

SFM 75

SPECIMEN LABEL

GROUP 2B HERBICIDE

(SULFOMETURON METHYL)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sulfometuron methyl: {Methyl 2-[[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2pyrimidinyl) amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate} 75.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 25.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 81927-26-86291

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

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.
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.	

Manufactured for:
Precision Control Technology, Inc.
550 Aero Lane
Sanford, FL 32771

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

See engineering controls for more requirements.

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.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Control Statement: 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. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- 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

For terrestrial uses, except for under the forest canopy: DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Exposure to SFM 75 can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use with or store near oxidizing agents.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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 in your State 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 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and
- 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. Use on noncrop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses applied as a spray: Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SFM 75 is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. SFM 75 is non-corrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. SFM 75 controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in forestry and non-crop sites.

SFM 75 is used for weed control on terrestrial non-crop sites and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grasses on such sites. It is also used for selective weed control in forest site preparation and in the release of certain conifers and hardwoods.

SFM 75 is used on forestry and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water resulting from collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts or in other such depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, non-irrigation drainage ditches, intermittently flooded low-lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and/or deltas, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when the water has drained but may occur in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel surface conditions. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded.

DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, canals, or irrigation ditches.

Apply SFM 75 by conventional ground equipment or by helicopter, unless otherwise directed in specific use sections of this label.

SFM 75 can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry and non-crop sites. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

Drift control agents may be used with SFM 75 according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

SFM 75 controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. Pre-emergence treatments control or suppress weeds through root uptake while postemergence control works through root and foliar uptake. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move SFM 75 into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. When rainfall is low, SFM 75 may not provide satisfactory control.

For best postemergence results, apply SFM 75 to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Use a high rate on established plants and on fine-textured soils and a lower rate on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

SFM 75 is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become

discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of SFM 75; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to SFM 75.

Moisture is needed to move SFM 75 into the soil for preemergence weed control, but postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs too soon after application.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

SFM 75 is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America and a Group B acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor as classified by the Herbicide Resistant Action Committee (HRAC). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to SFM 75 and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by SFM 75 or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of SFM 75 or other target site of action 2 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or premix rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT use on food or feed crops.
- DO NOT apply more than 8 oz./A of product per year.
- Applications must not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.
- SFM 75 must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published supplemental labeling.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Precision Control Technology, Inc. is not responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by Precision Control Technology, Inc. User assumes all risks associated with any non-labeled uses.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL USES

Precautions: Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: (1) If equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. (2) Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to SFM 75 may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. (3) Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. (4) Applications, made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of SFM 75. (5) If noncrop or forested sites treated with SFM 75 are to be converted to an agricultural or horticultural crop, conduct a field bioassay before planting crops to avoid damage to crops planted in these areas and to ensure complete SFM 75 dissipation in treated sites. (6) If offsite movement of SFM 75 to cropland is suspected, soil samples should be collected and quantitatively analyzed for sulfometuron methyl or any other herbicide that might cause adverse effects to the crop(s) – in addition to conducting the field bioassay described below.

Restrictions:

- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. DO NOT apply SFM 75 when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- DO NOT treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for SFM 75 movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- DO NOT allow contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- DO NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- DO NOT apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT use the equipment (tanks, pumps, hoses, booms, etc.) used to mix or spray SFM 75 for applications on crops or ornamentals. The mixing and application equipment may be used for forestry and non-crop applications only. This is extremely important as low rates of SFM 75 can kill or severely injure most crops.
- If non-crop or forested sites treated with SFM 75 are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, DO NOT plant the treated sites for at least one year after application of SFM 75.
- **DO NOT use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.**

Notes: To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) intended for planting

the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions regarding spraying.

Applications must be made using extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum according to ASABE (S572) definition.

Apply only when the wind speed is 2-10 mph at the application site.

Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

For ground applications:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

For aerial applications:

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never pointed downward more than 45°.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *Spray Drift Management* section.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may result.

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

SFM 75

SPECIMEN LABEL

Sensitive Areas

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

MIXING PROCEDURES

1. Be sure sprayer is clean and not contaminated with any other materials or crop injury or sprayer clogging may result.
2. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with clean water.
3. Begin agitation and add the directed amount of SFM 75.
4. If using a tank mix partner, add the directed amount.
5. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvant (i.e. surfactants, drift control agents, etc.).
6. Add the remaining water.
7. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

SFM 75 spray preparations are stable if pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100° F. If the spray preparation is left standing, agitate it thoroughly before using.

CLEANING PROCEDURES

Wash sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use. Do not use the same sprayer on sensitive crops without thoroughly cleaning, as even small residues of SFM 75 in the tank may cause injury to these crops.

Following applications of SFM 75, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

NOTES:

1. When cleaning spray equipment, do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean spray equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Before performing the above cleanout procedure, steam-clean aerial spray tanks to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When SFM 75 is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures on the respective labels should be examined and the most rigorous procedure followed.

BUFFER ZONE REQUIREMENTS

For Ground Applications

For broadcast ground applications other than railroad and roadside rights-of-way, do not apply within 50 feet of aquatic vegetation (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

For broadcast ground applications to railroad and roadside rights-of-way, do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic vegetation (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

For hand held spot treatment applications, do not apply within 15 feet of aquatic vegetation (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

For Aerial Applications

Do not apply liquid formulations of SFM 75 with fixed wing aircraft. Liquid formulations of SFM 75 must be applied via rotary aircraft.

Do not apply within 75 feet of aquatic vegetation (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Following an SFM 75 application, DO NOT use sprayer for application to agricultural or ornamental crops. The mixing and application equipment must be used for forestry and non-crop applications only. This is extremely important as even small residual amounts of SFM 75 from mixing or application equipment can kill or severely injure most crops.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Ground

When applying SFM 75, use sufficient spray volumes (typically 10 to 40 gallons per acre) and delivery systems that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

Aerial (Helicopter Only)

When applying SFM 75 by helicopter, use sufficient spray volumes (typically 5 to 15 gallons per acre) and delivery systems that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

Restriction: DO NOT use fixed-wing aircraft.

AGRICULTURAL USES (excluding ARIZONA*)

* This product is not approved for agricultural use in Arizona. Refer to the NON-AGRICULTURAL USES section of this label for approved use sites in Arizona.

FORESTRY

Application Information

SFM 75 controls many broadleaf weeds and grasses in forestry sites. SFM 75 is used on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water resulting from collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts or in other such depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, non-irrigation drainage ditches, intermittently flooded low-lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and/or deltas, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when the water has drained but may occur in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel surface conditions. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded.

Apply by ground equipment or by helicopter only. If applied by helicopter, maintain adequate buffer distance between any homestead or non-target plantings to avoid adverse impacts to desirable vegetation.

SFM 75 can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

Refer to **ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES** section of this label for additional application, mixing, equipment cleanup and precautionary instructions.

Restriction: DO NOT apply to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, canals, or irrigation ditches.

Application Timing

Apply SFM 75 before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter. Apply only during seasons when rainfall is sufficient to activate the herbicide in the soil.

Weeds Controlled

SFM 75 effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates indicated for the respective crop species:

Chickweed	Panicum, broadleaf
Crabgrass	Panicum, fall
Dogfennel	Panicum, narrow
Fescue	Pokeweed
Fireweed (willowweed)	Ragweed
Goldenrod	Shepherd's purse
Horseweed	White snakeroot
Kentucky bluegrass	Yellow sweetclover
Nutsedge (yellow)	

See also weeds controlled under **NON-CROP SITES, Application Information** (below).

Application Rates

Apply SFM 75 at the rates indicated by region. Use a low rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e., loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine-textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

CONIFERS

Conifer Site Preparation: Application Before Transplanting

Make all applications before transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast: Apply 2 to 4 1/4 oz per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash, and Virginia pine. Pines may be transplanted into treated areas in the planting season following application.

Northeast and Lake States: Apply 2 to 4 oz per acre for black spruce. Transplant at least 13 months after treatment.

Apply 1 to 2 oz per acre for red pine. Transplant the following spring or summer but not less than 3 months after application. Areas receiving 1/2 to 1 oz per acre may be transplanted after at least 30 days after application.

Apply 2 1/2 to 4 oz per acre plus glyphosate (as registered) for larch and tamarack. Transplant the following spring or summer but not less than 8 months after treatment.

West: Apply 2 to 4 oz per acre for coastal redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine, and white fir. For ponderosa pine in California and other arid areas, apply in the fall and transplant the following spring. Where western red cedar

SFM 75

SPECIMEN LABEL

is a predominant species, apply 2 to 3 oz per acre, since higher rates may cause unacceptable injury. Other conifer species may be treated; however, Precision Control Technology, Inc. has not tested the response of unlisted conifer species and, therefore, cannot assume responsibility for any injury that may occur to species not listed above. Without previous experience, it is recommended that small area plantings be tested for tolerance to SFM 75 before undertaking large scale plantings.

Conifer Release: Application After Transplanting

Apply SFM 75 after transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast: Apply 2 to 4 1/4 oz per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash or Virginia pine. Apply 1 to 1 1/2 oz per acre for eastern white pine.

Tank Mix Combinations (Southeast only): To control a broader spectrum of weeds in stands of loblolly, longleaf, or slash pine, apply 2 to 4 oz of SFM 75 plus 2 to 3 pt of Velpar² L or 2/3 to 1 lb of Velpar² DF. Tank mix may injure or kill trees when applied during high humidity and temperature.

To enhance control of Bermudagrass and Johnsongrass in stands of loblolly pine, apply 2 oz of SFM 75 plus 4 to 6 fl oz of Arsenal³ Applicators Concentrate. For best results, make the application during late winter through spring when weeds first emerge. Arsenal³ may temporarily inhibit pine growth if it is applied when pine is actively growing.

For control of many annual weeds particularly on crop land conversion areas, apply 2 to 4 oz of SFM 75 plus 4 to 8 pt of Aatrex⁴ 4L per acre. Use the higher rates on medium to fine texture soils where organic matter exceeds 2%. Use only on tree species specifically listed on both the SFM 75 and Aatrex⁴ 4L labels.

Northeast and Lake States: Apply 2 to 4 1/4 oz per acre for jack or Virginia pine. Apply 1 to 1 1/2 oz per acre for eastern white pine. Apply 1 1/2 to 3 oz per acre for white spruce. Apply 1/2 to 2 oz per acre for red pine not less than 1 year after transplanting. Make applications when trees are dormant. Applications at bud break and later stages of active growth may severely injure or kill trees.

West: Apply 2 to 4 oz per acre for coastal redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine and white fir. Where western red cedar is a predominant species, apply 2 to 3 oz per acre, since higher rates may cause unacceptable injury. Application may be made for the release of other conifer species present on the site; however, Precision Control Technology, Inc. has not tested the response of unlisted conifer species and, therefore, cannot assume responsibility for any injury that may occur to conifers not listed above. Without previous experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with SFM 75 to determine selectivity on specific conifer species before making large scale applications. Dormant trees are less susceptible to injury. Applications made after dormancy break in the spring and before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill trees. For ponderosa pine in California and other arid areas, apply SFM 75 over dormant seedlings in the spring following fall plantings or in the fall over dormant trees following spring plantings.

HARDWOODS

Hardwood Site Preparation: Application Before Transplanting

Apply 3 to 4 1/4 oz per acre on sites where northern red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, American sycamore, ash (white or green), eucalyptus*, red maple, sweetgum, or yellow poplar are to be planted. Make all applications before transplanting.

*Not registered for this use in California.

West: For hybrid poplar west of the Cascade Mountains, apply 1/2 to 1 1/4 oz per acre. Use 1 to 1 1/4 oz per acre for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1/2 to 3/4 oz per acre for light weed infestations or where small diameter cuttings are to be planted. Allow at least 3 days between application and planting. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of SFM 75 on specific clones. SFM 75 must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of SFM 75 may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a minor reduction in tree height during the year of product use.

Hardwood Release: Application After Transplanting

Apply 1 to 4 oz per acre in stands of American sycamore, ash (white or green), bald cypress, oaks (such as chestnut, northern red, southern red, overcup, pin, swamp chestnut, cherrybark, water, white, pin, etc.), eucalyptus*, red maple, sweetgum, or yellow poplar.

*Not registered for this use in California.

Apply SFM 75 before the hardwood tree seedlings or transplants break dormancy (bud swell stage). Applications made over the top after the trees have broken dormancy may injure or kill the trees.

West: For hybrid poplar west of the Cascade Mountains, apply 1/2 to 1 1/4 oz per acre. Use 1 to 1 1/4 oz per acre for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1/2 to 3/4 oz per acre for light weed infestations or where small diameter cuttings are to be planted. Apply only to trees that have been established for at least 1 year. Apply when trees are dormant and avoid spray contact to green buds or tissue to avoid injury to trees. Avoid applications during the period when hybrid poplars are actively growing; i.e., from bud swell in the spring until leaf drop in the fall. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of SFM 75 on specific clones. SFM 75 must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of SFM 75 may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a minor reduction in tree height during the year of product use.

Lake States: For hybrid poplar in the Lake States, apply 1 to 2 oz per acre in the fall or early winter. For late winter or early spring applications, use 1 oz per acre. Apply only to trees that have been established for at least 1 year. Apply when trees are dormant and avoid spray contact to green buds or tissue to avoid injury to trees. Avoid applications during the period when hybrid poplars are

actively growing; i.e., from bud swell in the spring until leaf drop in the fall. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of SFM 75 on specific clones. SFM 75 must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of SFM 75 may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a minor reduction in tree height during the year of product use.

Natural Hardwood Regeneration

SFM 75 controls herbaceous weeds in commercial reforestation areas where hardwood seedling regeneration is desired following shelterwood seed cuts. Apply 2 to 4 1/4 oz per acre using appropriate ground equipment. To control striped maple and beech, tank mix with 1 to 2 qts glyphosate per acre. For best results, apply from late summer to mid-fall. **NOTE:** Hardwood seedlings present at the time of application may be severely injured or killed.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS- FORESTRY ONLY

Precautions: (1) Applications of SFM 75 made to trees, conifers, or hardwoods that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees. (2) Applications of SFM 75 made for release (trees present) should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting. (3) If a surfactant is used with SFM 75, allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with SFM 75 treatments applied after planting. (4) SFM 75 application may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding instructions for forestry uses. (5) Use on hardwood trees growing in soils having a pH of 7 or greater may injure or kill the trees. (6) Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of the hardwood tree species to the conditions of the site. Treatment of species mismatched to the site may injure or kill the trees.

Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply SFM 75 to conifers or hardwoods grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.
- Do not use SFM 75 on poorly drained or marshy sites, but it may be used where plantings are on raised beds.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES (including ARIZONA)

NON-CROP SITES

Application Information

SFM 75 controls weeds on the following private, public and military non-crop sites such as: Uncultivated Nonagricultural Areas including but not limited to highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, roadsides and median strips, airports, sewage disposal areas; Uncultivated Agricultural Non-crop Areas including but not limited to farmyards, fuel storage areas, tank farms, fence rows, areas enrolled in Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP), soil bank land, barrier strips; and Outdoor Industrial Sites including but not limited to lumberyards, fuel, petroleum and chemical tank farms, pipelines, pumping installations, storage areas, and utility, refinery and industrial facilities.

SFM 75 is also used on non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water resulting from collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts or in other such depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, non-irrigation drainage ditches, intermittently flooded low-lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and/or deltas, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when the water has drained but may occur in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel surface conditions. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded.

Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, canals, or irrigation ditches.
- DO NOT apply SFM 75 on recreational areas or to paved surfaces.

Apply by ground equipment or by helicopter only. If applied by helicopter, maintain adequate buffer distance between any homestead or non-target plantings to avoid adverse impacts to desirable vegetation.

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of SFM 75 plus residual-type companion herbicides. To improve the control of weeds, add surfactant at 0.25% by volume.

Restriction: DO NOT use equipment (booms, hoses, pumps, tanks, etc.) that has been used to mix or spray SFM 75 for applications on ornamentals or crops. Mixing and application equipment may be used for non-crop and forestry applications only. This is critical in that low rates of SFM 75 can severely injure or kill most crops.

Refer to **ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES** section of this label for additional application, mixing, equipment cleanup and precautionary instructions.

AREAS OF 20" OR LESS ANNUAL RAINFALL (ARID AREAS)

Application Timing

Apply SFM 75 as a preemergence or early postemergence spray during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

SFM 75 effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

SFM 75

SPECIMEN LABEL

Application Rates

Apply SFM 75 at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, SFM 75 provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Broadleaf Weeds: 1 1/3 to 2 oz per acre

Annual sowthistle	Common yarrow
Black mustard	Curly dock
Buckhorn plantain	Prickly coontail
Burclover	Seaside heliotrope
Carolina geranium	Spreading orach
Chickweed	Sunflower
Common mallow	Western ragweed
Common speedwell	Whitestem filaree

Grasses (up to 6 to 12" tall): 3/4 to 1 1/2 oz per acre

Cheat	Medusahead
Downy brome	

Grasses (up to 6 to 12" tall): 1 1/3 to 2 oz per acre

Annual bluegrass	Red brome
Barnyardgrass	Reed Canarygrass
Foxtail barley	Ripgut brome
Foxtail fescue	Seashore saltgrass
Italian ryegrass	Signalgrass
Jointed goatgrass	Yellow foxtail

Grasses: 2 to 3 oz per acre

Smooth brome	
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The weeds listed in **AREAS OF 20" OR MORE ANNUAL RAINFALL** can also be controlled in **Arid Areas**; however, SFM 75 must be applied at 3 to 6 oz per acre to control those weeds. These higher rates also provide control of severe infestations and longer term control of weeds listed for arid areas.

AREAS OF 20" OR MORE ANNUAL RAINFALL

Application Timing

Apply SFM 75 as a preemergence or early postemergence spray during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

SFM 75 effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Application Rates

Apply SFM 75 at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, SFM 75 provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Broadleaf Weeds: 3 to 5 oz per acre

Bouncingbet	Pigweed
Burclover	Purple starthistle
Carolina geranium	Ragweed
Common chickweed	Sowthistle (annual)
Common dandelion	Sunflower
Common speedwell	Sweet clover
Common yarrow	Tansymustard
Crimson clover	Tansy ragwort
Dogfennel	Tumble mustard
Hoary cress (whitotop)	Vetch
Little mallow	Wild carrot
Mustard	Wild oats
Ox-eye daisy	Yellow rocket
Pepperweed	

Broadleaf Weeds: 6 oz per acre

Bedstraw	Horsetail (Equisetum)
Canada thistle	Kudzu
Curly dock	Musk thistle
Redstem filaree	Turkey mullein
Goldenrod	Wild blackberry

Grasses: 3 to 5 oz per acre

Alta fescue	Kentucky bluegrass
Annual bluegrass	Little barley
Annual ryegrass	Red brome
Bahiagrass	Red fescue
Barnyardgrass	Reed canarygrass
Downy brome	Ripgut brome
Fescue	Ryegrass
Foxtails (except green)	Smooth brome
Foxtail barley	Sprangletop (annual)
Indiangrass	Wheat (volunteer)
Italian ryegrass	

Grasses: 6 oz per acre

Johnsongrass	
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For short-term (up to 3 months) control of Johnsongrass, apply early postemergence. Repeat treatment if additional control is desired or if regrowth occurs.

NOTE: Use the higher dosage ranges under the following conditions:

- Heavy weed growth
- Soil containing more than 2 1/2% organic matter
- High soil moisture areas, such as along road edges or railroad shoulders

For planting areas treated with SFM 75, refer to the **GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS** section of this label.

Specific Weed Problems: Non-crop Sites

Kochia, Russian Thistle and Prickly Lettuce

Since biotypes of kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to SFM 75, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as Payload¹, Karmex⁵ DF, Hyvar² X, or Krovar² I DF, must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds should be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as 2,4-D or dicamba.

Restriction: DO NOT allow kochia, Russian thistle, or prickly lettuce to form mature seed.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

To improve preemergence to early postemergence control of weeds and grasses, add 2 to 6 oz of SFM 75 per acre to the label rates of the following herbicides; Payload¹, Hyvar² X, Karmex⁵ DF, Krovar² I DF, Velpar² L, Velpar², Escort² (DO NOT use in California), Telar², glyphosate, dicamba, or 2,4-D, or registered generic equivalents of the trade names listed.

Apply SFM 75 plus a companion herbicide at the rates and timing as shown on package labels for target weeds. For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination.

Restriction: DO NOT tank mix SFM 75 with Hyvar² X-L.

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

Application Information

Apply SFM 75 with conventional ground equipment to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement of paved roadways, highway shoulders and median strips; parking lots and loading docks; airport runways and tarmacs; railroad and warehouse yards; equipment storage areas; fuel, petroleum and chemical tank farms; pumping installations; and utility, refinery and industrial facilities.

SFM 75 will not control tubers, rhizomes, woody vegetation such as small trees, brush or woody vines.

SFM 75 should only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage, generally 100 gal per acre. Agitate the tank continuously to keep SFM 75 in suspension.

Application Timing

Apply SFM 75 immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement from rainfall or mechanical means.

Application Rate

Apply SFM 75 at 4 to 6 oz per acre. Use a higher rate on hard-to-control weeds and for long-term control.

Tank Mix Combinations: Under Asphalt and Concrete Pavement

For broader spectrum control or for an extended period of control under asphalt or concrete pavement, SFM 75 may be applied as a tank mix with Hyvar² X at 6 to 15 lb per acre or Krovar² I DF at 7 to 15 lb per acre.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS -- UNDER ASPHALT ONLY

Precaution: Desirable plants may be injured if their roots extend into treated areas or if planted in treated areas.

Restriction: DO NOT use SFM 75 under pavement in residential properties such as driveways, or in recreational areas, including jogging or bike paths, tennis courts, or golf cart paths.

TURF (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Application Information

SFM 75 controls weeds in sites where unimproved industrial turf is well established as a ground cover on private, public and military sites such as Uncultivated Nonagricultural Areas including but not limited to highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way; roadsides and median strips, airports; sewage disposal areas; Uncultivated Agricultural Non-crop Areas including but not limited to farmyards, fuel storage areas, tank farms, fence rows, areas enrolled in Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP), soil bank land, barrier strips; and Outdoor Industrial Sites including but not limited to lumberyards, fuel, petroleum and chemical tank farms, pipelines, pumping installations, storage areas, and utility, refinery and industrial facilities. Applications may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

Apply SFM 75 by ground equipment or by helicopter, where practical.

Refer to **ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES** section of this label for additional application, mixing, equipment cleanup and precautionary instructions.

Bermudagrass Release

Application Timing

Apply SFM 75 after bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established, usually 30 days after initial spring flush. If additional applications are necessary, apply SFM 75 again during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply SFM 75 at 1 to 2 weeks after mowing for the best results.

SFM 75 may also be applied in late fall or early winter. Use the lower rates on small seedling weeds and a higher rate on larger weeds. Also, refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled under **NON-CROP SITES** section of this label.

DO NOT apply more than 6 ounces per acre per year.

Weeds Controlled

SFM 75 controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown.

Late Spring to Early Summer: 1 to 2 oz/acre

Carolina Geranium	Goldenrod
Fescue	Spotted Spurge
Foxtail	Wild carrot

Spring to Fall: 2 to 3 oz/acre

Johnsongrass

Late Fall to early Winter: 1 to 4 oz/acre

Carolina geranium	Little barley
Common chickweed	Wild blackberry
Fescue	

Centipedegrass Release

Application timing

Apply 1 to 2 ounces of SFM 75 in the fall or early winter, or in the early summer following greenup of the centipede. Refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled under the **Bermudagrass Release** section of this label.

Bahiagrass Release and Seedhead Suppression

Application Timing

Apply 1/2 to 1 oz SFM 75 per acre to turf after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turf. Make only one application per year.

Smooth Brome and Crested Wheatgrass Release and Suppression

Application timing

Apply 1 oz SFM 75 per acre to turf after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turf. Make only one application per year.

Weeds Controlled

SFM 75 controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown.

Late Spring to Early Summer: 1 oz/acre

Downy Brome	Goldenrod
Foxtail	

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS - UNIMPROVED TURF

Precautions: (1) Excessive injury to turf may result if a surfactant is used with SFM 75 application made to actively growing turf. The user assumes all responsibility for turf injury if a surfactant is used with SFM 75 treatments applied to actively growing turf. (2) SFM 75 may temporarily discolor or cause top kill of turf grasses. Applications made while turf is dormant may delay green-up in the spring. (3) Annual retreatments may reduce vigor, particularly at the higher rates, where bahiagrass, crested wheatgrass and smooth brome are grown. (4) SFM 75 application on turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or late spring frost, may result in injury.

Restriction: DO NOT apply SFM 75 to turf within 1 year of planting as stand reduction may result.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following spring applications of SFM 75 at use rates up to 2 oz per acre, applied to soils with a pH of less than 7.5, the following grasses may be replanted after at least 3 months:

Green needlegrass, meadow brome, Russian wild rye and switchgrass.

The following grasses may be replanted after at least 6 months after a spring application:

Alta fescue, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, smooth brome, sheep fescue and western wheatgrass.

Replanting of treated soils with a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer replant intervals. Also, because degradation of SFM 75 is retarded by cold or frozen soils, replant intervals should be determined as beginning in the spring following the fall application.

Testing indicates that there is considerable variability in response among species and types of grasses when seeded into areas treated with SFM 75. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with SFM 75, a field bioassay should be performed to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed. Store product in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide 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:

[PLASTIC CONTAINERS]: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

[NYLON/PLASTIC BAG]: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or 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.

IMPORTANT: Read the information below before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, you should return the unopened product container immediately for a complete refund.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, upon purchase or use of this product, purchaser and user agree to the following terms:

Warranty: Precision Control Technology, Inc. (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. To the extent consistent with applicable law, no such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company's behalf.

Terms of Sale: The Company's directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

Limitation of Liability: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

1. Payload is a registered trademark of Valent U.S.A. Corporation.
2. Velpar, Hyvar, Krovar, Telar and Escort are registered trademarks of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.
3. Arsenal is a registered trademark of BASF Specialty Products.
4. Aatrex is a registered trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.
5. Karmex is a registered trademark of Griffin LLC.

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