

81943-8

7/10/2006

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

EPA Reg.
Number:
81943-8

Date of Issuance:

JUL 10 2006

Term of Registration: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Harrier WDG

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration
Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Phoenix Environmental Care, LLC
PO Box 370
Valdosta, GA 31603-0370

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

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

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

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

1. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 81943-8" to the label before you release the product for shipment.

COMMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2 OF THIS NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

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

Enclosure

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne I. Miller

Date:

JUL 10 2006

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Comments Continued:

2. Add an EPA establishment number and net contents to the label.
 3. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment.
 4. Submit and/or cite all data required for the registration of this product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of this product under FIFRA, section 4.
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Harrier WDG™

A selective preemergence surface-applied herbicide for control of annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds in:

- Landscape ornamentals
- Container grown ornamentals
- Field grown ornamentals
- Drainage areas under greenhouse benches
- Ornamental bulbs
- Ground covers
- Christmas tree plantations
- Noncropland
- Non-bearing trees and vines
- Industrial sites
- Established warm season turf (including Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Tall Fescue and Zoysiagrass)

Active Ingredient:

oryzalin: 3,5-dinitro-N⁴, N⁴-dipropylsulfanilamide 85.0%

Inert Ingredients 15.0%

Total 100.0%

Contains 0.85 pounds of active ingredient per pound of product.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call toll free 1-888-875-1724.	

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability inside label booklet.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Net Contents: _____ Pounds

Phoenix Environmental Care, LLC
P.O. Box 370 • Valdosta, GA 31603-0370

EPA Reg. No. 81943-_____
EPA Est. No. _____

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:**

JUL 10 2006

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

81943-8

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read All Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 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.

Workers may enter treated areas without required PPE during the reentry interval following 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation provided that they are performing tasks that do not involve contact with the soil subsurface, otherwise, 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
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Keep all persons, children and pets out of treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Harrier WDG is a preemergence surface-applied herbicide for the control of annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds in ornamental plantings, bulbs, ground covers, established warm-season turfgrass, Christmas tree plantations, non-bearing trees and vines, non-cropland and industrial sites.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Harrier WDG will not control emerged weeds. Poor weed control may result if directions are not followed. Over-application may result in crop injury or excessive soil residue.

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Harrier WDG is orange in color and may cause temporary discoloration of sprayed surfaces. If this discoloration is undesirable, it may be altered by using a commercially available colorant such as Blazon or removed by spraying surface with water or washing with an industrial cleaner immediately after application. Harrier WDG may also be applied with mulch colorants, such as Mulch Magic or Nu-Mulch. Users who wish to use Harrier WDG on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury for 30 to 60 days to determine if the treatment is non-injurious to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of Harrier WDG on plant species not recommended on this label.

Activation and Cultivation

Harrier WDG will remain stable on the soil surface up to 21 days following application. In the absence of timely rainfall, irrigation can be used to activate Harrier WDG. A minimum of one-half (1/2) inch of rain or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation is necessary to activate Harrier WDG.

If weeds begin to emerge due to lack of rainfall or irrigation, shallow cultivate 1 to 2 inches deep to destroy existing weeds or remove them by hand. Shallow cultivation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches will enhance herbicidal effectiveness. If Harrier WDG is not activated by rainfall, irrigation or cultivation within 21 days of application of existing weeds have not been removed, erratic weed control may result.

Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock.

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

Do not aerially apply this product.

SOIL PREPARATION

Harrier WDG will not control emerged weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of emerged weeds. Weed residues, prunings and trash should be thoroughly mixed into the soil or removed prior to treatment. In field applications, the soil should be in good till and free of clods at the time of application.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Harrier WDG Alone

Make sure spray tank is clean. Fill spray tank 1/4 full with clean water. Start agitation. Vigorous, continuous agitation throughout the spray tank is required with water dispersible granule (WDG) formulations. Add the correct amount of Harrier WDG to the spray tank in a controlled manner to aid in mixing and dispersion and to prevent clogging of screens and outlet ports. Maintain continuous agitation from mixing through application.

Precaution: Do not allow the mixture to siphon back into the water source.

Harrier WDG Tank Mix Combinations

Vigorous continuous agitation is required for all tank mixes of Harrier WDG. Sprayer pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming, keep the end of the fill pipe below the surface of the water in the spray tank during filling to prevent air from being stirred or splashed into the mixture.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank 1/4 full with clean water, start agitation and add the correct amount of Harrier WDG as described above. Fill the spray tank to about 90 percent of final spray volume. Add other formulations in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product. Allow extra mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable or water dispersible granule formulations. Add different formulation types in the following order: dry flowables (DF); wettable powders (WP); flowables (F), liquids (L) or aqueous suspensions (AS); solutions (S); and emulsifiable concentrates (EC). Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled

materials must be completely resuspended before spraying is continued. A sprayer agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled materials may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Premixing: When tank mixing, initial mixing and dispersion of certain dry flowable or wettable powder products may be improved by premixing with water (slurrying). Where recommended, follow product label instructions for each material. Adding the slurried material to the spray tank through a 20 or 35 mesh wetting screen will help assure good initial dispersion. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

APPLICATION METHODS

Ground Application

Apply Harrier WDG as a directed spray to the soil surface or over top of plants using a vehicle-mounted, pull-type, or backpack sprayer. Apply the appropriate rate of Harrier WDG as outlined in "Labeled Use Sites" section of this label. In all cases, use sufficient water volume to obtain uniform coverage and deliver the desired rate of Harrier WDG to the treated area. The volume of water used is not critical, as long as the desired rate of Harrier WDG is delivered uniformly across the area treated. When calibrating, determine the volume of water delivered by the sprayer to a given area (1,000 sq. ft., acre, etc.). Then mix the desired rate of Harrier WDG in the amount of water required to cover the entire area to be treated. Use only a properly calibrated, low-pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. Use herbicide tips with screens no finer than 50 mesh in nozzles and in-line strainers. As the amount of water used (spray volume) decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to ensure proper calibration and uniform application. Maintain continuous agitation from mixing through application. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY HARRIER WDG

Annual Grasses:	
Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
(watergrass)	
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
foxtail, bristlegrass	<i>Setaria magna</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
(pigeongrass)	
foxtail, robust	<i>Setaria robusta</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
(silver crabgrass)	
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
(seedling only)	
jungrice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
lovegrass, Mexican	<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i>
lovegrass, orcutt	<i>Eragrostis orcuttiana</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
(spreading panicgrass)	
panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
(buffalograss)	
(Colorado grass)	

Annual Grasses (continued):

Common Name	Scientific Name
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
signalgrass (Brachiaria)	<i>Brachiaria</i> spp.
sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

Broadleaf Weeds:

Common Name	Scientific Name
bittercress	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pigweed, spring	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
(Florida purslane)	
(Mexican clover)	
(pusley)	
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rockpurslane, desert	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

WEEDS SUPPRESSED BY SURFLAN WDG

Control of the following weeds may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent, depending upon soil temperature, time of germination, depth of seed in the soil, and amount and timing of soil moisture:

Common Name	Scientific Name
horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
ladythumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
milkweed, climbing	<i>Sarcostemma cynanchoides</i>
morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.
mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
smartweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
teaweed (prickly sida)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
wheat, volunteer	<i>Triticum</i> spp.

LABELED USE SITES

ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS

Special Use Precautions:

Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation. To avoid possible injury, do not apply Harrier WDG to:

- Either nursery seedbeds or forest or Christmas tree seedling transplant beds.
- Unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.
- Pots less than four inches wide.
- Ground covers until they are established and well rooted.
- Ornamental plantings where there is likelihood of runoff onto lawn areas.
- Areas containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.

Rooted liners should be removed from their original growing containers and placed in new containers at least two weeks prior to treatment or injury may occur.

On container grown ornamentals where weed seed germination continues for extended periods of time, do not make repeat applications of Harrier WDG for at least 90 days or crop injury may occur.

For soils treated with Harrier WDG during the previous season, plant only the ornamental species listed on this label or injury may occur.

Ice Plant: When establishing unrooted ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* and *Carpobrotus edulis*) on coarse soils in landscape plantings, use only the 2 quart per acre rate of Harrier WDG or crop injury may occur. After the ice plant is well established, a second application may be made.

Broadcast Application Rates

Labeled Use Site	Length of Control	Harrier WDG		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb./acre)
		lb./acre	oz./1200 sq.ft.		
Landscape Ornamentals	2-4 months	2.4	1	2	9.6
	3-6 months	3.5	1.5	4	14
	4-8 months	4.7	2	4	14
Field-grown and container-grown ornamentals	2-4 months	2.4	1	3	9.6
	3-6 months	3.5	1.5	3	10.6
	4-8 months	4.7	2	3	14

Handheld or Backpack Sprayer Application

Apply Harrier WDG at a rate of 1 to 2 ounces per 1200 square feet. The amount of water used to apply Harrier WDG is not critical, but should be sufficient for uniform treatment of the target area. Calibrate by determining the volume of water required to treat 1200 square feet. Use this calibration volume to determine the amount of water and Harrier WDG needed to treat the target area (see following table).

Note: Sprayer calibration (volume of spray needed to treat 1,000 square feet) will vary with each individual operator.

Length of Control	Application Rate (oz./1200 sq. ft.)	Quantity of Water Needed
2 to 4 months	1	The amount required by your sprayer to cover 1200 sq. ft. of area.
4 to 8 months	2	

Sample Calculation:

Size of target area ÷ 1200 x Application rate = Amount of Harrier WDG required

Size of target area ÷ 1200 x Calibration volume per 1200 sq ft. = Amount of water required

Recommended Species Including Fruit Plant Nursery Liners

Harrier WDG is recommended for use on certain container- and field-grown established ornamental plants, trees and shrubs; established ground covers; field grown fruit tree and shrub nursery liners; and in the production of ornamental bulbs (See "Ornamental Bulbs" for special use directions).

Do not apply Harrier WDG to the following plant species when container grown or field grown or injury may occur:

Deutzia gracilis (slender deutzia)
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)
Thuja occidentalis 'Techny' (Techny arborvitae)
Tsuga canadensis (eastern hemlock)

Harrier WDG May be Used on the Following Field- and Liner + Grown Plants and Plants in Landscape Plantings:

†Plants transplanted for additional growth before transplanting to final growing location.

Common Name	Scientific Name
abelia, glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
acacia, prostrate	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
agave	<i>Agave macrocarpis</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
arborvitae, Oriental	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>
ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
aster, stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
astilbe/false spiraea	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i> and <i>A. chinensis</i> hybrids
azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
bellflower	<i>Campanula elatines</i>
birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>
birch, white	<i>Betula pendula</i>
bird of paradise	<i>Sprengelia reginae</i>
blazing star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
bottlebrush, lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
boxwood, common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i>
brush cherry	<i>Syzygium paniculata</i>
caladium, fancy leafed	<i>Caladium bicolor</i>
California laurel	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>
campanula (bellflower)	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
cape marigold	<i>Dimorphotheca</i> spp.
carpet bugle	<i>Ajuga</i> spp.
cassia, feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
cherry, Mahaleb	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>
cherry, sweet	<i>Prunus avium</i>
chrysanthemum, florists	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>
cleyera, Japanese	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
coneflower, purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
cercopsis	<i>Cercopsis lanceolata</i>
cotoneaster, bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster dummeri</i>
cotoneaster, brightleaf	<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>
cotoneaster, cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
cotoneaster, parney	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>
cotoneaster, Pyrenees	<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>

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Common Name	Scientific Name
cotoneaster, rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
cotoneaster, rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
cottonwood (grown for pulp)	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
coyotebush, dwarf	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
crabe Myrtle, common	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
cryptomeria, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
cypress, Arizona	<i>Cupressus arizonica (glabra)</i>
cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
daisy, gloriosa (black-eyed Susan)	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
daisy, painted	<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i>
daisy, shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>
daisy, trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
daylily	<i>Hemerocallis spp.</i>
dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
dogwood, koia	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
eastercactus	<i>Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri</i>
escallonia	<i>Escallonia exoniensis</i>
eucalyptus, mealy	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>
eucalyptus, narrow-leaved	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>
eucalyptus, red	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>
euonymus, evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
euonymus, stringybark	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
euonymus, winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
falsecypress, Lawson	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
fatshedera	<i>Fatshedera lizei</i>
fir, alpine	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>
fir, balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
fir, fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
fir, grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>
fir, Vietch	<i>Abies veitchi</i>
fir, white	<i>Abies concolor</i>
firethorn	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>
firethorn, formosa	<i>Pyracantha skoidzumi</i>
firethorn, scarlet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
forsythia, border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
gazania, trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
geranium (Pelargonium)	<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>
Common Name	Scientific Name
geum	<i>Geum quelhyon</i>
ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
garden gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus hortulanus</i>
goldenrain tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
heavenly bamboo (Nandina)	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
holly, English	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
honeysuckle, Mexican	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>
hopseedbush, clammy	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
ice plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>
(See precautions for ornamental plantings)	

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Common Name	Scientific Name
ice plant, largeleaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
(See precautions for ornamental plantings)	
impatiens (Busy Lizzie)	<i>Impatiens wallerana</i>
iris, bearded	<i>Iris</i> spp.
ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jerseytea, redroot	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
kumquat	<i>Fortunella</i> spp.
laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
laurelcherry, Carolina	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
laurelcherry, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
leucothoe, coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
leucothoe, drooping	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
lilac, common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
lily, plantain	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
lilyturf, bigblue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
linden, little leaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
manzanita, Stanford	<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i>
maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.
marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
mockorange	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.
moss, rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
myoporum, prostrate	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
myrtle, true	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
orange, ornamental	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
osmanthus, holly-leaf	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Palo Verde, blue	<i>Cercidium floridum</i>
pansy	<i>Viola wittrockiana</i>
pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
pecan, ornamental	<i>Carya</i> spp.
periwinkle, bigleaf	<i>Vinca major</i>
periwinkle, dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>
petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
photinia	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
pitosporum	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
privet, amur	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>
privet, glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
privet, golden	<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>
privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
protea	<i>Protea neriifolia</i>
ranunculus, Persian	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>
redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
redcedar, eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
redcedar, western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
redwood, coast	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
rhopilepsis	<i>Rhopilepsis indica</i>
(India hawthorn)	
rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.

rose
rose-of-Sharon
(Shrubalthea)
Russian olive
sage *Salvia* spp.
shrimp plant
snapdragon
sotol, desert spoon
spruce, black
spruce, Colorado
spruce, Englemann
spruce, Norway
spruce, white
star jasmine, Chinese
stonecrop
sumac, African
sweetgum, American
sweet William
tobira
trumpet vine, violet
viburnum, Laurustinus
viburnum, Sandankwa
weigela, oldfashioned
wintercreeper
xylosma, Japanese
yarrow
yaupon
yew
yew, Japanese
yewpine
yucca, pendulous
yucca, soaptree
zinnia, common

Rosa spp.
Hibiscus syriacus

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Justicia brandegeana
Antirrhinum majus
Dasyliroa wheeleri
Picea mariana
Picea pungens
Picea engelmannii
Picea abies
Picea glauca
Trachelospermum jasminoides
Sedum brevifolium
Rhus lancea
Liquidambar styraciflua
Dianthus barbatus
Pterosporum tobira
Cynostoma callistegioides
Viburnum tinus
Viburnum suspensum
Weigela florida
Euonymus fortunei
Xylosma congestum
Achillea spp.
Ilex vomitoria
Taxus media
Taxus cuspidata
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Yucca recurvifolia
Yucca elata
Zinnia elegans

Harrier WDG May be Used on the Following Container-Grown Plants:

Common Name	Scientific Name
andromeda	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
arborvitae, Oriental	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>
astilbe/false spirea	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i> and <i>A. chinensis</i> hybrids
barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
bellflower	<i>Campanula elatines</i>
blazing star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
bottlebrush, lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
boxwood, common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
brush cherry	<i>Syzygium paniculata</i>
cleysera, Japanese	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
cotoneaster, bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
cotoneaster, cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
cotoneaster, parney	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>
cotoneaster, rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
crape Myrtle, common	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
cryptomeria, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
cypress, Arizona	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> (glabra)
cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
dogwood, kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
eastercactus	<i>Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri</i>
escallonia	<i>Escallonia exoniensis</i>
euonymus, evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
euonymus, stringybark	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
fatshedera	<i>Fatshedera lizei</i>
firethorn	<i>Pyracantha, fortuneana</i>
firethorn, formosa	<i>Pyracantha skoidzumi</i>
firethorn, scarlet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Jerseytea, redroot	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
kumquat	<i>Fortunella</i> spp.
lilac, common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
lilyturf, bigblue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
linden, little leaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
mockorange	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.
myrtle, true	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
orange, ornamental	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
pecan, ornamental	<i>Carya</i> spp.
photinia	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
privet, anthur	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>
privet, glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
privet, golden	<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>
privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>

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Common Name	Scientific Name
redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
rhaphtolepsis (India hawthorn)	<i>Rhaphtolepsis indica</i>
rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
shrimp plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
spruce, Colorado	<i>Picea pungens</i>
sumac, African	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
sweetgum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
trumpet vine, violet	<i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i>
viburnum, Laurastimus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
yucca, soaptree	<i>Yucca elata</i>

Harrier WDG May be Used on the Following Field Grown Fruit Plant Nursery Liners †:

almond	grapefruit	pear
apple	kiwi	pecan
apricot	lemon	pistachio
avocado	macadamia nut	plum
cherry	nectarine	pomegranate
fig	olive	prune
filbert	orange	walnut, English
grape		

Small Fruits:

blackberry	currant	gooseberry
blueberry	dewberry	loganberry
boysenberry	elderberry	raspberry

†Plants transplanted for additional growth before transplanting to final growing location.

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of Harrier WDG plus glyphosate, and many other labeled herbicides may be used to control undesirable vegetation in ornamental areas. Harrier WDG may also be tank mixed with Gallery® herbicide and applied preemergence to broaden the spectrum of broadleaf weed control in ornamental areas. Applied as directed, these Harrier WDG tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Harrier WDG plus Glyphosate: Tank mix combinations of Harrier WDG plus glyphosate are recommended to control existing undesirable vegetation. Applied as directed, Harrier WDG plus glyphosate will provide postemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for glyphosate and residual preemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for Harrier WDG. Refer to the label for glyphosate for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Precautions:

Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate over the top of ornamental plants.

Extreme care must be exercised to prevent contact of sprays containing glyphosate with foliage and stems of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation since severe damage or death may result.

Note: If spraying with glyphosate in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage and stems of desirable plants.

ORNAMENTAL BULBS

Harrier WDG may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs, e.g., bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth and tulip. Apply Harrier WDG to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. For fall planted bulbs, apply Harrier WDG again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Special Use Precautions:

Do not apply to tulip plants that have emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch.

Do not apply to gladioli corms prior to emergence or less than one inch in diameter.

Broadcast Application Rates

Time of Application	Soil Texture	Harrier WDG		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb./acre)
		lb./acre	oz./1200 sq.ft.		
Fall	Coarse	0.88	0.4	3	1.75
Fall	Medium and Fine	1.75	0.8	3	2.65
Feb. - March	All Soil Textures	0.88	0.4	3	2.65

GREENHOUSE AREAS

Harrier WDG may be applied to drainage areas under benches in open greenhouse-type structures. Do not apply in enclosed greenhouses or in enclosed shadehouse-type structures. Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosure in greenhouse-type structures.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

Harrier WDG Alone

Apply Harrier WDG as a directed spray to the soil surface or as an overtop spray to established plantings of field grown Christmas tree species, including fir (*Abies* spp.), pine (*Pinus* spp.), and spruce (*Picea* spp.). Do not apply to Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Do not apply to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds. Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation. Follow all instructions provided in the "General Information" section of this label.

Broadcast Application Rates

Length of Control	Harrier WDG		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb./acre)
	lb./acre	oz./1200 sq.ft.		
2-4 months	2.4	1	2	9.4
4-8 months	4.7	2	2	9.4

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of Harrier WDG plus other labeled herbicides may be used as directed or overtop sprays in established Christmas tree plantings. When applied according to use directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Harrier WDG plus Glyphosate: Apply tank mix combinations of Harrier WDG plus glyphosate only as directed sprays in Christmas tree plantings. When applied according to use directions, Harrier WDG plus glyphosate will provide postemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the glyphosate label and residual preemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for Harrier WDG. Refer to the glyphosate label for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Precautions:

Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate over the top of Christmas tree plantings. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing glyphosate with foliage and stems of Christmas trees or severe damage or death may result.

NONCROPLAND AREAS AND INDUSTRIAL SITES

Noncropland Areas — Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of Harrier WDG plus glyphosate and many other labeled herbicides may be used to control undesirable vegetation in noncropland areas. When applied according to use directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Length of Control	Harrier WDG		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb./acre)
	lb./acre	oz./1200 sq.ft.		
2-4 months	2.4	1	2	7
4-8 months	4.7	2	4	14
8-12 months	7.1	3	6	14

Industrial Sites — Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of Harrier WDG plus glyphosate, Spike and many other labeled herbicides may be used as overtop sprays to control existing vegetation on industrial sites such as utility substations, highway guard rails, sign posts and delineators. When applied according to use directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitation before use.

WARM SEASON TURFGRASSES

Harrier WDG may be applied as a preemergence treatment for control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in established warm season turf including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass and zoysiagrass or established tall fescue growing in warm season areas. Established turf is defined as a dense turf having a well anchored root system and healthy, vigorous top growth. Harrier WDG may be tank mixed with Gallery herbicide and applied preemergence to broaden the spectrum of broadleaf weed control in warm season turf. Refer to the label for Gallery herbicide for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Successful preemergence control of weeds listed on this label requires that Harrier WDG be applied prior to weed germination and be activated by at least one-half (1/2) inch of rainfall or irrigation within 21 days of application.

Special Use Precautions:

To avoid possible injury, do not apply Harrier WDG to:

- Cool season turfgrass species,
- Golf course putting greens or tees or lawns containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.
- Newly sprigged or sodded areas of bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, or zoysiagrass until these turfs are well-established and have well-anchored root systems.
- Newly hydromulched areas of bermudagrass until such areas are well-established.
- Bermudagrass variety "Sun Turf" when tank mixed with atrazine.

Harrier WDG will not control emerged weeds.

Any cultural practices that disturb the soil, such as aerification or verticutting, should be done prior to application of Harrier WDG.

Harrier WDG may injure turf that is not well-established or is stressed or weakened due to unfavorable winter climatic conditions, drought, nematodes, or other factors which damage or weaken turf root systems. Apply Harrier WDG only to healthy, well-established turf that has a well-anchored root system.

Use Harrier WDG only as a part of a total turf management program that includes good fertilization practices.

Do not apply Harrier WDG in the spring or early summer to tall fescue turfgrass reseeded the previous fall. In such cases, apply Balan* 2.5G granular herbicide at 60 to 80 pounds per acre in early summer (Round 1) and Harrier WDG at 1.75 pounds per acre twelve weeks later (Round 2). Do not apply Harrier WDG at the single application rate (2.4 pounds per acre) to established tall fescue; in such cases, apply 1.75 pounds per acre of Harrier WDG in an initial application, followed by a second application of 1.75 pounds per acre 12 weeks later.

In bermudagrass areas that have been overseeded with winter grasses, a spring application of Harrier WDG will thin the overseeded grasses.

Annual Grasses Controlled by Harrier WDG

Summer Annuals:

Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
(watergrass)	
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
foxtail, bristlegrass	<i>Setaria magna</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
(pigeongrass)	
foxtail, robust	<i>Setaria robusta</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
(silver crabgrass)	
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
(seedling only)	
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Winter Annuals:

Common Name	Scientific Name
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>

Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Summer Annuals:

Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
(watergrass)	
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
foxtail, bristlegrass	<i>Setaria magna</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
(pigeongrass)	
foxtail, robust	<i>Setaria robusta</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
(silver crabgrass)	
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
(seedling only)	

Common Name
ryegrass, Italian
sandbur, field

Scientific Name
Lolium multiflorum
Cenchrus incertus

Winter Annuals:

Common Name
bluegrass, annual

Scientific Name
Poa annua

Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Harrier WDG

Summer Annuals:

Common Name
carpetweed
knotweed, prostrate
purslane, common

Scientific Name
Mollugo verticillata
Polygonum aviculare
Portulaca oleracea

Winter Annuals:

Common Name
chickweed, common
henbit

Scientific Name
Stellaria media
Lamium amplexicaule

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by Harrier WDG

Common Name
groundsel, common
spurge, prostrate
woodsorrel, yellow

Scientific Name
Senecio vulgaris
Euphorbia humistrata
Oxalis stricta

Application Rates, Frequency and Timing of Application

Harrier WDG can be applied in the spring for summer annual grass and broadleaf weed control, and in the fall for annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and winter annual broadleaf weed control.

Broadcast Application Rates (Warm Season Turfgrasses)

Use Area	Harrier WDG		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb./acre)
	lb./acre	oz./1200 sq.ft.		
All, except Florida	1.75	0.8	3	7
	2.4	1	3	7
Florida	1.75	0.8	3	5.3

1. Summer Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds

Single Application Program: Apply 2.4 pounds per acre of Harrier WDG per acre in late winter or early spring, prior to the onset of conditions favorable for annual weed germination.

Split Application Program: As an alternative to a single application program, Surflan WDG may be applied in a split application. This program is desirable when the initial application is made well in advance of weed germination and where weed control is desired for a longer period of time. Apply 1.75 pounds per acre of Harrier WDG in an initial application, followed by a second application of 1.75 pounds per acre 12 weeks later.

The second treatment of the split application may follow application of a different preemergence grass herbicide in place of the initial Harrier WDG application.

2. Annual Bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and Winter Annual Broadleaf Weeds

In areas of heavy annual bluegrass infestation, its elimination will result in temporary thinning of turfgrass cover. Proper fertilization, irrigation and soil incorporated reseeding should be employed to

speed the restoration of desirable turfgrass cover in areas previously occupied by annual bluegrass (See section on reseeding).

Apply Harrier WDG as a preemergence treatment in late summer or early fall, prior to the expected germination period for annual bluegrass and winter annual broadleaf weeds. If annual bluegrass infestation is severe and its elimination will result in thinning of turfgrass cover, apply Harrier WDG at 1.75 pounds per acre. If thinning of turfgrass cover is not a potential problem, Harrier WDG may be applied at 2.4 pounds per acre.

Weed Control in Florida

In Florida, apply 1.75 pounds per acre of Harrier WDG three times per year, or every 90 to 100 days, in the fall, early spring, and early summer. Do not apply more than 1.75 pounds per acre of Harrier WDG in any single application.

Application Equipment

Apply Harrier WDG evenly over the turfgrass area. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application. For best results use application equipment designed to uniformly broadcast liquid herbicides. Calibrate application equipment prior to use, according to manufacturer's directions. Check equipment frequently to make sure it is working properly and distributing spray uniformly.

Reseeding

Herbicides that control annual weeds may also affect establishment of desirable turfgrass seedlings. Reseeding should be delayed for at least 90-120 days following application of Harrier WDG. When reseeding, it is essential that proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation and seedbed preparation, irrigation and fertilization be followed. For satisfactory reseeding results following Harrier WDG use, the seeding rate should be increased and equipment designed to place seed in full contact with soil (such as the Rogers Aero Seeder) should be employed.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

CONDITIONS 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. The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Phoenix Environmental Care, LLC or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of Phoenix Environmental Care, LLC and Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Phoenix Environmental Care, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Phoenix Environmental Care, 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 Phoenix Environmental Care, LLC, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL CARE, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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