



Galigan® Slapshot™

OXYFLUORFEN / GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	% BY WT.
Oxyfluorfen: 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl) benzene*	21.1%
Glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its Isopropylamine salt **	14.2%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	64.7%
	TOTAL 100.0%

* Contains 240 grams per liter or 2 pounds per US gallon of the active ingredient oxyfluorfen.

** Contains 160 grams per liter or 1.33 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 119 grams per liter or 1 pound per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-107 EPA Est. No. 11603-IS-001

**SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call Prosar 24 hours a day at 1-877-250-9291.



**Makhteshim Agan
of North America, Inc.**
4515 Falls of Neuse Road
Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

MANA

S2968A/01

Net Contents: 2.5 gallons

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear clothing specified in PPE below.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls over short sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, wildlife, and fish. Use with care when applying in areas frequented by wildlife or adjacent to any body of water or wetland area. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or erosion from target areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. 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:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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. Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

Do not apply this product through any type irrigation system.

IMPORTANT: Read the entire **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** and the **WARRANTY STATEMENT** before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container to the place of purchase at once.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This label is generally organized by crop category. Crops are listed under crop categories; follow the Directions for Use in each crop group section.

Galigan Slapshot is a postemergent, systemic herbicide with residual preemergence herbicidal activity for the control or suppression of annual broadleaf and grasses in fallow systems and in dormant tree and vine crops. It may be applied through most sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water or other carriers according to the label instructions.

To maximize the preemergence herbicidal activity of Galigan Slapshot herbicide, prior to application, the bed or soil surface should be smooth and free of crop and weed trash (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Leaves and trash may be removed by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation. Within 3 to 4 weeks after application, at least one-quarter inch (1/4 inch) of irrigation should be applied to treated area if this amount of rainfall does not occur within this time period. The best results from Galigan Slapshot herbicide are from applications to established beds or soil surfaces that are left undisturbed during the time for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of Galigan Slapshot. Length of residual activity is related to the rate of product used with higher rates resulting in longer residual control.

Time to Symptoms: Galigan Slapshot moves through the plant from the point of contact with foliage and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur in 2 to 5 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting, yellowing/browning of the plant which advances to complete browning of the above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Stage of Weeds: Weeds are generally easier to control when they are small. Refer to the "Annual Weeds Rate Table" for rate and size recommendations for specific weeds.

Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the recommended range when weed populations are heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an uncultivated area.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may occur.

Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash this product off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control. Do not exceed the maximum labeled rate per year.

Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Use higher volumes to assure

adequate coverage in high densities of emerged weeds . Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Clean sprayer parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

Clean water should be used to mix this product. Using muddy water from ponds or ditches may result in reduced efficacy.

SHAKE PRODUCT CONTAINER WELL BEFORE USE.

Mixing With Water: This product mixes readily with water. Fill the spray tank at least one-third full of clean water. With the pump and agitator running, add the recommended amount of herbicides to the spray tank. For all applications of Galigan Slapshot herbicide where postemergence weed control is desired, add 2 to 4 pints of an 80% active nonionic surfactant cleared for application to growing crops per each 100 gallons of spray. The addition of 4 pints of an 80% active nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray is recommended to enhance postemergence activity when hard water (greater than 600 ppm) is used as a carrier. Maintain agitation until spraying is completed.

Tank Mixing: Read and carefully observe the directions for use appearing on the labels of all herbicides used in tank mixes. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

Test compatibility of the intended tank mixture before adding Galigan Slapshot herbicide to the spray or tank mix. Add proportionate amounts of each ingredient to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake, and let set 15 minutes. Formation of precipitates that do not readily redisperse indicates an incompatible mixture. Do not use such incompatible mixtures.

Mixing/Tankmixes with Water: Mix labeled tank mixtures of this product with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 35 mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the spray tank one-half full with water and start agitation.
3. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier, and add it SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
4. Premix one part Galigan Slapshot herbicide with one part water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank . Continue agitation.
5. If other flowable formulations are being used, premix one part flowable with one part water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
6. If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix one part emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water. Add diluted mixture slowly through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
7. Complete filling the spray tank with water while continuing agitation.
8. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powders, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additives and water soluble liquids.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Keep by-pass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh.

Dosages listed on this label are for broadcast application.

For banded application, the amount of Galigan Slapshot herbicide used per acre should be reduced according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application}$$

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this labeling. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

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

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.

TYPES OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

This product may be applied with the application equipment listed below. In the sections following the types of application equipment that may be used, specific instructions and precautions for each type of equipment are detailed where applicable.

- 1. AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Fixed Wing and Helicopter, Injection Systems
- 2. GROUND BROADCAST SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast equipment, Injection Systems

3. **HAND-HELD OR HIGH-VOLUME SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, handwands, mistblowers*, lances and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage. *Note: This product is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers.
4. **SELECTIVE SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Recirculating sprayers, shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicators and sponge bars.
5. **CONTROLLED DROPLET APPLICATOR (CDA) SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Boom-mounted applicators which produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes.

1. AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Use the recommended rates of this herbicide in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified on this label. Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven, or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Use Precautions and Restrictions when using Aerial Spray Equipment:

- DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT EXCEPT UNDER CONDITIONS AS SPECIFIED WITHIN THIS LABEL.
- Do not exceed 2 pints of Galigan Slapshot per acre by air. Refer to the individual use area sections of this label for further instructions.
- FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA OR SPECIFIC COUNTIES THEREIN, OR ARKANSAS, REFER TO THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS IN THAT STATE OR COUNTY FOR SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.
- This product may be used in aerial injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

Aircraft Equipment Care and Maintenance:

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR IS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Importance of 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 the "**Wind**", "**Temperature and Humidity**", and "**Temperature Inversions**" sections of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **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 not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the 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 droplets, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 miles per hour 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 drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is

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

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

2. GROUND BROADCAST SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Use the recommended rates of this product in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat spray nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

This product may be used in ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

3. HAND-HELD OR HIGH-VOLUME SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only. For recommended rates and timing, refer to the "POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 1)" section of this product label.

4. SELECTIVE SPRAY EQUIPMENT

This product may be applied through recirculating spray systems, shielded and hooded sprayers, and wiper applicators after dilution and thorough mixing with water to listed weeds growing in any noncrop site specified on this label. In cropping systems, hooded sprayers, shielded sprayers, and wipers may be used in row middles (in between rows of crop plants) where any dripping or leaking will not contact crop foliage, when listed under "TYPES OF APPLICATION" in the crop sections of this product's labeling. Such equipment must be capable of preventing all crop contact with herbicide solutions and operated without leakage of spray mists or dripping onto crop. Wipers over-the-top of crops may be used only when specifically recommended in this product's labeling.

Use Precautions and Restrictions when using Selective Spray Equipment:

- AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION. Contact of the herbicide solution with

desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators used above desirable vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

- Applications made above the crops should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be controlled. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary. Always follow the maximum application rate under each specific crop section.

Recirculating Spray System:

A recirculating spray system directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reuse.

Shielded and Hooded Applicators:

When applied under the conditions described in the following paragraphs for shielded and hooded applications, this product at recommended rates will control those weeds listed in the "POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 1)" section of this label. A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator where the spray pattern is fully enclosed including top, sides, front and back, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. When applying to crops grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray solution. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows. **EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.**

This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage or destruction of the crop. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground.

Use hoods designed to minimize excessive dripping or run-off down the insides of the hoods. A single, low pressure/low drift flat-fan nozzle with an 80 to 95 degree spray angle positioned at the top center of the hood is recommended. Spray volume should be 20-30 gallons per acre.

These procedures will reduce the potential for crop injury:

- The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground.
- Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches, the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches.
- Maximum tractor speed: 5 miles per hour to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods.

- Maximum wind speed: 10 miles per hour.
- Use low-drift nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area.

Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes into direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product when the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Wiper Applicators:

When applied under the conditions described in the following paragraphs, this product **CONTROLS** weeds including volunteer corn, Texas panicum, common rye, shattercane, sicklepod, spanishneedles and bristly starbur; and **SUPPRESSES** many weeds including Florida beggarweed, Bermudagrass, hemp dogbane, dogfennel, guineagrass, johnsongrass, milkweed, silverleaf nightshade, redroot pigweed, giant ragweed, smutgrass, sunflower, Canada thistle, musk thistle, vaseygrass, velvetleaf.

Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of this product directly onto the weed.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 miles per hour. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if two applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator. Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet. Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water. Do not add surfactant to the herbicide solution.

5. CONTROLLED DROPLET APPLICATOR (CDA) SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

The rate of this product applied per acre by vehicle-mounted CDA equipment must not be less than the amount recommended in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 2 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern which is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation as damage or destruction may result.

GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS

USE RESTRICTIONS THAT APPLY TO ALL REGISTERED APPLICATIONS ARE LISTED BELOW:

- Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, always read all individual manufacturers' labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.
- Avoid direct application to any body of water.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation or chemigation system.
- Do not contaminate irrigation water or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not use any plants treated with Galigan Slapshot herbicide for feed or forage.
- Do not feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with Galigan Slapshot herbicide.
- Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift. Avoid drift to all nontarget areas. Galigan Slapshot herbicide is phytotoxic to plant foliage.
- Thoroughly flush spray equipment (tank, pump, hoses, and boom) with clean water before and after each use. Residual Galigan Slapshot herbicide remaining in spray equipment may damage other crops. To assist in the removal of Galigan Slapshot herbicide residues in spray equipment, a non-ionic surfactant such as Latron® AG-98 or Latron CS-7 may be added at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of water during flushing.
- Use Galigan Slapshot herbicide only for recommended purposes and at recommended rates.
- Do not treat ditch banks or waterways with Galigan Slapshot herbicide.
- **Annual Maximum Use Rate:** The combined total of all treatments must not exceed more than 8 pints of this product per acre per year (2 lbs. active per acre of oxyfluorfen and 1.33 lbs. per acre of glyphosate). The maximum use rates stated throughout this product's labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing oxyfluorfen as the active ingredient, when applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other oxyfluorfen- and glyphosate-containing products does not exceed stated maximum use rates per application. Also, make sure that the accumulated rates of this and other Oxyfluorfen and Glyphosate containing products does not exceed the yearly maximum limit of active ingredient per acre.

ATTENTION:

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, BECAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR TOTAL DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

ROTATION CROP RESTRICTIONS

Do not rotate to small-grain crops (includes barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, wild rice) within 10 months following Galigan Slapshot treatment.

Do not direct seed any crops other than Galigan Slapshot-labeled crops within 60 days following a Galigan Slapshot treatment.

Do not transplant seedling crops other than Galigan Slapshot-labeled crops within 30 days following a Galigan Slapshot treatment.

IMPORTANT: TREATED SOIL MUST BE THOROUGHLY INCORPORATED TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES AFTER HARVEST (OR ABANDONING) OF THE TREATED CROP BUT PRIOR TO PLANTING OF THE ROTATIONAL CROP. FAILURE TO

ACHIEVE THIS THOROUGH AND COMPLETE INCORPORATION OR TO FOLLOW THE REQUIRED MINIMUM PLANT-BACK INTERVAL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, STAND REDUCTION, AND/OR VIGOR REDUCTION OF THE PLANT-BACK CROP. See specific fallow bed labeling regarding crop planting information for applications of Galigan Slapshot made to a fallow bed or fallow field.

CROPS

Note: This section is generally organized by crop category. There may be several labeled crops listed in a crop category.

TREE AND VINE CROPS

TREE AND VINE CROPS (GENERAL SECTION)

NOTE: THIS SECTION GIVES DIRECTIONS THAT APPLY TO ALL CITRUS (NON-BEARING ONLY), TREE FRUITS, TREE NUTS AND VINE CROPS. SEE THE INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS UNDER THIS HEADING FOR INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS FOR SPECIFIC CROPS.

Timing of Application: This product should be applied postemergence to vigorously growing weeds when they have reached the recommended size given in the "POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 1)" during the DORMANT season of the crop. Application should be delayed until maximum emergence of the target weeds, but before weeds exceed the maximum size recommended. When applied at recommended rates, Galigan Slapshot will also offer preemergence herbicidal activity against selected weeds as they are emerging. These are listed in the "PREEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 2)". The length of residual control will depend on the Galigan Slapshot rate used. In general, the higher the rate used, the greater the length of residual control. **For annual weeds, allow 1 day after treatment before tillage.**

Reduced control may result if treatments are made during poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease, or insect damage, or if weeds have been mowed, grazed, or cut. Heavy dust on foliage or an overstory canopy covering targeted weeds may also reduce control. Heavy rainfall or irrigation soon after application may wash this product off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required for adequate control.

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment (except kiwi) in **DORMANT** tree and vine crops.

Galigan Slapshot is effective as a preemergence and/or postemergence herbicide when used alone or in recommended combinations for the control of certain annual broadleaf weeds in certain bearing and nonbearing tree fruit, nut, or vine plantings as listed in the **TREE FRUITS, TREE NUTS, and CITRUS (Nonbearing Only)(SPECIFIC SECTION)**" below. The most effective postemergence weed control is achieved when Galigan Slapshot herbicide is applied to seedling weeds.

For increased preemergence control of susceptible weeds in certain tree fruit, nut, or vine plantings, a tank mixture

of Galigan Slapshot herbicide with napropamide (Devrinol), diuron (Karmex), pronamide (KERB®), simazine, norflurazon (Solicam), or oryzalin (Surflan) can be applied. Check individual product labels to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

This product may be applied in middles, strips and for weed control in established nonbearing citrus groves, tree fruit and tree nut orchards, and vineyards. This product may also be used for site preparation prior to transplanting these crops. For weeds controlled, refer to the "POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 1)". Single applications cannot exceed 6 pints of Galigan Slapshot herbicide per acre per year. Higher use rates will result in longer residual control. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting. Applications may be made with boom equipment, CDA (Controlled Droplet Applicators), shielded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands, lances, orchard guns or with wiper applicator equipment, except as directed.

Spray Volume: A minimum of 40 gallons of spray solution should be applied per acre.

Middles (between rows)

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product will control or suppress annual weeds growing between the rows of labeled tree and vine crops. If weeds are under drought stress, irrigate prior to application. Reduced control may result if weeds have been mowed prior to application.

Strips (in rows)

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied in rows of tree or vine crops and may also be tank mixed with the following products:

- Devrinol™ 50 DF
- Direx™ 4L
- Karmex™
- Karmex DF
- Kerb™
- Krovar™ I
- Krovar II
- Prowl™
- Princep Caliber™90
- Simazine™ 4L
- Simazine 80W
- Sim-Trol™ 4L
- Solicam™ DF
- Surflan™AS
- Surflan 75W

Ensure that the specific tank mixture product is registered for application at the desired site by referring to the individual product labels for specific crops, rates, geographic restrictions, and precautionary statements.

When using selective spray equipment, shielded and wiper applicators may be used in tree crops and grapes. Refer to the individual sections found within the TREE AND VINE CROPS (General Section) heading for time interval between application and harvest.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS FOR TREE AND VINE CROPS:

- Galigan Slapshot herbicide or any of the tank mix combinations recommended on this label should be applied only to healthy growing trees and vines. Direct spray toward the base of tree or vines. Avoid direct plant contact. For citron and olive groves, apply as post directed sprays only.
- **EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE SOLUTION, SPRAY, DRIFT OR MIST WITH FOLIAGE OR GREEN BARK OF TRUNK, BRANCHES, SUCKERS, FRUIT OR OTHER PARTS OF TREES AND VINES. CONTACT OF THIS PRODUCT WITH OTHER THAN MATURED BROWN BARK CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS CROP DAMAGE.**
- **DO NOT APPLY OR PAINT CUT STUMPS WITH THIS PRODUCT AS INJURY RESULTING FROM ROOT GRAFTING MAY OCCUR IN ADJACENT TREES.**
- **THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS APPLY TO TREE FRUITS, NUT AND VINE CROPS:** Unless otherwise directed, do not apply Galigan Slapshot herbicide during the period between bud swell and completion of final harvest or when fruit or nuts are present. This product may be applied post harvest.
- In Arizona and California, this product may be applied after completion of harvest up to February 15 (February 1st in the Coachella Valley, CA). Applications made after the calendar dates above, but prior to bud swell, may result in significant crop injury and are the responsibility of the user.
- Make applications to tree fruits and nuts, citrus (nonbearing) and vines using ground equipment only.

TREE FRUITS, TREE NUTS, and CITRUS (Nonbearing Only)(SPECIFIC SECTION)

Tree Fruits: Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Cherry (Sweet, Sour), Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pear, Plum/Prune (and hybrids), Quince, Date, Fig, Persimmon, and Pomegranates.

Tree Nuts: Almond, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (Hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (Black, English).

Citrus Crops (Nonbearing Only): Calamondin, Chironja, Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tan-gerine), Orange, Pummelo, Tangelo, Tangor (FOR USE ONLY IN PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED NONBEARING GROVES IN ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA).

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees).

For weeds controlled, refer to the "POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 1)".

Restrictions on Application Equipment: For cherries, any application equipment listed in this section may be used in all states. Any application equipment listed in this section may be used in apricots, nectarines, peaches and plums/prunes growing in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS FOR TREE FRUITS, TREE NUTS, AND CITRUS (NONBEARING):

- For Citrus, applications may be made to newly planted trees or to young trees that will not bear fruit for one year. Unless otherwise directed, do not apply this product during periods of new foliage growth. Applications should be made after foliage has fully expanded and hard-ened off. Direct spray toward the base of trees. Avoid spray contact on the citrus foliage.
- Do not exceed 6 pints of Galigan Slapshot herbicide per acre in a single application and do not exceed 8 pints per acre per year.

VINES (Grapes (raisin, table, wine)), KIWI FRUIT

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows), strips (in row), Selective equipment (except kiwi).

Note: FOR GENERAL USE DIRECTIONS, SEE THE "TREE AND VINE CROPS" SECTION. THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS ARE SPECIFIC TO VINE CROPS.

Direct spray toward the base of vines.

For weeds controlled, refer to the "POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 1)". Do not exceed 6 pints of Galigan Slapshot herbicide per acre in a single application.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS FOR VINE CROPS, KIWIFRUIT:

- Applications should not be made when green shoots, canes: or foliage are in the spray zone. Applications to grapes or kiwi that are not staked or trel-lised are not recommended, unless vines are free-standing.

POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 1)

The following weeds are controlled by a postemergence application of Galigan Slapshot when applied at 4 to 6 pints/A.

Apply to actively growing annual weeds in the size range listed in Table 1 below. The 4 pint rate should be used when weeds are at the lower end of the size scale and the 6 pint rate should be used when weeds are at the upper end of the size scale. Annual weeds are generally easiest to control when they are small. Older, mature (hardened) annual weed species may require higher rates even if they meet the size requirements. For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow regrowth to occur prior to treatment.

WEED SPECIES

	Maximum height/length (in inches)
Barnyardgrass	3 - 8
Bluegrass, annual	8 - 12
Buttercup, smallflower	12 - 24
Carolina geranium	2 - 4
Carpetweed	6 - 12
Cheeseweed (Malva)	3 - 6
Chickweed	12 - 24
Cocklebur	12 - 24
Crabgrass	6 - 24
Cutleaf evening primrose	2 - 3
Fiddleneck, Coast	4 - 6
*Filaree, broadleaf	3 - 4
*Filaree, whitestem	3 - 4
*Filaree, redstem	3 - 4
Fleabane, hairy <i>(Conyza bonariensis)</i>	3
Fleabane, rough	3 - 12
Florida pusley	2 - 4
Goosegrass	3 - 8
Groundcherry, cutleaf	3 - 12
Groundcherry, Wright	6 - 12
Groundsel, common	6 - 12
Hemp sesbania	2 - 4
Henbit	4 - 6
Horseweed/ Marestail <i>(Conyza canadensis)</i>	4 - 6
Jimsonweed	4 - 6
Johnsongrass, seedling	12 - 24
Junglerice	3 - 8
Knotweed	3 - 12
Lambsquarters	6 - 12
London rocket	6 - 12
Morningglory, annual (<i>Ipomoea</i> spp)	2 - 4
Mustard, blue	6 - 18
Mustard, tansy	6 - 18

Mustard, tumble	6 - 18
Mustard, wild	6 - 18
Nightshade, black	6 - 12
Nightshade, hairy	12 - 24
Prickly lettuce	6 - 20
Purslane	4 - 6
Redmaids	6 - 12
Ryegrass, common	4 - 6
Shepherd's-purse	6 - 12
Sicklepod	2 - 4
Smartweed, ladythumb	4 - 8
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4 - 8
Sowthistle, annual	4 - 6
Spurge, prostate	6 - 20
Spurge, spotted	6 - 20
Teaweed/ Prickly sida	1 - 3
Velvetleaf	2 - 4
Virginia pepperweed	12 - 18

*The 6 pint rate of Galigan Slapshot should be used for control filaree prior to the 4-inch stage. Applications to filaree beyond the 4-inch stage may result in only partial control.

PREEMERGENCE ANNUAL WEEDS TABLE (Table 2)

WEEDS SUPPRESSED AND/OR CONTROLLED

BURCLOVER
 CAMPHORWEED
 CHEESEWEED (MALVA)
 CUDWEED, NARROWLEAF
 FIDDLENECK, COAST
 FILAREE, BROADLEAF
 FILAREE, REDSTEM
 FILAREE, WHITESTEM
 GROUNDCHERRY, CUTLEAF
 GROUNSEL, COMMON
 HENBIT
 JIMSONWEED
 KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE
 LAMBSQUATERS, COMMON
 LETTUCE, PRICKLY

MINER'S LETTUCE
MORNINGGLORY SPECIES, ANNUAL
MUSTARD, BLACK
NETTLE, BURNING
NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN BLACK
NIGHTSHADE, BLACK
PEPPERWEED, VIRGINIA
PIGWEEED, REDROOT
PURSLANE, COMMON
REDMAIDS
ROCKET, LONDON
SHEPHERDSPURSE
SIDA, PRICKLY
SMARTWEED, PENNSYLVANIA
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL
SPURGE, PROSTRATE
SPURGE, SPOTTED
VELVETLEAF

FALLOW BED (Chemical Fallow, Preplant fallow beds)

NOT TO BE USED ON FALLOW BEDS TO BE PLANTED TO SOYBEANS IN CALIFORNIA.

GROUND OR AERIAL APPLICATION OF GALIGAN SLAPSHOT HERBICIDE ON FALLOW BEDS

Application Rates:

Apply Galigan Slapshot at 1 to 2 pints/Acre. The lower rate (1 pint per acre) provides up to 4 weeks of preemergence control of susceptible weeds and provide postemergence control of susceptible weeds (up to 4-leaf stage). The higher rate (2 pints per acre) should provide preemergence control of susceptible weeds for up to 8 weeks and postemergence control of susceptible weeds (up to 6-leaf stage). Best preemergence control is achieved when irrigation or rainfall occurs within 3 to 4 weeks following application. See susceptible weeds list below.

Spray Volume:

When applied with GROUND equipment, Galigan Slapshot herbicide should be applied in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. The volume of water used should be increased as the weeds become taller and denser. Use a low-pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles.

When applied with AERIAL equipment, Galigan Slapshot herbicide should be applied using swirl jet or hollow cone nozzles and a spray pressure less than 40 psi to deliver a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.

Galigan Slapshot is effective as a preemergence and/or postemergence herbicide for the control of winter annual broadleaf weeds in fields to be planted to the crops listed below.

Galigan Slapshot may be applied during the fallow period prior to planting and emergence of any crop listed on this label. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made as least 60 days prior to direct seeding and 30 days prior to transplanting crops. Do not exceed 2 pints per acre. This product may be used as a substitute for tillage to control annual weeds in fallow fields. Ground or aerial equipment may be used.

MINIMUM TREATMENTS-PLANTING INTERVAL

	GALIGAN SLAPSHOT HERBICIDE USE RATE	
	up to 1 pint/A	up to 2 pints/A
DIRECT-SEEDED CROPS		
CARROT	90 DAYS	90 DAYS
POTATO	60 DAYS	60 DAYS
SUGARBEET	60 DAYS	90 DAYS
OTHER ROOT/TUBER CROPS	90 DAYS	90 DAYS
ONIONS	180 DAYS	180 DAYS
OTHER BULB VEGETABLES	180 DAYS	180 DAYS
CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER	90 DAYS	90 DAYS
OTHER BRASSICA CROPS	120 DAYS	120 DAYS
LETTUCE	90 DAYS	120 DAYS
OTHER LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT BRASSICA CROPS)	120 DAYS	120 DAYS
PEPPER	90 DAYS	120 DAYS
TOMATO	60 DAYS	120 DAYS
OTHER FRUITING VEGETABLES	120 DAYS	120 DAYS
CANTALOUPE	60 DAYS	90 DAYS
SQUASH	90 DAYS	120 DAYS
WATERMELON	60 DAYS	60 DAYS
OTHER CUCURBITS	90 DAYS	120 DAYS
DRY BEANS	60 DAYS	60 DAYS
PEANUT	60 DAYS	60 DAYS

OTHER LEGUME VEGETABLES	60 DAYS	60 DAYS
SAFFLOWER	60 DAYS	60 DAYS
CEREAL GRAINS (includes barley, buckwheat, corn, proso millet, pearl millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, wild rice)	10 MONTHS	10 MONTHS
COTTON AND SOYBEANS	7 DAYS	
TRANSPLANTED CROPS		
BROCCOLI	0 DAYS	30 DAYS
CABBAGE	0 DAYS	30 DAYS
CAULIFLOWER	0 DAYS	30 DAYS
CELERY	30 DAYS	30 DAYS
CONIFER	0 DAYS	0 DAYS
GARLIC	0 DAYS	30 DAYS
GRAPE, KIWI	0 DAYS	0 DAYS
ONION	0 DAYS	30 DAYS
PEPPER	30 DAYS	30 DAYS
STRAWBERRIES	30 DAYS	30 DAYS
TOMATO	30 DAYS	30 DAYS
TREE FRUIT, NUTS, CITRUS	0 DAYS	0 DAYS

IMPORTANT: The fallow beds should be worked thoroughly to a depth of at least 2.5 inches prior to planting. It is important to thoroughly break the soil surface prior to planting and weed control should not be expected following breaking of the soil surface. FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THOROUGH AND COMPLETE INCORPORATION OR TO FOLLOW THE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT-PLANTING INTERVAL MAY RESULT IN STAND REDUCTION AND/OR VIGOR REDUCTION OF THE PLANTED CROP.

Crop injury may be enhanced if newly seeded crops or transplants are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, low soil temperatures, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases.

EXERCISE EXTREME CARE TO AVOID HERBICIDE CONTACT WITH ANY DESIRABLE PLANT AS SEVERE INJURY MAY RESULT.

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Galigan Slapshot herbicide should provide preemergence and postemergence* control of the following weeds when used at recommended dosages and weed stage.

BUTTERCUP, SMALLFLOWER

MUSTARD SPECIES

CHEESEWEED (MALVA)

NETTLE, BURNING

**EVENINGPRIMROSE, CUTLEAF

OXALIS

FIDDLENECK, COAST

PIGWEEED, REDROOT

FILAREE, BROADLEAF

PURSLANE, COMMON

FILAREE, REDSTEM

REDMAIDS

GERANIUM, CAROLINA

ROCKET, LONDON

GROUNDCHERRY, CUTLEAF

SHEPHERDSPURSE

GROUNDSEL, COMMON

SIDA, PRICKLY

HENBIT

SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL

LADYSTHUMB

VELVETLEAF (WILD COTTON)

MINER'S LETTUCE

*Thorough spray coverage is essential to maximize the postemergence activity of Galigan Slapshot herbicide.

**Requires maximum rate and/or multiple applications for effective control.

SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS FOR FALLOW BED:

In addition to the following, also observe GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS listed on this label.

- Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, always read all individual manufacturers' labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.
- Do not apply more than 2 pints of Galigan Slapshot herbicide per acre per fallow season.

WEEDS LISTED IN THIS LABEL

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
AGERATUM	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	MUSTARD, BLACK	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
AMARANTH, SPINY	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	MUSTARD, BLUE (PURPLE MUSTARD)	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>
BALSAMAPPLE	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	MUSTARD, COMMON YELLOW	<i>Brassica campestris</i>
BARNYARDGRASS (WATERGRASS)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	MUSTARD, HEDGE	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
BEDSTRAW, CATCHWEED	<i>Galium aparine</i>	MUSTARD, TUMBLE (JIM HILL MUSTARD)	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
BITTERCRESS, LESSER	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	MUSTARD, WILD	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
BLUEGRASS, ANNUAL	<i>Poa annua</i>	NETTLE, BURNING	<i>Urtica urens</i>
BUCKWHEAT, WILD	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN BLACK	<i>Solanum nodiflorum</i>
BURCLOVER	<i>Medicago hispida</i>	NIGHTSHADE, BLACK	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
BUTTERCUP, SMALLFLOWER	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	NIGHTSHADE, HAIRY	<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>
BUTTONWEED	<i>Borreria laevis</i>	OATS, WILD	<i>Avena fatua</i>
CAMPHORWEED	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	ORACH, RED	<i>Atriplex rosea</i>
CANARYGRASS (ANNUAL)	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	OXALIS (BERMUDA BUTTERCUP)	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
CARPETWEED	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	PANICUM, FALL	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
CHEESEWEED (MALVA)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	PEPPERWEED, VIRGINIA	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
CLOVER, RED	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	PEPPERWEED, YELLOWFLOWER	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>
CLOVER, WHITE	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	PIGWEED, PROSTRATE	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
COCKLEBUR, COMMON	<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>	PIGWEED, REDROOT	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
CRABGRASS, LARGE (HAIRY)	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	PIMPERNEL, SCARLET	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
CROTALARIA	<i>Crotalaria species</i>	POINSETTIA, WILD	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
CROTON, TROPIC	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	PUNCTUREVINE	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
CUDWEED, NARROWLEAF	<i>Gnaphalium falcatum</i>	PURSLANE, COMMON	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
EVENINGPRIMOSE, CUTLEAF	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	PUSLEY, FLORIDA	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
FIDDLENECK, COAST	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	RAGWEED, COMMON	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
FILAREE, BROADLEAF	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	REDMAIDS	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
FILAREE, REDSTEM	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	ROCKET, LONDON	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
FILAREE, WHITESTEM	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	RYEGRASS, ITALIAN	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
FIREWEED (FROM SEED)	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	SAGE, LANCELEAF	<i>Salvia lanceolata</i>
FLIXWEED	<i>Descurania sophia</i>	SANDBUR, FIELD	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
FOXTAIL, GIANT	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	SANDSPURRY, RED	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>
FOXTAIL, GREEN	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	SESBANIA, HEMP	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
FOXTAIL, YELLOW	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>	SHEPHERDSPURSE	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
GERANIUM, CAROLINA	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	SICKLEPOD	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
GOOSEGRASS	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	SIDA, PRICKLY (TEA WEED)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
GROUNDCHERRY, CUTLEAF	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	SIGNALGRASS, BROADLEAF	<i>Bracharia platyphylla</i>
GROUNDCHERRY, WRIGHT	<i>Physalis wrightii</i>	SMARTWEED, PENNSYLVANIA	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>

GROUNDSEL, COMMON
 HENBIT
 HORSEWEED (MARESTAIL)
 JIMSONWEED
 JOHNSONGRASS, SEEDLING
 KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE
 LADYSTHUMB (SMARTWEED)
 LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON
 LETTUCE, PRICKLY
 (CHINA LETTUCE)
 MALLOW, LITTLE (MALVA)
 MAYWEED (DOG FENNEL)
 MILE-A-MINUTE
 MINER'S LETTUCE
 MORNINGGLORY SPECIES,
 ANNUAL
 MORNINGGLORY, IVYLEAF
 MORNINGGLORY, TALL

Senecio vulgaris
Lamium amplexicaule
Conyza canadensis
Datura stramonium
Sorghum halepense
Polygonum aviculare
Polygonum persicaria
Chenopodium album
Lactuca serriola

Malva parviflora
Anthemis cotula
Polygonum perfoliatum
Montia perfoliata
Ipomoea species

Ipomoea hederacea
Ipomoea purpurea

SORREL, RED (FROM SEED)
 SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL
 SPEEDWELL, BIRDSEYE
 SPURGE, GARDEN
 SPURGE, PROSTRATE
 SPURGE, SPOTTED
 SPURRY, CORN
 TANSYMUSTARD
 THISTLE, BULL

THISTLE, RUSSIAN
 VELVETLEAF
 WITCHGRASS
 WITCHWEED
 WOODSORREL, COMMON YELLOW

Rumex acetosella
Sonchus oleraceus
Veronica persica
Euphorbia hirta
Euphorbia supina
Euphorbia maculata
Spergula arvensis
Descurainia pinnata
Cirsium vulgare

Salsola kali
Abutilon theophrasti
Panicum capillare
Striga asiatica
Oxalis stricta

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Keep from freezing. Store above 32°F.

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

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors. Use MSHA/NIOSH self-contained breathing apparatus or air-line respirator for large spills in confined areas. Dike the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer the liquid or solid diking material to separate containers for recovery or disposal. Remove the contaminated clothing promptly and wash exposed skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep spill out of all sewers and bodies of water. **FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL INFOTRAC AT (800) 535-5053.**

WARRANTY STATEMENT

MAKHTESHIM AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. 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, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of MAKHTESHIM AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC. To the extent allowed by law, MAKHTESHIM AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC. shall not be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. In addition to the foregoing, no purchaser of this product (other than an end user) shall be entitled to any reimbursement for any loss suffered as a result of any suspension or cancellation of the registration for this product by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Except as expressly provided herein, MAKHTESHIM AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC. makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any kind, either expressed or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, use or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be damages not exceeding the purchase price paid for this product or, at MAKHTESHIM AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.'s election, the replacement of this product.

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Galigan Slapshot (66222-107)(EPA app 8-22-05)(Notif to EPA 2-27-06)

