

**LACTOFEN****GROUP****14****HERBICIDE**

MongooseTM

Herbicide

Mongoose is a selective, broad-spectrum emulsifiable concentrate herbicide for use on soybeans, cotton, peanuts, conifer seedlings, conifer nurseries and kenaf

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Lactofen: 2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate..... 24.0%

Other Ingredients*:..... 76.0%

Total: 100.0%

1 gallon contains 2 pounds of active ingredient.
Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DAÑERO / PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).

EPA REG. NO. 34704-1119

013118 V1D 02R18

MANUFACTURED FOR

Loveland Products, Inc. © P.O. Box 1286 Greeley, Colorado 80632-1286

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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably 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.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes skin burns and irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

This product contains lactofen, which has been determined to cause tumors in laboratory animals (mouse, rat). Risks can be reduced by closely following use directions and precautions, and by wearing the protective clothing specified elsewhere on this label.

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate or Viton $\geq$ 14 mils
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield or safety glasses
- For overhead exposure, chemical-resistant headgear
- When mixing, loading or cleaning equipment, chemical resistant apron

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove clothing/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, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Groundwater Advisory

This chemical (lactofen) has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Aciulfen, a degradate of this chemical, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. 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), 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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate or Viton $\geq$ 14 mils, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Mongoose is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Mongoose and other Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- **Rotate** the use of Mongoose or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weeds species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species
- If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Loveland Products, Inc. representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

DO NOT allow spray from ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops.

The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all factors involved in minimizing drift potential.

Application Methods and Equipment

Do NOT use the following delivery systems to apply this product:

- Flood nozzles
- Control Droplet Action (CDA)
- Flat fan nozzles larger than 806
- Spray rigs that utilize wheel driven pumps

Apply this product and tank mixes containing this product using ground equipment with standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan (including split-nozzle systems which spray in opposite directions) or hollow cone nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. *Thorough weed coverage is required for optimum control.* To provide adequate coverage, center spray nozzles at a maximum of 20 inch spacing.

Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre and a minimum spray pressure of 40 PSI measured at the boom. Mongoose is a contact herbicide that requires coverage for optimal control, and when targeting weeds at the maximum labeled growth stage at application, 20 gallons of water per acre is advised.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog), when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. Do not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply this product by air within 200 ft of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 200 ft of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 200 ft of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
- **Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure:** When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply Mongoose in 7 to 10 gals of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for preemergence weed control, apply Mongoose in 5 to 10 gals of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications generally afford more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified 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.
- **Nozzle Selection and Orientation:** Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives:

Drift control additives are not advised with Mongoose.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, 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

Variable wind speeds with changing directions may pose the largest potential for drift damage in areas that are adjacent to the field to be sprayed. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 8 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation but they still should remain within the medium droplet size category. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Do not spray at times when spray particles may be entrained into a temperature inversion layer. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application. Applications must not occur during 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide may 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).

Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other condition that favors drift. Do not spray when drift is possible or when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.

Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which application is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Do not apply this product within 200 feet of non-target plants including non-target crops.

Do not apply this product within 200 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

ROTATIONAL CROP INTERVALS

There are no rotational crop restrictions for this product.

PRODUCT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Mongoose works primarily through contact action. Good coverage of young, actively growing weeds is essential for maximum weed control. The use of a spray adjuvant is usually required and for specific directions, refer to the section of this label titled ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES.

When Mongoose is applied postemergence, a portion of the spray solution may contact the soil surface. If soil moisture conditions are favorable for **preemergence activity** following the application, suppressed germination of small-seeded broadleaf weeds, such as nightshade and pigweed species (including waterhemp and Palmer amaranth) may be expected for a 2-week period at rates of 10 fluid ounces per acre or greater. Extensive crop or weed foliage at the time of application will reduce the amount of herbicide spray contacting the soil surface, and therefore reduce the amount of soil activity.

A temporary crop response should be expected following a postemergence application of Mongoose. Leaves which are open at the time of application will show some burn, bronzing and speckling. Leaves which have emerged but are unopened at the time of application may appear cupped at the tip and/or crinkled along the edges of the leaf. Labeled crops quickly outgrow all initial herbicide effects. When Mongoose is used as directed yields will not be adversely affected.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do NOT make more than two applications per acre per year.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

For best results, apply to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply Mongoose when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. This product is most effective when applied in sunny conditions at temperatures above 70 °F, and weeds that are stressed are less susceptible to this product.

RAINFASTNESS

This product is rainfast 30 minutes after application. Do NOT apply if rain is expected within 30 minutes of application or efficacy may be reduced.

APPLICATION AND CULTIVATION

Do NOT cultivate during or prior to application of this product.

Do NOT cause excessive dust to occur during application as the dust may interfere with the spray solution covering the leaf surfaces.

Weed control may be helped by cultivating 6-8 days after application.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

A sequential application of this product may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first application.

ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES

The addition of an adjuvant to Mongoose is required for post-emergence weed control. Use a crop oil concentrate (COC), including methylated seed oils (MSO), containing at least 15% emulsifier or non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% surfactant. The addition of nitrogen (28, 30 or 32%) or ammonium sulfate, in combination with COC or non-ionic surfactant, may enhance weed control. Mixing and compatibility qualities must be verified by a jar test.

Crop Oil Concentrate: Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant with Mongoose for weed control over a wide spectrum of application conditions. Higher levels of crop response are also generally observed with the use of a crop oil concentrate; however crops quickly outgrow all initial herbicide effects. The rate of crop oil concentrate will depend on the environmental conditions preceding the application and the weed size and species at the time of application. If environmental conditions are good and weeds are growing vigorously, use a low rate of crop oil concentrate. The higher rate is required when the weeds are under environmental stress such as low temperature, low humidity or low soil moisture.

Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS): Under optimal growing conditions, and when weeds are actively growing, a NIS may be used in place of a crop oil concentrate.

Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives are not advised with Mongoose.

Also refer to crop specific direction for any additional adjuvant directions.

Adjuvant Directions

ADJUVANT	PERCENT RELATIVE HUMIDITY		
	> 80% (High)	60 to 80% (Medium)	< 60% (Low)
Non-Ionic Surfactant (NIS) or	0.25% v/v	Not Recommended	Not Recommended
Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) / Methylated Seed Oil (MSO)	1 pt/A	1.5 pt/A	2 pt/A

A nitrogen source, such as ammonium sulfate (2.5 lb/A) or 28% (1 qt/A) may be added to enhance weed control.

DETERMINING ADJUVANT COMPATIBILITY

Perform a jar test before mixing commercial quantities of Mongoose when using Mongoose for the first time, when using new adjuvants, or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pint of water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature as will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 2 ml (0.4 tsp) of Mongoose to the quart jar, gently mixing until the product dissipates.
3. Add 6 ml (1 tsp) of the crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to the quart jar, gently mix. If a non-ionic surfactant is being used in a tank mix, add 2.5 ml (0.5 tsp) of the non-ionic surfactant in place of the oil.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 tbsp or 0.5 oz) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate (AMS) is being used, add 19 gm (0.04 lbs) AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen. Add Ammonium sulfate to the jar before Mongoose in step 2.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
 - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
 - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
 - c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank with clean water 1/3 to 1/2 of desired level.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Mongoose. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface. If tank mixing with other labeled pesticides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulation, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
3. Add any required adjuvants.
4. Add any required nitrogen source, unless ammonium sulfate (AMS) is being used. If AMS is being used as the nitrogen source, add it after water soluble bags and before dry pesticides.
5. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Agitation should continue until spray solution has been applied.
6. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Mongoose will remain active in the spray solution for 12 hours.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Space nozzles uniformly on boom and frequently check for accuracy. Ground speed should not exceed 10 mph to provide proper spray coverage. Boom height, ground speed, and pressure directions should not exceed those recommended by the spray nozzle manufacturer for the type and size of nozzle being used. Improper use of the selected spray nozzle will adversely affect the spray pattern, prevent proper coverage of weed leaf surface, and reduce weed control. Refer to the manufacturer's spray chart for nozzle selection and operating information. Give special attention to preparing and operating the spray equipment to assure proper coverage of weed foliage.

USE SITE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use Site	Soybeans		
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)		
Comments	Apply Mongoose preplant, preemergence and/or postemergence.		
	RESTRICTIONS • Do NOT apply more than 25 fl oz (0.4 lb ai) per acre per year which includes preplant, preemergence and/or postemergence applications. • Preplant - Do NOT apply more than 12.5 fl oz/A (0.2 lb ai) per application. • Preemergence - Do NOT apply more than 19 fl oz/A (0.3 lb ai) per application or per year. • Postemergence - Do NOT apply more than 12.5 fl oz/A (0.2 lb ai) per application. • Do NOT apply within 45 days of harvest • Do NOT apply after growth stage R6 (full seed).		
	NOTE: New York State Only – Apply Mongoose only as a postemergence herbicide once per year, at a maximum annual application rate not to exceed 12.5 fl oz (0.2 lb ai) per acre, and not later than 90 days before harvest. Do not graze animals on green forage or stubble. Do not feed treated soybean silage (ensiled soybeans) to cattle. Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.		
Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Postemergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Subaction	Control
Comments			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

The effectiveness of this product may be diminished if applied when conditions exist that do not favor weed growth (such as too much or too little moisture, low humidity, temperature extremes and previous application of herbicides).

APPLICATION TIMING

Preplant

Mongoose may be applied prior to planting soybeans as part of a burndown program to control the emerged weeds listed below. This product will control the weeds if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights listed.

Postemergence

Mongoose controls the weeds listed below if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights. For best results, this product or tank mixes using this product must be applied to actively growing weeds. *Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required.* For specific directions, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label.

TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN SOYBEANS

This product may be tank mixed with the soybean herbicides listed below. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

2,4-DB	Glyphosate	Flumiclorac
Bentazon	Thifensulfuron	Imazaquin
Chlorimuron	Alachlor	Clethodim
S-Metolachlor	Dimethenamide-P	Acetochlor
Cloransulam-methyl	Imazethapyr	
Fluazifop	Quizalofop-p-ethyl	
Glufosinate	Imazamox	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl Oz/A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	8 (0.125 lb ai)
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retro- flexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	10 (0.156 lb ai)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retro- flexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuber- culatus</i>	4	2	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8" diameter		
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8" diameter		
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Probisceida louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggar- weed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabre</i>	6	4	

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl Oz/A)
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf		6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadri- radiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moon- flower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retro- flexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4	
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3	
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2	
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl Oz/A)
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4	
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4	
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4	
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4	
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3	
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuber- culatus</i>	6	3	
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4	
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom		

* For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Postemergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Subaction	Suppression
Comments	Efficacy of this product may be diminished if any of the weeds listed below have been previously treated with a postemergence herbicide due to the weeds potentially being under stress.		

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	APPLICATION RATE (Fl Oz/A)
Coffee Senna*	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	2	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	6	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	6	
Milkweed, Climbing	<i>Funastrum cynan- choides</i>	6	
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	6	
Morningglory, Bigroot (Wild Sweet Potato)	<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>	6	
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovate</i>	6	
Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	6	
Trumpetcreeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	6	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensyl- vanicum</i>	4	
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	2	
Velvetleaf*	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4	

* For suppression of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Preplant / Preemergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Subaction	Control
Comments	This product may be applied as a preemergence soil applied herbicide for approximately two weeks of residual control of the annual broadleaf weeds in soybeans listed below.		
	NOTE: Do NOT apply more than 19 fl oz/A (0.3 lb ai) preemergence per acre per year.		
	TANK MIXES FOR PREPLANT / PRE-EMERGENCE USE IN SOYBEANS		
	This product may be tank mixed with the soybean herbicides listed below. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.		
	2,4-D	Glufosinate	Flumiclorac
	2,4-DB	Glyphosate	Imazaquin
	Bentazon	Thifensulfuron	Clethodim
	Chlorimuron	Alachlor	Flumioxazin
	S-Metolachlor	Dimethenamide-P	Ethyl
	Pyroxasulfone/Flumioxazin	Imazethapyr	Acetochlor
Cloransulam-methyl	Quizalofop-p-ethyl		
Fluazifop	Imazamox		
Flumioxazin			

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	12.5 – 15.0
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	(0.2-0.23 lb ai)
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	15.0 – 19.0
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	(0.23-0.3 lb ai)
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum phycanthum</i>	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	

Pest(s)	White Mold (<i>Sclerotinia</i> stem rot) Sudden Death Syndrome (<i>Fusarium virguliforme</i>)	Stage	Postemergence
Action	Action Against Disease	Subaction	Suppression
Comments	To suppress white mold, this product must be applied prior to infection occurring but after the soybeans have fully bloomed (R2). For best results, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil adjuvant at a rate of 1.0 pints per acre, or a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% v/v.		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply 6 – 12.5 fluid ounces of this product per acre at, or just before full bloom (R2). For best results, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil adjuvant at a rate of 1.0 pints per acre, or a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% v/v.

Use Site	Cotton															
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)															
Comments	For early season post-emergence control of weeds in cotton, make a layby or post-directed application of this product postemergence as a directed spray application following a preplant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide. Apply when the cotton plant has reached a minimum height of 6 inches and a height difference of 3 to 5 inches has been established between the lower leaves of the cotton plant and the top of the broadleaf weeds. Layby applications of this product will control broadleaf weeds that do not exceed leaf stage specifications listed in the table below. For best results, this product or tank mixes using this product must be applied to actively growing weeds. Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required. For specific directions, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label. RESTRICTIONS • Do NOT apply more than 12.5 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A) of this product per application. • Do NOT exceed a combined rate of 25 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) of this product per year. • Do NOT make a sequential application of this product within 14 days of the first application. • Do NOT make more than two (2) applications of this product per year. • Do NOT apply within 70 days prior to harvest. • Do NOT graze animals on green forage or stubble. • Do NOT utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding. • Do NOT apply Mongoose over the top of cotton. COTTON SENSITIVITY Apply this product to cotton only as a directed spray application with nozzles set to deliver the spray mixture toward the base of the cotton plant, as specified in the "Timing" and "Application" sections of this label. Lower leaves which are contacted by the spray mixture will appear spotted or light brown to bronze in color. This response will have no effect on the growth or development of the cotton crop, and all growth following application will be normal. To ensure full coverage of the weed leaf surfaces while minimizing direct contact of the spray mixture with the upper leaves and terminal area of the cotton plant, there MUST be a height difference of 3-5 inches between the crop and the target weeds prior to application. Because this product is a contact herbicide, it will not move throughout the cotton plant and it will not vaporize off the soil surface. APPLICATION TIMING Post-Directed (cotton 6" or taller) This product must be applied to young but actively growing weeds for best results. Set the nozzles so that spray completely covers the weeds but does not hit more than the bottom 2-3" of the cotton stalk or the top of the bark formation. Layby (cotton 12" or taller) Mongoose controls the weeds listed below if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights. TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN COTTON This product may be tank mixed with the cotton herbicides listed below. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. <table><tr><td>Prometryn</td><td>Glufosinate</td><td>Clethodim</td></tr><tr><td>Fluometuron</td><td>Linuron</td><td>S-metolachlor</td></tr><tr><td>Diuron</td><td>MSMA</td><td>Flumioxazin</td></tr><tr><td>Trifloxysulfuron-sodium</td><td></td><td>Acetochlor</td></tr><tr><td>Glyphosate</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Prometryn	Glufosinate	Clethodim	Fluometuron	Linuron	S-metolachlor	Diuron	MSMA	Flumioxazin	Trifloxysulfuron-sodium		Acetochlor	Glyphosate		
Prometryn	Glufosinate	Clethodim														
Fluometuron	Linuron	S-metolachlor														
Diuron	MSMA	Flumioxazin														
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium		Acetochlor														
Glyphosate																

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Postemergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Subaction	Control

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

When using this product by itself, make a broadcast application at a rate of 12.5 fl oz (0.2 lb ai) per acre. The sprayer must be equipped with a flat fan or off-center fan nozzles designed to deliver 10 to 30 gals of water per acre when operated at a spray pressure of 20 to 30 PSI measured at the nozzle. Pressures greater than 30 PSI may cause the spray mist to move upward into the cotton canopy resulting in severe crop injury.

Post-Directed Applications: Cotton 6" or more – For best results, apply this product to small, actively growing weeds. The nozzle must be set to spray no higher than the bottom 2 to 3 inches of the cotton stalk (or the top of the bark formation) and still fully cover the target weeds. A properly timed directed spray application will provide control of labeled weeds not larger than indicated in the table below.

Layby Applications: Cotton 12" or more – Nozzles must be set to spray no higher than the bottom 1/3 of the cotton stalk (up to the first fruiting node) and still fully cover the target weeds. Use of tank mix combinations will provide better control of larger, late season and/or troublesome weeds in cotton.

CULTIVATION

When postemergence directing Mongoose at the same time as cultivation, the spray nozzles must be positioned in front of the cultivation equipment. Applying Mongoose at the time of cultivation under dry soil conditions will cause excessive dust which will prevent proper contact between Mongoose and the weed surface. This reduced contact will decrease weed control activity. In addition, applying Mongoose while cultivating at ground speeds greater than 5 mph will prevent good coverage of the weed surface by the spray solution and reduce weed control activity.

ADJUVANTS

Weed control over a wide range of application conditions has been enhanced through the use of specified adjuvants.

Post-directed application to cotton at least 6" tall: Use either a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v; OR if bark formation has begun crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre (broadcast basis) may be used.

Layby application to cotton 12" tall (or more): Use a crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pts per acre (broadcast basis).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2	
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8" diameter		
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8" diameter		
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf		6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Morningglory, Palmett*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moon- flower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retro- flexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4	
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3	
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2	
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4	
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4	
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4	
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4	
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4	
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4	
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3	
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuber- culatus</i>	6	3	
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4	
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom		

* For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

Use Site	Peanuts									
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)									
Comments	For post-emergence control of weeds in peanuts that do not exceed leaf stage specifications listed in the table below, make an application of this product as a directed spray application. Peanuts with 6 or more emerged true leaves are not sensitive to post-emergence applications of this product. Mature peanut leaves treated with Mongoose will show some brown speckling and bronzing. Growth of the next 2 true leaves may show some cupping or crinkling of the leaf margins. Subsequent growth will be normal and peanuts quickly outgrow this temporary condition. For best results, apply this product or tank mixes using this product to actively growing weeds. Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required. For specific directions, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label. RESTRICTIONS • Do NOT apply more than 12.5 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A) of this product per application. • Do NOT exceed a combined rate of 25 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) of this product per year. • Do NOT make a sequential application of this product within 14 days of the first application. • Do NOT make more than two (2) applications of this product per year. • Do NOT apply within 45 days prior to harvest. • Do NOT graze animals on green forage or stubble. TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN PEANUTS This product may be tank mixed with the cotton herbicides listed below. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. <table><tr><td>2,4-DB*</td><td>Chlorimuron Ethyl</td><td>Dimethenamid-P</td></tr><tr><td>Bentazon</td><td>S-Metolachlor</td><td>Imazethapyr</td></tr><tr><td>Imazapic</td><td>Alachlor</td><td>Clethodim</td></tr></table> *Use only 2,4-DB formulations approved for post-emergence use in peanuts. Add a crop oil concentrate at 1.0 to 2.0 pt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v to this mixture. Follow all 2,4-DB label restrictions relative to drift onto sensitive crops. PEANUT SENSITIVITY Peanuts with 6 or more emerged true leaves are non-sensitive to post-emergence applications of this product. Some brown speckling and bronzing of mature peanut leaves will occur and growth of the next 2 true leaves may show some crinkling or cupping of the leaf margins. However, peanuts quickly outgrow this temporary condition and subsequent growth will be normal.	2,4-DB*	Chlorimuron Ethyl	Dimethenamid-P	Bentazon	S-Metolachlor	Imazethapyr	Imazapic	Alachlor	Clethodim
2,4-DB*	Chlorimuron Ethyl	Dimethenamid-P								
Bentazon	S-Metolachlor	Imazethapyr								
Imazapic	Alachlor	Clethodim								

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Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Postemergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Subaction	Control

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

To control early emerged broadleaf weeds, make a single early post-emergence treatment of this product applied at a rate of 12.5 fluid ounces per acre after the peanuts have at least 6 true leaves.

To control weeds that emerge later or weeds that survived the first application, a second post-emergence application of this product applied at a rate of 12.5 fluid ounces per acre may be made as long as the weeds are still within the labeled growth stage.

ADJUVANTS

Weed control over a wide range of application conditions has been enhanced through the use of specified adjuvants.

Post-directed application to cotton at least 6" tall: Use either a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v; OR if bark formation has begun crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre (broadcast basis) may be used.

Layby application to cotton 12" tall (or more): Use a crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pts per acre (broadcast basis).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retro- flexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retro- flexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuber- culatus</i>	4	2	
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8" diameter		
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8" diameter		12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Probisceida louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf		6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3	

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4	12.5 (0.2 lb ai)
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4	
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3	
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2	
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4	
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4	
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4	
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4	
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4	
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4	
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3	
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3	
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4	
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom		

* For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the CDC may improve weed control.

Use Site	Conifer Seedlings and Conifer Nurseries	
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)	
Comments	Mongoose may be applied pre-emergence or post-emergence to outdoor conifer seedlings of the species listed below in seedbeds, containers, as seedling transplants and in conifer plantations (but not in forests) to control broadleaf weeds.	
	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
	Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
	Fir, Grand	<i>Abies gradis</i>
	Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
	Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
	Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
	Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
	Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca conica</i>
	Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
	Spruce, Sitka	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
	Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
	Pine, Jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
	Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>

Comments Cont'd

Common Name
Pine, Lodgepole
Pine, Longleaf
Pine, Ponderosa
Pine, Sand
Pine, Scotch
Pine, Shortleaf
Pine, Slash
Pine, Virginia

Scientific Name
Pinus contorta
Pinus palustris
Pinus ponderosa
Pinus clausa
Pinus sylvestris
Pinus echinata
Pinus elliotii
Pinus virginiana

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR MONGOOSE IN CONIFER SEEDLINGS

- Do NOT apply when conifers are under stress from animal or winter injury, diseases, planting shock or other stresses.
- The NOT apply more than 26 fluid ounces per acre in a year.
- Do NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application.
- For Southern Pine species only, apply four applications at weekly intervals of 6.5 fl oz/A (0.10 lb ai/A) or two applications at two week intervals of 13 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A). For all other species, do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do NOT apply with spray adjuvants if conifer shoot growth is young and has not hardened off.

CONIFER SENSITIVITY

Following application, slight needle burn may be observed on the youngest growth. New growth will be normal and, under favorable environmental conditions, the seedlings will continue to grow vigorously. Plant sensitivity to Mongoose at labeled rates has been found to be acceptable for the indicated genera and species listed above. However, due to variability within species, environmental conditions, crop growth stage, and application techniques, test on a few plants to determine if the herbicide can be used safely prior to widespread application. *Neither the seller nor the manufacturer of Mongoose have investigated the safety factor to plants not listed on the label.*

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Preemergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Subaction	Control

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply to weed free, tilled and planted seedbeds or to weed free container grown seedlings after sowing but prior to seedling emergence. Following application and before conifer seedling emergence, the application may be incorporated using 0.25 - 0.5 inches of water. A weed preemergence application may be made directly over recently transplanted conifers as long as bud break has not yet occurred. Thoroughly mix Mongoose with clean water and apply at a minimum of 30 PSI in a minimum of 20 gals per acre. Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles. Applications using less than 20 gallons per acre or less than 30 PSI will NOT provide complete weed coverage resulting in incomplete weed control.

Be sure the nursery species are not sensitive to applications of this product by testing limited areas of each species to be treated prior to complete application. Do NOT mechanically incorporate this product as the effectiveness of this product will be impacted if the soil is disturbed after a preemergence application is made to seedbeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	ADJUVANT	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	Do not use an adjuvant for preemergence applications	8 - 16 (0.125 - 0.25 lb. ai/A)
Common Chickweed		
Common Groundsel		
Common Purslane		
Common Ragweed		
Cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> spp.)		

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WEEDS CONTROLLED	ADJUVANT	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Lambsquarters	Do not use an adjuvant for preemergence applications	8 - 16 (0.125 – 0.25 lb. ai/A)
Mustard species		
Nightshade species		
Pearlwort		
Pigweed species		
Pineapple weed		
Sowthistle		
Spurge, Prostrate		
Spurge, Spotted		
Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.)		

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Postemergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Subaction	Control

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Thoroughly mix Mongoose with clean water and apply at a minimum of 30 PSI in a minimum of 20 gals per acre. Flat fan or hollow cone nozzles are recommended. Applications using less than 20 gallons per acre or less than 30 PSI will NOT provide complete weed coverage resulting in incomplete weed control. Be sure the nursery species are not sensitive to applications of this product by testing limited areas of each species to be treated prior to complete application. Make post-emergence applications when weeds are actively growing but no larger than 4 inches in height. The conifer seedlings listed above will endure post-emergence treatments when the application is made after complete stand emergence and when the primary shoot growth is complete and has hardened off. Some forking and stunting of seedlings may result if this product is applied to newly emerged seedlings. Conifer transplants will endure post-emergence treatments when applications are made before bud break or after foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Slight needle burn may occur on the youngest conifer growth following application. New growth will not be adversely affected and conifers will continue to grow vigorously under favorable environmental conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	ADJUVANT	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Carpetweed	0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	6.5 – 16 * (0.125 – 0.25 lb. ai/A)
Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)		
Common Chickweed	or	
Common Dayflower	0.125% v/v crop oil concentrate (COC)**	
Common Groundsel		
Common Purslane		
Common Ragweed		
Cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> spp.)		
Dogfennel		
Eclipta		
Florida Beggarweed		
Florida Pusley		
Hairy Galinsoga		
Mayweed		
Morningglory species		
Mustard species		
Nightshade species		
Pearlwort		

WEEDS CONTROLLED	ADJUVANT	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Pigweed species	0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 0.125% v/v crop oil concentrate (COC)**	6.5 – 16 * (0.125 – 0.25 lb. ai/A)
Pineapple weed		
Poorjoe		
Prickly Sida		
Showy Crotalaria		
Sowthistle		
Spurge		
Prostrate		
Spotted		
Tropic Croton		
Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.)		
Witchweed		
Yellow Woodsorrell		

*Apply four applications at weekly intervals of 6.5 fl oz/A or two applications at two week intervals of 13 fl oz/A for Southern Pine species only.

**Crop oil concentrate has been proven safe only in Southern Pine conifer species (after primary shoot growth has begun).

Use Site	Kenaf
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)
Comments	CROP INFORMATION

Mongoose may be used for post-emergence directed control of broad-leaf weeds in kenaf. For early season control of grasses and broadleaf weeds, apply as a directed spray following a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide application. Apply when the Kenaf plant has reached a minimum height of 10 inches and a height difference of 3 to 5 inches has been established between the lower leaves of the kenaf plant and the top of the broadleaf weeds. Make only a single application of this product to Kenaf per year.

NOTE: If this product comes into contact with the kenaf plant, injury may result.

Post-emergence directed applications of this product or tank mixes containing this product must use equipment designed to minimize spray solution contacting the kenaf plant. This equipment includes spray nozzles positioned a minimum of 3 inches above the soil surface and angled backward so that the spray solution discharges to the rear and underneath the row canopy, nozzles as described above with leaf lifter or shields and/or plastic preformed hooded sprayers positioned to run between the kenaf rows, all of which are designed to help reduce spray contact with the kenaf plant.

KENAF SENSITIVITY

ONLY apply Mongoose to kenaf as a directed spray application with nozzles set to deliver the spray mixture toward the base of the kenaf plant. Lower leaves exposed to the spray mixture will appear spotted or light brown to bronze in color. This response will have no effect on the growth or development of the kenaf crop, and all further growth following application will be normal.

To ensure full coverage of the weed leaf surfaces while minimizing direct contact of the spray mixture with the upper leaves and terminal area of the kenaf plant, it is critical that a height differential of 3 to 5 inches between the crop and the target weeds exists prior to application.

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Postemergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Subaction	Control

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT OVER THE TOP OF KENAF.

Post-Directed: KENAF 10" or More – For best results, apply Mongoose to small, actively growing weeds. Set nozzles to spray no higher than the bottom 2 - 3 inches of the kenaf stalk and still fully cover the target weeds. A properly timed directed spray application will provide control of labeled weeds not larger than indicated in the table below.

DIRECTED BAND APPLICATION

Directed row banding is required for use of Mongoose in kenaf. Two nozzles per row, one on each side, are required for postemergence directed application. Do not exceed a tractor ground speed of 5 mph. The spray equipment used must accurately direct the spray pattern to the base of the kenaf plant to minimize contact with the kenaf plant and provide good coverage of the target weeds. Position spray nozzles a minimum of 3 inches above the soil surface and angled backward so that the spray solution discharges to the rear and under the row canopy. The use of leaf lifters or shields on application equipment is recommended to help reduce spray contact with the kenaf plant. Adjust row banding equipment to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the banding area.

CULTIVATION

When post-emergence directing this product at the same time as cultivation, the spray nozzle must be positioned in front of the cultivation equipment. Applying Mongoose at the time of cultivation under dry soil conditions will cause excessive dust which will prevent proper contact between this product and the weed surface, adversely impacting weed control activity. In addition, applying this product while cultivating at ground speeds greater than 5 mph will prevent good coverage of the weed surface by the spray solution and reduce weed control.

APPLICATION RATES

Broadcast apply Mongoose to Kenaf that is at least 10" tall at a rate of 12.5 fluid ounces per acre. The sprayer must be equipped with flat fan or off-center fan nozzles designed to deliver a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre when operated at a minimum spray pressure of 20 PSI measured at the nozzle. Pressures greater than 30 PSI may cause the spray mist to move upward into the kenaf canopy resulting in severe crop injury.

Use of a 1% v/v Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) spray adjuvant will enhance control of the broadleaf weeds.

NOTE: Reduce the broadcast rate in proportion to the band area actually treated.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4
Burcucumber	<i>Scyos angulatus</i>	4	4
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8" diameter	
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8" diameter	
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	4	4
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	6	4
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf		6	-
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal of this product.

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place. Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

This product is acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Nonrefillable containers less than or equal to 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty containers in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container, (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty containers in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. 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, resistant strains or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Loveland Products, Inc. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Loveland Products, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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