL OR REDUCED TILLAGE under the PREEMERGENCE section of this label).

SOIL APPLICATIONS

Slay Herbicide provides effective weed control in conservation tillage systems designed to meet conservation compliance requirements. Slay Herbicide can be applied as an early preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment in soybeans. It can also be applied in conventional, minimum tillage and no-till production systems. The application method selected will depend on the anticipated weed spectrum and the preference of the applicator.

Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum activity. Rainfall or overhead irrigation is necessary to move Slay Herbicide into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. If adequate moisture is not received within 7 days after treatment, a cultivation is recommended to control escaped weeds. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Slay Herbicide will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

Slay Herbicide controls weeds by root uptake and translocation to the growing points where it stops weed growth. Susceptible weeds may emerge, growth will stop and the weeds will either die or are not competitive with the crop.

SOIL APPLICATIONS WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Slay Herbicide can be applied to the soil in liquid fertilizers, alone or in combination with Prowl® 3.3 EC or Outlook® to soybeans or CLEARFIELD® corn. Mixtures including trifluralin may be applied to soybeans only. Follow all Slay Herbicide label recommendations regarding incorporation, timing of application, special instructions and precautions. Apply treatments in 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Always test the compatibility of Slay Herbicide with the liquid fertilizer before mixing in the spray tank.

PREEMERGENCE (SURFACE APPLICATIONS)

Slay Herbicide can be utilized in all production tillage systems. It can be applied prior to planting (up to 45 days prior to planting); at planting in conventional, reduced tillage or no-till production systems; or after planting and before crop emergence.

NO-TILL OR REDUCED TILLAGE

Apply Slay Herbicide treatments before, during or after planting. Use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues.

Use a tank mix of Slay Herbicide with Prowl® 3.3 EC or Outlook® for maximum grass control. To kill existing vegetation, Gramoxone® Extra, Roundup Ultra® or 2,4-D (early preplant – refer to the 2,4-D label used for limitations) may be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide alone or in combination with Prowl® 3.3 EC or Outlook®. Do not add Gramoxone® Extra, Roundup Ultra® or 2,4-D to the tank mix if vegetation is absent at the time of application.

Note: Adjust planters to ensure adequate soil coverage of seed.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED APPLICATIONS

Slay Herbicide may be applied following land preparation and should be thoroughly incorporated to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply and incorporate after bed formation using PTO-driven equipment or a rolling cultivator if crops are planted on beds. Maintain Slay Herbicide in the surface 1 to 2 inches of the finished beds. Application may be made up to 45 days prior to planting soybeans.

When Slay Herbicide is soil applied for control of nutsedge in peanuts, incorporate with two passes of the incorporation implement. Make the second pass at an offset angle to the first pass to minimize the potential for streaking.

FEDERAL CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AND AGRICULTURAL RESERVE PROGRAM LAND SEEDED TO FORAGE LEGUME SPECIES AND PERENNIAL FORAGE GRASSES

Slay Herbicide is effective in controlling many annual broadleaf and grass weeds in Conservation Reserve Programs and Agricultural Reserve Programs (Set-Aside) land seeded to forage legume or grass crops.

An Slay Herbicide application may result in temporary reduction in growth of legumes and grasses. Plants overcome temporary effects and become well established due to reduced weed competition.

Do not graze or feed legumes or grasses following an Slay Herbicide application. Do not cut treated legumes or grasses for hay or forage. Do not harvest legume seed for livestock feed. Do not use seed from treated legumes for sprouting. Apply only one application of Slay Herbicide per year.

COVER CROPS*

Legumes: Apply to forage legumes including alfalfa, clovers, crownvetch, birdsfoot trefoil and lespedeza.

Grasses: Slay Herbicide may be applied to the following grasses: big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wildrye, intermediate wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, smooth brome, canarygrass or orchardgrass.

***Note:** Cover crops may also be planted into fields previously treated with Slay Herbicide for weed control in soybeans. In this situation, do not make an Slay Herbicide application to the cover crop until the following spring.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS OF SLAY HERBICIDE TO CRP COVER CROPS

Application Rate: Apply Slay Herbicide at the rate of 4 fluid ounces per acre.

Application Timing: Slay Herbicide may be applied postemergence to seedling legumes (with at least 3 fully expanded trifoliate leaves) or to established legumes. On established legumes, Slay Herbicide may be applied in the fall or in the spring before weeds exceed the maximum recommended size for control. Do not apply Slay Herbicide to seeded grasses until they have 4 leaves.

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED under the SOYBEAN section of this label for additional information.

CROPS

ALFALFA AND CLOVER

[Editors Note: Per FIFRA 2ee, "3 to 6 ounces per acre" rate may be revised to accommodate packaging smaller than 6 ounces (i.e., "3 to 4 ounces per acre").]

Use Rate (3 to 6 ounces per acre) Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 3 to 6 ounces per acre postemergence only.

A maximum of 0.094 lbs. a.e./A of imazethapyr (6 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to alfalfa or clover.

In North Dakota or Minnesota north of Highway 210, do not apply more than 4 ounces of Slay Herbicide per acre.

Do not apply more than 4 ounces of product to alfalfa or clover during the last year of the stand.

SEEDLING ALFALFA/CLOVER

Slay Herbicide must be applied postemergence to seedling alfalfa or clover. Apply Slay Herbicide when the seedling alfalfa or clover is in the second (2^{nd}) trifoliate stage or larger and when the majority of the weeds are 1-3 inches. For low growing weeds (such as mustards), apply Slay Herbicide before the rosette exceeds 3 inches. When Slay Herbicide is applied to seedling alfalfa or clover, there may be a temporary reduction in growth.

ESTABLISHED ALFALFA/CLOVER

Slay Herbicide can be applied to established alfalfa or clover in the fall, in the spring to dormant, or semi-dormant alfalfa or clover (less than 3 inches of regrowth), or between cuttings. Any application should be

made before significant alfalfa or clover growth or regrowth (3 inches) to allow Slay Herbicide to reach the target weeds.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Slay Herbicide, do not plant alfalfa or clover for 4 months following an Slay Herbicide application. Refer to the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE section of this label for plant-back interval of various crops.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL

Do not graze, feed or harvest alfalfa or clover for 30 days following an application of Slay Herbicide to alfalfa or clover.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied as directed, Slay Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress.

Note: S = Reduced Competition

Weeds noted with an "S" will be suppressed by Slay Herbicide. For best results, apply before the weeds exceed the size indicated below.

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED			
	Slay Herbicide Application Rate		
	3 oz/A	4 oz/A	6 oz/A
Weeds Controlled	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Artichoke, Jerusalem	S	6	8
Beets, wild	4	5	6
Bedstraw, Catchweed		3	4
Buckwheat, wild		3	4
Chickweed,			
common	S	3	4
mouseear	S	3	3
Cocklebur, common	S	8	8
Cress, hoary		S	S
Dandelion		S	S(5)
Dock,			
broadleaf (seedling)			S(6)
curly (seedling)			S(6)
Dodder			S*
Fiddleneck			S(4)
Filaree,			
redstem		S	3
whitestem		S	3
Fleabane, rough		3	3
Flixweed	S	3	4
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	S	3	4
Groundsel, common			S(3)
Henbit		S	3
Jimsonweed		3	4
Knotweed, prostrate		S	3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	S	3	3
Lambsquarter,			

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED			
	Slay Herbicide Application Rate		
	3 oz/A	4 oz/A	6 oz/A
Weeds Controlled	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
common (1-2 leaves)		S	S(2)
Lettuce, miners		3	4
Mallow,			
common		3	3
little		3	3
Marshelder		4	6
Morningglory,			
entireleaf		S	3
ivyleaf		S	3
pitted		S	3
smallflower	S	3	4
tall		S	3
Mustards,			
tumble	3	3	4
wild	3	3	4
black	3	3	4
Nettle, burning		3	4
Nightshade,			
black	3	3	4
Eastern black	3	3	4
hairy	3	3	4
Oxtongue, bristly			S(3)
Pennycress, field	3	3	4
Pepperweed,			
field	3	3	4
Virginia	S	3	3
Pigweed,			
redroot	4	6	8
smooth	4	6	8
spiny		6	8
Radish, wild		S	4
Ragweed,			
common		2	3
giant		3	3
Redmaids		3	4
Rocket,			
London	3	4	6
yellow	S	3	4
Rockpurslane, desert			3
Shepherdspurse	3	3	4
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	S	3	4
Pennsylvania	S	3	4
swamp (seedling)		3	4
Spurge,			

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED			
	Slay Herbicide Application Rate		
	3 oz/A	4 oz/A	6 oz/A
Weeds Controlled	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
prostrate		S	3
spotted		S	3
petty		3	4
Spurry, corn		3	3
Sunflower, common	S	4	6
Swinecress		3	3
Tansymustard,			
green	3	3	4
pinnate	3	3	4
Thistle, Russian	S	3	3
Velvetleaf	S	3	4
Watercress, creeping		2	3
Watercress		3	3
Willowweed, panicle		3	3

*For best results in suppressing dodder (*cuscuta* spp.), apply Slay Herbicide with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil after dodder has emerged but prior to or soon after attachment.

GRASSES AND SEDGES CONTROLLED		
	Slay Herbicide Application Rate	
	4 oz/A	6 oz/A
Weeds Controlled*	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Barnyardgrass	S	3
Bluegrass, annual		S(3)
Canarygrass, littleseed	S	S(3)
Cereals, volunteer		
barley	S	S(4)
oats	S	S(4)
wheat	S	S(4)
Crabgrass,		
large	S	3
smooth	S	3
Cupgrass, woolly**	3	3
Foxtail,		
giant	6	6
green	3	4
yellow	3	3
Johnsongrass,		
seedling	8	8
rhizome	S	S(6-12)
Millet, wild proso	S	3
Nutsedge,		
yellow	S	S(6)
purple	S	S(6)
Oats, wild	S	S(4)
Rice, red	3	4

GRASSES AND SEDGES CONTROLLED		
	Slay Herbicide Application Rate	
	4 oz/A	6 oz/A
Weeds Controlled*	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Shattercane	8	10
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	8
Quackgrass***		S(7)

*Slay Herbicide is active against many grass species. However, when heavy grass pressure is anticipated, use Slay Herbicide in a sequential application with a registered postemergence grass herbicide such as Poast Plus® for optimum control.

** Slay Herbicide will only control emerged woolly cupgrass.

***Quackgrass will be suppressed only when actively growing and before it exceeds 7 inches in height.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

To control weeds not specifically listed on the Slay Herbicide label, herbicides such as Buctril®, 2,4-DB, Poast®, Poast Plus®, Prism® or Select® may be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide. When Slay Herbicide is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions and precautions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. No label dosages should be exceeded.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Slay Herbicide is effective in controlling a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grass weeds. Alfalfa and clover are tolerant to postemergence applications of Slay Herbicide after the second trifoliate leaf has expanded. Minor height reduction or slight leaf yellowing may occur soon after application.

Apply Slay Herbicide as an early postemergence treatment when the weeds are actively growing. Weeds are generally easier to control before they exceed 3 inches in height. Weeds under stress are less susceptible to control in cold or drought stress conditions.

Temporary stunting and yellowing of the crop may occur if applied to alfalfa or clover under cool conditions (40°F or less).

STAND ESTABLISHMENT

Apply Slay Herbicide after alfalfa or clover has 2 fully expanded trifoliate leaves. Weeds must not exceed the size listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED tables. Slay Herbicide may be applied to summer, fall or spring seeded alfalfa or clover.

Inter-seeded Oats

Oats inter-seeded with alfalfa or clover will reduce soil erosion and allow the alfalfa or clover to establish. However, oats can compete with the alfalfa or clover. An application of Slay Herbicide will kill or significantly reduce the growth of the oats and allow the alfalfa or clover to establish with minimal erosion or competition from the oats. Apply Slay Herbicide to the oats when the oats have 3-4 leaves.

ESTABLISHED ALFALFA/CLOVER - DORMANT

Apply Slay Herbicide to dormant alfalfa or clover in the fall following the last cutting. Slay Herbicide may also be applied in the spring to dormant alfalfa or clover, or as alfalfa or clover breaks dormancy. Apply spring treatments prior to excessive alfalfa or clover growth (less than 3 inches), to reduce spray interference.

ESTABLISHED ALFALFA/CLOVER - GROWING

For weed control during the season, apply Slay Herbicide following alfalfa or clover cutting. Remove the hay from the field and apply Slay Herbicide prior to excessive alfalfa or clover regrowth.

Perennial Grass Suppression

If perennial grasses such as orchardgrass, fescues, bromes, or timothy are present in an alfalfa or clover stand, Slay Herbicide will reduce the growth and competitive effect of the grass.

CLEARFIELD® CORN

(Not for use in California)

Use Rate (4 ounces per acre)

Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 4 ounces per acre (1/4 pint) for all methods of application: early preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, and postemergence (including minimum and no-till). At this broadcast rate, one-gallon of Slay Herbicide will treat 32 acres of CLEARFIELD® corn.

Note: Only one application of Slay Herbicide may be made during the season.

A maximum of 0.063 lbs. a.e./A of imazethapyr (4 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to CLEARFIELD® corn.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Slay Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress.

Note: C = Control, S = Reduced Competition

(The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the maximum number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence).

Weeds Controlled	BROADLEAF WEEDS		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Alligator weed		4	1-3
Anoda, spurred	C	2	1-2
Artichoke, Jerusalem		8	6-10
Buffalobur	C*	S	1-3
Bristly starbur		2	1-2
Carpetweed	C		
Cocklebur, common	S	8	1-8
Galinsoga	C		
Jimsonweed	C*	4	1-3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	4	1-3
Lambsquarters, common	C*	S	1-2
Mallow, Venice	S		
Marshelder	C	4	1-3
Morningglory,			
entireleaf	S	2	1-2
ivyleaf	S	2	1-2
pitted	S	2	1-2
smallflower	C	4	1-3
tall	S	2	1-2
Mustard sp.	C	4	1-3
Nightshade,			
black	C	4	1-3

Weeds Controlled	BROADLEAF WEEDS		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Eastern black	C	4	1-3
hairy	C	4	1-3
Pigweed,			
redroot	C	8	1-8
smooth	C	8	1-8
spiny	C	8	1-8
Poinsettia, wild	C		
Puncturevine	C		
Purslane, common	C		
Pusley, Florida	C		
Sida, prickly	C*		
Ragweed,			
common	S	4	1-3
giant	S	4	1-3
Sage, barnyard		S	1-3
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	C	4	1-3
Pennsylvania	C	4	1-3
Spurge,			
prostrate	C	4	1-3
spotted	C	4	1-3
Sunflower	C*	4	1-3
Thistle, Canada		S	1-3
Velvetleaf	C*	4	1-3

*These weeds are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments when Slay Herbicide is soil applied.

DO NOT count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

Weeds Controlled**	GRASS WEEDS*		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	S	3	1-3
Crabgrass,			
large	S	3	1-3
smooth	S	3	1-3
Cupgrass, woolly		3	1-3
Foxtail,			
giant	C	6	1-6
green	C	3	1-3
yellow	C	3	1-3
Goosegrass	S		
Johnsongrass,			
seedling	C	6	1-8
rhizome		S	6-12
Millet, wild proso	S	S	1-3
Panicum,			

Weeds Controlled**	GRASS WEEDS*		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
fall	S		
Texas	S		
Red rice		3	1-3
Sandbur, field	S	S	<1
Shattercane	S	6	1-8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	4	1-8
Sorghum almum	S	6	1-3
SEDGES			
Nutsedge,			
purple	S	S	1-3
yellow	S	S	1-3

*Preplant incorporated treatments of Slay Herbicide are more consistent for grass control.

** Slay Herbicide controls many grass species. When heavy grass pressure is anticipated, a soil applied grass herbicide underlay (such as Prowl® or Outlook®) is recommended for optimum control. Do not incorporate Prowl® 3.3 EC herbicide; apply preemergence or early postemergence only. Slay Herbicide may also be used in sequential programs with registered burndown herbicides and/or soil applied atrazine-containing products.

TANK MIXTURE HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS WITH SLAY HERBICIDE (Postemergence)

Accent®[1]	Clarity®*,***
Atrazine*,**	Metolachlor
Banvel®*,***	Marksman®*
Basagran®*	Outlook®
Buctril®*,**	Prowl® 3.3 EC

[1]If Accent® is used in combination with Slay Herbicide on Pioneer imidazolinone-resistant (IR) corn, any registered soil insecticide applications may be used.

If Slay Herbicide plus Accent® tank mixtures are used on imidazolinone-tolerant (IT) hybrids, do not use Counter® 15G. Other registered organophosphate insecticides such as Counter® CR (banded applications only) or Thimet® or other registered carbamates or pyrethroid insecticides may be used when Slay Herbicide plus Accent® tank mixtures are applied to IT corn hybrids.

*In some cases the grass activity of Slay Herbicide will be reduced when used in combination with atrazine, Buctril®, Banvel®, Basagran®, Clarity®, or Marksman®.

**Some corn leaf burn may result with Buctril® or atrazine postemergence combinations with Slay Herbicide.

***Applications of Banvel® or Clarity® herbicide to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning.

Do not use crop oil concentrates as adjuvants in Slay Herbicide combinations with Buctril®.

Slay Herbicide is active against many broadleaf and grass weed species. However, for long term weed management, alternate mode of action herbicides are recommended with Slay Herbicide. The application of a soil applied grass herbicide underlay will control grass weeds not on the Slay Herbicide label and enhance the control of certain broadleaf weeds such as common lambsquarters.

Refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions and precautions when Slay Herbicide is used in combination with another herbicide. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. No label dosages should be exceeded. Slay Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

APPLICATIONS TO CLEARFIELD® CORN IN NORTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA (North of Highway 210)

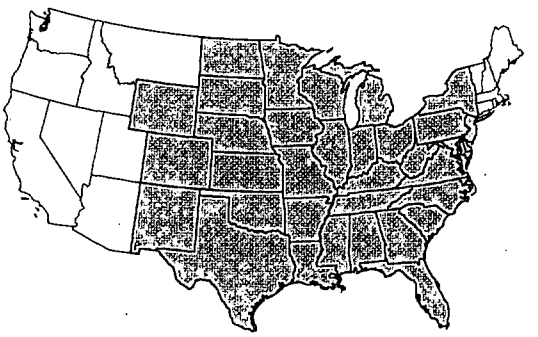
Application Rate: Apply Slay Herbicide postemergence only at 3 ounces per acre.

	POSTEMERGENCE	
Weeds Controlled	**Maximum Leaf Stage**	**Size (Inches)**
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	4	1-3
Mustard, species	4	1-3
Nightshade,		
black	4	1-3
Eastern black	4	1-3
hairy	4	1-3
Pigweed, redroot	4	1-4
Wild oats*	3	1-4

* Slay Herbicide will reduce competition from wild oats.

NAVY, GREAT NORTHERN, RED KIDNEY, BLACK TURTLE, CRANBERRY, PINTO, LIMA, AND SMALL WHITE TYPE DRY BEANS, LENTILS, WHITE LUPINS, CHICKPEAS (GARBANZO BEANS), DRY EDIBLE PEAS, ENGLISH AND SOUTHERN PEAS

For use in the states east of and including: North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico (except the states east of and including: Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut). Refer to the map below for geographical use area.



Do not make more than one application of Slay Herbicide per year.

A maximum of 0.063 lb. a.e./A of imazethapyr (4 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to peas and beans in this region.

Use only nonionic surfactants as a spray additive for postemergence applications. Do not use crop oils, methylated seed oils, or petroleum oils.

Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest of succulent lima beans, English peas and Southern peas. Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest of dry edible peas, lentils, chickpeas, and other dry bean or pea types listed on this label.

Do not apply Slay Herbicide postemergence before crop has at least one trifoliate leaf or peas are at least three inches in height or crop injury (reduced crop growth and/or delayed maturity) may result. Do not apply Slay Herbicide postemergence to lima beans, lentils, white lupins, or chickpeas.

Do not apply to Domino variety black turtle beans.

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

Pinto varieties UI-111 and Olathe are more sensitive to Slay Herbicide than other varieties.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

NAVY, GREAT NORTHERN, RED KIDNEY, BLACK TURTLE, CRANBERRY, PINTO, AND SMALL WHITE DRY BEANS, DRY EDIBLE PEAS, ENGLISH AND SOUTHERN PEAS

In Michigan or the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (DelMarVa) peninsula: Do not apply more than 2 ounces of Slay Herbicide to sands or loamy sand soils.

In North Dakota or north of Highway 210 in Minnesota: Do not apply more than 2 ounces of Slay Herbicide.

Preplant Incorporated Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate up to 3 ounces per acre to dry beans (navy, great northern, red kidney, black turtle, cranberry, pinto and small white type dry beans), dry edible peas and English peas, or up to 4 ounces per acre for southern peas only, within 1 week before planting. When Slay Herbicide is applied preplant incorporated, a tank mixture with a registered grass herbicide may be used.

Preemergence Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate of up to 3 ounces per acre to dry beans, dry edible peas and English peas, or up to 4 ounces per acre for southern peas only, immediately after or up to 3 days after planting. Slay Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with a registered grass herbicide or applied preemergence following a preplant incorporated application of a registered grass herbicide.

Early Postemergence Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate of up to 3 ounces per acre to dry beans, dry edible peas, and English peas, or up to 4 ounces per acre for southern peas only. Apply to dry beans with at least one fully expanded trifoliate leaf. Apply to dry edible peas, English peas, and southern peas at least 3 inches in height but prior to 5 nodes and before flowering. The use of trifluralin prior to an Slay Herbicide application may increase the likelihood and severity of crop injury. A nonionic surfactant must be added to the spray solution. The nonionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient and should be used at a rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

Basagran® may be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide to control weeds not listed on the Slay Herbicide label. The addition of Basagran® may also cause antagonism, reducing control of grass weeds. Nitrogen based fertilizer may be included as a spray additive only when Slay Herbicide is tank mixed with Basagran®. Refer to the Basagran® label for proper application rates and restrictions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions.

LIMA BEANS, CHICKPEAS (GARBANZOS), LENTILS AND WHITE LUPINS

Do not apply Slay Herbicide to white lupins grown on sand or loamy sand soils.

In Michigan or the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (DelMarVa) peninsula: Do not apply more than 2 ounces of Slay Herbicide to sands or loamy sand soils.

In North Dakota or north of Highway 210 in Minnesota: Do not apply more than 2 ounces of Slay Herbicide.

Preplant Incorporated Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate up to 3 ounces per acre within 1 week before planting. Applied preplant incorporated, Slay Herbicide may be tank mixed with a registered grass herbicide.

Preemergence Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate of up to 3 ounces per acre immediately after or up to 3 days after planting. Slay Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with a

registered grass herbicide or applied preemergence following a preplant incorporated application of a registered grass herbicide.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Slay Herbicide applied at a broadcast rate of 2 ounces per acre preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence will control:

Mustard, wild
Nightshade, black*
Nightshade, Eastern black*

*Suppression only

Slay Herbicide applied at a broadcast rate of 3 ounces per acre preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence will control:

Mustard, wild
Nightshade, black
Nightshade, Eastern black
Nightshade, hairy
Pigweed, redroot

Postemergence applications of 3 ounces per acre must be made to weeds less than 2 inches tall for best results.

When applied as directed at the broadcast rate of 4 ounces per acre (for southern peas only), Slay Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below:

Note: C = Control, S = Reduced Competition

(The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the maximum number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence).

Weeds Controlled	BROADLEAF WEEDS		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Anoda, spurred	C	2	1-2
Artichoke, Jerusalem		8	6-10
Buffalobur	C*		
Bristly starbur		2	1-2
Carpetweed	C		
Cocklebur, common	C*	8	1-8
Galinsoga	C		
Jimsonweed	C**	4	1-3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	4	1-3
Lambsquarters	C**	S	1-2
Mallow, Venice	S		
Marshelder	C	4	1-3
Morningglory,			
entireleaf	S	2	1-2
ivyleaf	S	2	1-2
pitted	S	2	1-2
smallflower	C	4	1-3
tall	S	2	1-2
Mustard sp.	C	4	1-3
Nightshade,			

Weeds Controlled	BROADLEAF WEEDS		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
black	C	4	1-3
Eastern black	C	4	1-3
hairy	C	4	1-3
Pigweed,			
redroot	C	4	1-4
smooth	C	4	1-4
spiny	C	4	1-4
Poinsettia, wild	C		
Puncturevine	C		
Purslane, common	C		
Pusley, Florida	C		
Sida, prickly	C**		
Ragweed,			
common	S	4	1-3
giant	S	4	1-3
Sage, barnyard		S	1-3
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	C	4	1-3
Pennsylvania	C	4	1-3
Spurge,			
prostrate	C	4	1-3
spotted	C	4	1-3
Sunflower, common	C**	4	1-3
Thistle, Canada		S	1-3
Velvetleaf	C**	4	1-3

*Use soil applications for light to moderate infestations only. Must be preplant incorporated for best results.

**When soil applied, common lambsquarters, jimsonweed, prickly sida, velvetleaf and common sunflower are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments.

Weeds Controlled	GRASS WEEDS		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	S	3	1-3
Crabgrass,			
large	S	3	1-3
smooth	S	3	1-3
Cupgrass, woolly		3**	1-3
Foxtail,			
giant	C	6	1-6
green	C	3	1-3
robust purple	C	3	1-3
robust white	C	3	1-3
yellow	C	3	1-3
Goosegrass	S		
Johnsongrass,			

Weeds Controlled	GRASS WEEDS		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
seedling	C	6	1-8
rhizome		S	1-8
Panicum,			
fall	S		
Texas	S		
Red rice		3	1-3
Shattercane	S	6	1-8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	4	1-8
SEDGES			
Nutsedge,			
purple	S	S	1-3
yellow	S	S	

*When soil applied to grasses, more consistent control can be obtained from preplant incorporated treatments.
** Slay Herbicide controls emerged woolly cupgrass only.
Do not count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

Refer to the PRECAUTIONS section for additional information.

RED KIDNEY BEANS

For use in California only.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Postemergence Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at the rate of 3 ounces per acre. A non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient must be added to the spray solution and should be used at a rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

Make applications of Slay Herbicide when weeds are actively growing and red kidney beans have at least 1 fully expanded trifoliate leaf. Do not apply Slay Herbicide postemergence when the crop and weeds have been subjected to stress conditions such as temperature or moisture extremes.

Cultivate 7-10 days following a postemergence Slay Herbicide application for maximum weed control. Cultivation during this time period will enhance residual weed control, especially under dry conditions.

- **Do not apply by aerial application.**
- **A maximum of 0.047 lb. a.e./A of imazethapyr (3 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to red kidney beans.**
- **Do not make more than one application of Slay Herbicide per year.**
- **Do not apply Slay Herbicide postemergence before crop has at least one true leaf or crop injury (reduced crop growth and/or delayed maturity) may result.**

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied as directed, Slay Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress.

(The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the maximum number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence).

Weeds Controlled	WEEDS	
	POSTEMERGENCE	
	Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	4	1-3
Mustard, wild	4	1-3
Nightshade,		
black	4	1-3
Eastern black	4	1-3
hairy	4	1-2
Pigweed,		
redroot	4	1-3

Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest.

Refer to the PRECAUTIONS section for additional instructions.

SNAP BEANS

For use in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.

- **Do not apply by aerial application.**
- **Do not apply Slay Herbicide after July 31 (June 20th in New Jersey).**
- **Do not make more than one application of Slay Herbicide per year.**
- **Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest.**
- **A maximum of 0.023 lb. a.e./A of imazethapyr (1.5 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to snap beans.**
- **Refer to the PRECAUTIONS section for additional instructions.**

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Preplant Incorporated Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at the rate of 1.5 ounces per acre within 1 week of planting. Applied preplant incorporated, Slay Herbicide may be tank mixed with a registered grass herbicide.

Preemergence Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at the broadcast rate of 1.5 ounces per acre immediately after, or up to 1 day after planting. Slay Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with a registered grass herbicide or applied preemergence following a preplant incorporated application of a registered grass herbicide.

WEEDS SUPPRESSED

Slay Herbicide applied at the broadcast rate of 1.5 oz/A preplant incorporated or preemergence will suppress or reduce competition from the following weeds:

Common purslane
Eastern Black Nightshade
Redroot Pigweed
Wild Mustard

SNAP BEANS

For use in the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas (counties of Bailey, Castro, Lamb and Parmer only) and New Mexico (counties of Curry and Roosevelt only).

- **Do not apply by aerial application.**
- **Do not apply Slay Herbicide after July 31.**

- **Do not make more than one application of Slay Herbicide per year.**
- **Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest.**
- **A maximum of 0.023 lb. a.e./A of imazethapyr (1.5 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to snap beans.**
- **Refer to the PRECAUTIONS section for additional instructions.**

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Postemergence Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at the rate of 1.5 ounces per acre in a tank mix combination with Basagran®. A non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient must be added to the spray solution and should be used at a rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Refer to the Basagran® label for proper application rates and restrictions.

Do not apply Slay Herbicide postemergence before crop has at least one true leaf or crop injury (reduced crop growth and/or delayed maturity) may result.

WEEDS SUPPRESSED

Slay Herbicide applied at the broadcast rate of 1.5 oz/A postemergence will suppress or reduce competition from the following weeds:

Eastern Black Nightshade
Redroot Pigweed

SUCCULENT PEAS, DRY EDIBLE PEAS, LENTILS, CHICKPEAS, AND LIMA BEANS

For use in the states of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

- **Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest for dry edible peas, chickpeas, lentils and dry lima beans.**
- **Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest for succulent peas and succulent lima beans.**
- **A maximum of 0.047 lb. a.e./A of imazethapyr (3 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to peas and beans in this region.**
- **Do not make more than one application of Slay Herbicide per year.**
- **Refer to the PRECAUTIONS section for additional instructions.**

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Preplant Applications for No-Till and Minimum Tillage Systems Only:

Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 3 ounces per acre within 30 days before planting. If incorporated, do not incorporate deeper than 3 inches.

In no-till and minimum tillage systems, Slay Herbicide may be applied in the fall prior to spring planting. Rainfall is required for incorporation and activation. Unpredictable weed control can be expected since factors such as length of time between applications and planting, as well as uncontrollable weather factors will determine the herbicide activity and longevity. Apply Slay Herbicide in the fall when soil temperature at the 4-inch depth is less than 55°F and before the ground is frozen.

Preplant Incorporated Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at the broadcast rate of 3 ounces per acre within 1 week before planting. Do not incorporate deeper than 3 inches.

Preemergence Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at the broadcast rate of 3 ounces per acre after planting, but prior to crop emergence.

Slay Herbicide may be tank mixed with Sencor® DF to assist in the control of lambsquarters or mayweed-chamomile (dogfennel). Refer to the Sencor® label for proper application rates and instructions.

Postemergence Applications (Dry Edible Peas Only): Apply Slay Herbicide at 2 ounces per acre. A nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient must be added to the spray solution and should be used at a rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

Basagran® may be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide to control weeds not listed on the Slay Herbicide label. The addition of Basagran® may cause antagonism, reducing control of grass weeds. Nitrogen-based fertilizer may be included as a spray additive only when Slay Herbicide is tank mixed with Basagran®. Use liquid fertilizer at 1.25 to 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution or ammonium sulfate at the rate of 12-15 lbs./100 gallons of spray solution.

Do not apply Slay Herbicide postemergence before crop has at least one trifoliate leaf or peas are at least three inches in height or crop injury (reduced crop growth and/or delayed maturity may result. Do not apply Slay Herbicide postemergence to lima beans, lentils, or chickpeas.

WEEDS CONTROLLED		
Slay Herbicide applied PPI and/or Preemergence at 3 oz./A will control		
Weeds Controlled	**Preplant Incorporated**	**Preemergence**
Buckwheat, wild	C	C
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	C	
Mustard, wild	C	C
Nightshade,		
black	C	C
Eastern black	C	C
hairy	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	C	C
Shepherdspurse	C	C
Thistle, Russian	C	C

Note: C = Control

Slay Herbicide applied postemergence at the broadcast rate of 2 ounces will control:

Wild mustard
Black nightshade*
Eastern black nightshade*
Hairy nightshade*

*Suppression only

CHICKPEAS

For use in the states of Arizona and California.

- **Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest for dry chickpeas.**
- **Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest of succulent chickpeas.**
- **A maximum of 0.047 lb. a.e./A of imazethapyr (3 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to chickpeas in this region.**
- **Do not make more than one application of Slay Herbicide per year.**
- **Refer to the PRECAUTIONS section for additional instructions.**

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Preplant Incorporated Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at the broadcast rate of up to 3 ounces per acre within 1 week before planting. Applied preplant incorporated; Slay Herbicide may be tank mixed with a registered grass herbicide.

Preemergence Applications: Apply Slay Herbicide at the broadcast rate of up to 3 ounces per acre immediately after or up to 3 days after planting. Slay Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with a registered grass herbicide or applied preemergence following a preplant incorporated application of a registered grass herbicide.

WEEDS CONTROLLED		
Weeds Controlled	**Preplant Incorporated**	**Preemergence**
Buckwheat, wild	C	C
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	C	
Mustard, wild	C	C
Nightshade,		
black	C	C
Eastern black	C	C
hairy	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	C	C
Shepherdspurse	C	C
Thistle, Russian	C	C

Note: C = Control

PEANUTS

Use Rate: 4 ounces per acre

Not for use in California

Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 4 ounces per acre for all methods of application (except sequential – see below): preplant incorporated, preemergence, ground-cracking and postemergence. One gallon of Slay Herbicide will treat 32 acres of peanuts at the 4-ounce per acre broadcast rate.

Slay Herbicide may also be applied in a sequential application. Apply 2 ounces in a soil application (preplant incorporated or preemergence) followed by 2 ounces applied at ground-crack or postemergence.

A maximum of 0.063 lb. a.e./A of imazethapyr (4 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to peanuts.

Note: In Arizona, use only in Yuma and La Paz counties.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Slay Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress.

Note: C = Control, S = Reduced Competition

(The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the maximum number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence).

Weeds Controlled	**BROADLEAF WEEDS**			
	SOIL APPLIED	**AT-CRACK**	**POSTEMERGENCE**	
			Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size (Inches)**
Alligator weed		C	4	1-3
Anoda, spurred	C	C	2	1-2
Buffalobur	C*	C	S	1-3

Weeds Controlled	BROADLEAF WEEDS			
	SOIL APPLIED	AT-CRACK	POSTEMERGENCE	
			Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Bristly Starbur			2	1-2
Carpetweed	C	C		
Cocklebur, common	S	C	8	1-8
Devilsclaw	C	C		
Galinsoga	C	C		
Jimsonweed	C*	C	4	1-3
Lambsquarters, common	C*	C	S	1-2
Morningglory,				
entireleaf	S	C	2	1-2
ivyleaf	S	C	2	1-2
pitted	S	C	2	1-2
smallflower	C	C	4	1-3
tall	S	C	2	1-2
Mustard sp.	C	C	4	1-3
Nightshade,				
black	C	C	4	1-3
Eastern black	C	C	4	1-3
hairy	C	C	4	1-3
Pigweed,				
redroot	C	C	8	1-8
smooth	C	C	8	1-8
spiny	C	C	8	1-8
Poinsettia, wild	C	C		
Puncturevine	C	C		
Purslane, common	C	C		
Pusley, Florida	C	C		
Ragweed,				
common	S	S	4	1-3
giant	S	S	4	1-3
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	C*	C		
Smartweed,				
ladysthumb	C	C	4	1-3
Pennsylvania	C	C	4	1-3
Spurge,				
prostrate	C	C	4	1-3
spotted	C	C	4	1-3
toothed	C	C		
Sunflower	C*	C	4	1-3
Velvetleaf	C*	C	4	1-3

*These weeds are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments when Slay Herbicide is soil applied.

Weeds Controlled	GRASS WEEDS			
	SOIL APPLIED	AT-CRACK	POSTEMERGENCE	
			Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	S	S	3	1-3
Crabgrass,				
large	S	C	3	1-3
smooth	S	C	3	1-3
Cupgrass, woolly			3	1-3
Foxtail,				
giant	C	C	6	1-6
green	C	C	3	1-3
yellow	C	C	3	1-3
Goosegrass	S	S		
Johnsongrass,				
seedling	C	C	6	1-8
rhizome			S	6-12
Panicum,				
fall	S			
Texas	S			
Red rice			3	1-3
Shattercane	S	S	6	1-8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	C	4	1-6
SEDGES				
Nutsedge,				
purple	C	C	3	1-3
yellow	C	C	3	1-3

*More consistent control can be obtained from preplant incorporated treatments when Slay Herbicide is soil applied to grasses.

"AT CRACK" APPLICATION refers to the time when the soil cracks due to the emerging peanut seedling. This generally occurs from 10 to 14 days following planting. At this time, weeds have generally not germinated, or, are in the seedling stage. If weeds have more than 2 true leaves, refer to the POSTEMERGENCE weed control column for weeds controlled.

In West Texas and New Mexico, wait until late cracking (most of the peanuts have emerged) before applying Slay Herbicide.

Slay Herbicide is active against many broadleaf and grass species. However, when heavy grass or common lambsquarters pressure is anticipated, Slay Herbicide should be used in combination with a registered soil-applied grass herbicide (Refer to the HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS section).

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF SLAY HERBICIDE

The sequential (split) application of Slay Herbicide consists of an application of 2 ounces of product soil applied (either preplant incorporated or preemergence) followed by 2 ounces applied either at ground-crack or postemergence.

When applied as a sequential treatment, Slay Herbicide will control the weeds listed under the "SOIL APPLIED" and "AT-CRACK" applications in the BROADLEAF WEEDS and GRASS WEEDS tables (in the peanut section of this label). A sequential application of Slay Herbicide enhances the control of yellow and purple nutsedge. Apply the second application before the nutsedge exceeds 3 leaves.

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS

GRASS WEEDS

When applied as directed, Slay Herbicide preplant incorporated or preemergence combination treatments with Prowl® 3.3 EC, trifluralin, Lasso®, metolachlor, Balan™, or Sonolan™ will control the weeds listed in the following table, in addition to those controlled by Slay Herbicide alone.

	Prowl® 3.3 EC[1]	Trifluralin[2]	Lasso®	Metolachlor	Balan™[2]	Sonalan™[2]
GRASSES						
Barnyardgrass	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crabgrass,						
smooth	X	X	X	X	X	X
large	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crowfootgrass	X	X			X	
Goosegrass	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panicum,						
fall	X	X	X	X	X	X
Texas	X	X			X	X
Sandbur,						
field	X	X			X	X
Signalgrass,						
broadleaf	X[2]	X	X	X	X	X
Witchgrass	X	X	X	X		X

[1]Preplant incorporated tank mixture applications of Slay Herbicide plus Prowl® 3.3 EC will suppress the growth of itchgrass and rhizome johnsongrass.
[2]Preplant incorporated treatments only.

A selective postemergence grass herbicide such as Poast Plus® or Whip® may be mixed with Slay Herbicide to control grasses not controlled by Slay Herbicide. In some cases the activity of the grass herbicide may be reduced when mixed with Slay Herbicide. The reduction in activity may be overcome by delaying the application of the postemergence grass herbicide 7 days following the application of Slay Herbicide. If the postemergence grass herbicide is applied first, wait 3 days before applying Slay Herbicide. Refer to the respective grass herbicide label for recommended application rate, weed size and restrictions.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Broadleaf herbicides that can be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide include Basagran®, Ultra Blazer®, and 2,4-DB. Certain herbicides should not be applied with Slay Herbicide (refer to the PRECAUTIONS section of this label for restrictions).

For the control of sicklepod, morningglories, prickly sida and common ragweed, add 2,4-DB to the Slay Herbicide spray mixture. Refer to the 2,4-DB label for specific directions for use, application rates and restrictions.

Slay Herbicide may also be applied postemergence in tank mixture with Bravo®, Bravo® S, Orthene® or Solubor®.

SOYBEANS

Use Rate: 4 ounces per acre

Not for use in California

Apply Slay Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 4 ounces per acre for all methods of application: early preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, and postemergence (including minimum and no-till). Refer to the section APPLICATIONS TO SOYBEANS IN NORTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA for applications in North Dakota and Minnesota north of Highway 210.

Note: Only one application of Slay Herbicide may be made during the season.

A maximum of 0.063 lb. a.e./A of imazethapyr (4 oz./A of Slay Herbicide) per year may be applied to soybeans.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied as directed, Slay Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress.

Note: C = Control, S = Reduced Competition

(The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the maximum number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence).

Do not count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

Weeds Controlled	BROADLEAF WEEDS		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Alligator weed		4	1-3
Anoda, spurred	C	2	1-2
Artichoke, Jerusalem		8	6-10
Buffalobur	C*	S	1-3
Bristly starbur		2	1-2
Carpetweed	C		
Cocklebur, common	S	8	1-8
Galinsoga	C		
Jimsonweed	C*	4	1-3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	4	1-3
Lambsquarters, common	C*	S	1-2
Mallow, Venice	S		
Marshelder	C	4	1-3
Morningglory,			
entireleaf	S	2	1-2
ivyleaf	S	2	1-2
pitted	S	2	1-2
smallflower	C	4	1-3
tall	S	2	1-2
Mustard sp.	C	4	1-3
Nightshade,			
black	C	4	1-3
Eastern black	C	4	1-3
hairy	C	4	1-3
Pigweed,			
redroot	C	8	1-8
smooth	C	8	1-8
spiny	C	8	1-8

Weeds Controlled	BROADLEAF WEEDS		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Poinsettia, wild	C		
Puncturevine	C		
Purslane, common	C		
Pusley, Florida	C		
Sida, prickly	C*		
Ragweed,			
common	S	S	1-3
giant	S	S	1-3
Sage, barnyard	S	1-3	
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	C	4	1-3
Pennsylvania	C	4	1-3
Spurge,			
prostrate	C	4	1-3
spotted	C	4	1-3
Sunflower	C*	4	1-3
Thistle, Canada		S	1-3
Velvetleaf	C*	4	1-3

*These weeds are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments when Slay Herbicide is soil applied.

Weeds Controlled**	GRASS WEEDS*		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	S	3	1-3
Crabgrass,			
large	S	3	1-3
smooth	S	3	1-3
Cupgrass, woolly***		3	1-3
Foxtail,			
giant	C	6	1-6
green	C	3	1-3
yellow	C	3	1-3
Goosegrass	S		
Johnsongrass,			
seedling	C	6	1-8
rhizome		S	6-12
Millet, wild proso	S	S	1-3
Panicum,			
fall	S		
Texas	S		
Red rice		3	1-3
Shattercane	S	6	1-8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	4	1-8
Sorghum, almum	S	6	1-3

Weeds Controlled**	GRASS WEEDS*		
	SOIL APPLIED	POSTEMERGENCE	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
SEDGES			
Nutsedge,			
purple	S	S	1-3
yellow	S	S	1-3

*Preplant incorporated treatments of Slay Herbicide are more consistent for grass control.
**Slay Herbicide is active against many broadleaf and grass species. However, when heavy grass or common lambsquarters pressure is anticipated, Slay Herbicide should be used in combination with a registered soil-applied grass herbicide (such as Prowl®) for optimum control (Refer to the HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS section for more information).
***Slay Herbicide only controls emerged woolly cupgrass.

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS

GRASS WEEDS

Use a soil applied grass herbicide (such as Prowl® 3.3 EC) to control grass weeds not on the Slay Herbicide label and to enhance the control of certain broadleaf weeds such as common lambsquarters and pigweeds. Refer to the Prowl® 3.3 EC (or other grass herbicide) label for specific use recommendations, rates and precautions.

When applied as directed, Slay Herbicide preplant incorporated or preemergence combination treatments with Prowl® 3.3 EC, TRI-4®, trifluralin, Outlook®, Lasso® or metolachlor will control the weeds listed in the following table, in addition to those controlled by Slay Herbicide alone.

	Prowl® 3.3 EC[1]	Trifluralin[2]	Lasso®	metolachlor	Outlook®
Grasses					
Barnyardgrass	X	X	X	X	X
Crabgrass,					
smooth	X	X	X	X	X
large	X	X	X	X	X
Crowfootgrass	X	X			
Goosegrass	X	X	X	X	X
Millet, wild proso	X	X			
Panicum,					
fall	X	X	X	X	X
Texas	X	X			
Sandbur field	X	X			
Shattercane	X[2]	X			
Signalgrass, broadleaf	X[2]	X	X	X	X
Witchgrass	X	X	X	X	X

[1]Preplant incorporated tank mixture applications of Slay Herbicide plus Prowl® 3.3 EC will suppress the growth of itchgrass and rhizome johnsongrass.
[2]Preplant incorporated treatments only.

A selective postemergence grass herbicide such as Poast Plus® may be mixed with Slay Herbicide to control volunteer corn or grasses not controlled by Slay Herbicide. Use a crop oil concentrate and liquid fertilizer with grass herbicide tank mixtures for best results.

Slay Herbicide plus Poast Plus® for Enhanced Grass Control

Apply Slay Herbicide at the rate of 4 ounces per acre. Refer to the table below for the appropriate rate of Poast Plus® for enhanced grass control. The addition of Poast Plus® to Slay Herbicide at the recommended rates will control the grasses listed below. Refer to the Poast Plus® label for additional weeds controlled.

Poast Plus® Rate* (ounces per acre)	Annual Grasses Controlled	Size (Inches)
12 oz.	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"
	Shattercane	3-12"
16 oz.	Foxtail, Giant	3-8"
	Junglerice	3-8"
	Panicum, Fall	3-8"
	Panicum, Texas	3-8"
	Signalgrass, Broadleaf	3-8"
20 oz.	Volunteer Corn	4-10"
24 oz.	Barnyardgrass	3-8"
	Crabgrass, Large	3-6"
	Crabgrass, Smooth	3-6"
	Cupgrass, Woolly	3-8"
	Foxtail, Green	3-8"
	Foxtail, Yellow	3-8"
	Goosegrass	3-6"
	Johnsongrass, Seedling	3-8"
	Sprangletop, Red	3-8"
	Witchgrass	3-8"

*If a mixture of grasses is present, use the highest rate indicated for the grasses selected.

The addition of Poast Plus® to Slay Herbicide enhances grass control, particularly when heavy infestations of grass exist. It also provides control of grasses not controlled by Slay Herbicide. In some cases, the activity of Poast Plus® may be reduced when mixed with Slay Herbicide. The reduction in activity may be overcome by delaying the application of Poast Plus® 7 days following the application of Slay Herbicide. If Poast Plus® is applied first, wait 3 days before applying Slay Herbicide.

For optimum control, apply the tank mixture to actively growing weeds at the sizes indicated in the table above, (for sequential applications refer to application rates and weed sizes indicated in the Slay Herbicide and Poast Plus® labels). Refer to the Poast Plus® label for additional information regarding application rates, restrictions, precautions, weeds controlled, recommended adjuvants and other information.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Broadleaf herbicides that can be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide include Basagran®, Cobra®, FirstRate™, Flexstar®, Gramoxone® Extra, Reflex®, Storm™, or Ultra Blazer®. Roundup Ultra® may be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide to aid in control of certain broadleaf weeds only in Roundup Ready® soybeans. Refer to the Roundup Ultra® label for rates and weeds controlled and other restrictions. Certain herbicides should not be applied with Slay Herbicide (refer to the PRECAUTIONS section).

Slay Herbicide plus Ultra Blazer® for Enhanced Control of Common Ragweed and Pigweeds (Including tall and common waterhemp).

The control of several broadleaf weeds including common and giant ragweed, pigweed species and waterhemp will be enhanced by the addition of Ultra Blazer® to Slay Herbicide at the recommended rates. Refer to the Ultra Blazer® label for additional weeds controlled.

Apply Slay Herbicide at the rate of 4 ounces per acre. Apply Ultra Blazer® at the following rates, depending on weed size:

	Ultra Blazer® Rate (ounces per acre)*		
	8-10 oz.	**12-14 oz.**	**16-20 oz.**
Weeds	**Weed Size**		
Common ragweed Pigweed species Waterhemp, tall Waterhemp, common	1-4"	4-6"	6-8"
Giant Ragweed		1-6"	6-8"**

*Use the higher rate if the weed population is high or if common ragweed is present.
**Use the 20 ounce/acre rate if giant ragweed is 6-8 inches tall.

Ultra Blazer® Sequential Application Rates

When applying Ultra Blazer® following an Slay Herbicide application (sequential), apply Ultra Blazer® at the following rates:

	Ultra Blazer® Rate (ounces per acre)*		
	10-12 oz.	**14-16 oz.**	**18-24 oz.**
Weeds	**Weed Size**		
Common ragweed Pigweed species Waterhemp, tall Waterhemp, common	1-4"	4-6"	6-8"
Giant Ragweed		1-6"	6-8"**

*Use the higher rate if the weed population is high or if common ragweed is present.
**Use the 24 ounce/acre rate if giant ragweed is 6-8 inches tall.

Slay Herbicide plus FirstRate™ for Enhanced Control of Ragweed Species

FirstRate™ may be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide to aid in the control of common and giant ragweed. Refer to the FirstRate™ label for recommended rates and precautions.

Slay Herbicide plus Sulfentrazone Containing Compounds

Slay Herbicide provides control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds when applied to the soil or applied postemergence to weeds. It also provides season-long control of many weeds. Sulfentrazone-containing products such as Authority® or Canopy® XL may be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide in soil applications for enhanced weed control in soybeans.

Slay Herbicide may be applied postemergence to soybeans previously treated with sulfentrazone-containing products.

Note: Sulfentrazone-containing products are only labeled for soil applications to soybean.

Slay Herbicide plus Harmony® GT for Enhanced Control of Common Lambsquarters

For optimal weed control management, apply a soil applied grass herbicide such as Prowl®, TRI-4®, or trifluralin followed by Slay Herbicide postemergence. If common lambsquarters are not adequately controlled by the soil applied treatment, Harmony® GT may be tank mixed with Slay Herbicide for additional activity.

The addition of Harmony® GT to Slay Herbicide may cause severe injury and/or stunting to soybeans, especially when applied under hot, humid conditions. The user assumes all risks and consequences associated with applications of this tank mixture to soybeans.

When tank mixing Harmony® GT with Slay Herbicide, use the following rates:

Slay Herbicide – 4 ounces per acre

And

Harmony® GT – 1/24 ounce per acre

Add to the spray mixture:

Non-ionic surfactant – 1 quart per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v)

And

Liquid nitrogen based fertilizer (such as 28%N, 32%N, or 10-34-0) at the rate of 1.25 to 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. Instead of a liquid fertilizer, spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used at the rate of 12-15 lbs. per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Apply to 1-3 trifoliate stage soybeans only.

Other Tank Mix Combinations

Slay Herbicide plus Scepter® DG for Volunteer Corn and Common Sunflower

The application of Slay Herbicide plus Scepter® DG may be applied to states or portions of states described as Region 2 or Region 3 on the Scepter® DG label, and the following counties in South Dakota: Yankton, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, McCook, Hanson, Davison, Miner, Lake and Kingsbury. Refer to the respective labels for the recommended use area. Do not use this tank mixture in North Dakota or in Minnesota north of Highway 210.

Apply the products at the following rate:

Slay Herbicide – 4 ounces/A

And

Scepter® DG – 0.53 ounces/A*

*At the rate of 0.53 ounces per acre, one 14-ounce soluble bag of Scepter® DG will treat 26.4 acres.

A tank mix of Slay Herbicide plus Scepter® DG will suppress volunteer corn. Apply to volunteer corn up to 10 inches in height. This tank mixture will also enhance the control of common sunflowers. Apply to sunflowers up to 3 inches in size. Refer to the Scepter® DG label for additional weeds controlled.

A postemergence application of Slay Herbicide plus Scepter® DG will NOT suppress volunteer CLEARFIELD® corn (field corn hybrids that possess tolerance or resistance to imidazolinone herbicides i.e., Slay Herbicide and Scepter® DG).

APPLICATIONS TO SOYBEANS IN NORTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA (North of Highway 210)

Application Rate:

Apply Slay Herbicide at 3 ounces per acre postemergence only.

POSTEMERGENCE		
Weeds Controlled	**Maximum Leaf Stage**	**Size (Inches)**
Cocklebur, common*	4	1-4
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	4	1-3
Mustard, species	4	1-3
Nightshade,		
black	4	1-3
Eastern black	4	1-3
hairy	4	1-3

POSTEMERGENCE		
Weeds Controlled	**Maximum Leaf Stage**	**Size (Inches)**
Pigweed, redroot	4	1-4
Wild oats**	3	1-4

*Add Ultra Blazer® at the rate of 12 ounces per acre to the spray solution for control of common cocklebur.

**Slay Herbicide will reduce competition from wild oats.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying Slay Herbicide at the recommended rate: (Planting earlier than the recommended interval may result in crop injury).

Anytime – Lima beans, Southern peas, Soybeans, Peanuts, CLEARFIELD® corn hybrids (resistant/tolerant to Slay Herbicide)

4 Months after Slay Herbicide application – Alfalfa, Clover, Rye (except in North Dakota and Minnesota north of Highway 210), Wheat, Edible beans and peas (other than lima beans and Southern peas)

8 ½ Months after Slay Herbicide application – Field corn, Field corn grown for seed

9 ½ Months after Slay Herbicide application – Barley, Tobacco

18 Months after Slay Herbicide application – Cotton*, Lettuce, Oats, Popcorn, Rye (in North Dakota and Minnesota north of Highway 210), Safflower, Sorghum, Sunflower, Sweet Corn

26 Months after Slay Herbicide application – Potatoes, Flax

40 Months after Slay Herbicide application – All crops not listed elsewhere in this ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE**

*Refer to the following table for a Cotton Rotation Interval following Slay Herbicide application to alfalfa or clover grown for seed production. These guidelines do not apply to Slay Herbicide applications made to alfalfa or clover grown for hay or forage (Use the 18 month Rotational Interval above).

Cotton Rotation Following Application of Slay Herbicide to Alfalfa Grown for Seed

		Rotation Interval
Irrigation/Precipitation Requirements	Less than 3 acre feet or 36" of water	40 months
	Greater than or equal to 3 acre feet or 36" of water	18 months

**Following 40 months after an Slay Herbicide application, and before planting any crop not listed elsewhere in the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil type and pH. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Sugarbeet production can be reduced when grown in soil conditions with a pH less than 6.5. If the field is limed to adjust pH prior to planting rotational crops not listed in the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE, apply the lime at least 12 months prior to planting the rotational crop.

When Slay Herbicide is used in accordance with label directions, it is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and therefore, rotational crop injury is always a possibility.

EXCEPTIONS TO ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Barley: (States of Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia only). Barley may be planted 4 months following an Slay Herbicide application in these states.

CLEARFIELD® canola: CLEARFIELD® varieties of canola, such as Pioneer 45A71 and Pioneer 46A76 may be planted as a rotational crop the next season after an application of Slay Herbicide at label rates on registered crops.

Corn inbred lines: Corn inbred seed lines may be planted the year following an application of Slay Herbicide. Several seed companies have tested a wide range of inbreds for sensitivity to Slay Herbicide soil residues and have reported good crop safety. However, due to the proprietary nature of seed production, Gro-Pro, LLC has not been given access to the inbred data. Growers are directed to contact the seed company for information and recommendations regarding the planting of corn grown for seed in fields treated with Slay Herbicide the previous year. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Gro-Pro, LLC, all risks and consequences associated with planting seed corn inbreds into fields treated previously with Slay Herbicide shall be assumed by the user.

Sweet corn and popcorn varieties: (States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin only). Sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be planted the year following an application of Slay Herbicide. Some sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be injured when planted at less than 18 months following an application of Slay Herbicide. Before planting sweet corn for processing, contact the processor company for information and recommendations regarding the tolerance of sweet corn varieties planned for fields treated with Slay Herbicide the previous year. DO NOT plant fresh market sweet corn varieties prior to 18 months after Slay Herbicide use. Before planting popcorn, contact the popcorn company for information and recommendations regarding the tolerance of popcorn varieties planned for fields treated with Slay Herbicide the previous year.

Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Gro-Pro, LLC, all risks and consequences associated with planting sweet corn or popcorn varieties into fields treated previously with Slay Herbicide shall be assumed by the user.

Stunting and maturity delay or other adverse effects may result when sweet corn or popcorn are planted following Slay Herbicide use.

Certain vegetable crops: (States of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia only): The following crops may be planted 18 months following the last application of Slay Herbicide: bahiagrass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, Irish potato, onion, sweet potato transplants, sweet pepper transplants, tomato transplants, and watermelon.

Cotton (States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia only): Cotton may be planted nine and one-half months after an application of Slay Herbicide if all of the following criteria are met:

- Slay Herbicide applied to peanuts only
- Soil texture is sandy loam or loamy sand only
- More than 16 inches of rainfall and/or irrigation is received following application of Slay Herbicide through October of the application year.

Field Corn and Field Corn Grown for Seed: (Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming): 9 ½ months after Slay Herbicide application.

Snap Beans: Snap beans may be replanted at anytime after application of Slay Herbicide when applied at no more than 1.5 ounces per acre in the use areas defined on this label.

Wheat: Wheat may be planted 3 months following Slay Herbicide application in areas east of interstate highway I-35.

When Slay Herbicide is applied at no more than 3 ounces per acre to edible legumes in the use areas described, the following rotational restrictions apply:

- Snap beans may be planted 3 months and barley 4 months following an application of Slay Herbicide.
- Chickpeas, lentils, and peas may be planted anytime following an Slay Herbicide application.

PRECAUTIONS

CLEARFIELD® CORN

Do not harvest corn (silage, fodder, or grain) for an interval of at least 45 days after application of Slay Herbicide. DO NOT graze or feed treated corn forage, silage, fodder, or grain for at least 45 days after an application of Slay Herbicide.

All soil insecticides, including labeled banded or in-furrow applications, may be used in combination with Pioneer imidazolinone resistant (IR) corn hybrids.

Imidazolinone tolerant hybrids from other seed companies may occasionally exhibit injury symptoms when soil insecticides are used in combination with Slay Herbicide. Do not use Counter® 15G systemic insecticide-nematicide in-furrow with imidazolinone tolerant corn hybrids. Other registered organophosphate insecticides such as banded applications of Counter® 15G, Counter® CR or Thimet® soil and systemic insecticide, or in-furrow applications of Counter® CR or other registered carbamates or pyrethroid insecticides may be used in combination with Slay Herbicide applications. Gro-Pro, LLC has not tested all hybrids in which the imidazolinone tolerance trait is claimed and cannot be responsible for factors which are beyond its control, such as growing conditions, environmental conditions, grower practices and the specific genetics of each hybrid tolerance to Slay Herbicide and insecticide applications.

NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEED (ALFALFA AND CLOVER)

Do not feed, graze or harvest alfalfa or clover for 30 days following an application of Slay Herbicide to alfalfa or clover.

SOYBEANS

If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil prior to planting winter wheat or barley. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment set to cut 4-6 inches deep.

There should be an interval of at least 85 days between an application of Slay Herbicide and soybean harvest.

Slay Herbicide applications should be made before soybean bloom.

Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.

Do not tank mix Slay Herbicide with clomazone containing herbicides (Command®). Slay Herbicide may be applied postemergence following a soil application of Command®.

PEANUTS

Do not graze or feed treated peanut forage, vines, hay or straw to livestock.

Allow at least 85 days between an application of Slay Herbicide and peanut harvest.

Classic® may be applied postemergence to peanuts following an Slay Herbicide application. Refer to the Classic® label for specific use recommendations.

Do not apply Pursuit® Plus EC to peanuts the same year as Slay Herbicide.

EDIBLE VEGETABLE LEGUMES

Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest of snap beans, lima beans, chickpeas (Arizona and California), English peas, and Southern peas.

Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest of dry edible peas, lentils, chickpeas, red kidney beans, and other dry bean or pea types listed on this label.

GENERAL (ALL CROPS)

Full rate application of products containing chlorimuron ethyl (Classic®, Canopy® XL, Synchrony®, etc.), chloransulam-methyl (FirstRate™), flumetsulam (Hornet™, Python™), imazaquin (Squadron®, Scepter® 70DG) or products containing imazethapyr (Pursuit® DG or Pursuit® Plus EC) the same year as Slay Herbicide may increase the risk of injury to sensitive follow crops. Consult labels for recommended uses of these products in combinations.

Only rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

In the event of a crop loss due to weather, soybeans, peanuts or CLEARFIELD® corn can be replanted. Do not work the soil deeper than 2 inches.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep from freezing. Do not store below 32°F. Avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs.

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

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Gro-Pro LLC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Gro-Pro LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Gro-Pro LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Gro-Pro LLC, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. GRO-PRO LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

In no event shall Gro-Pro LLC or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF GRO-PRO LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR**

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