



Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide

For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries;
- Landscape ornamentals in nurseries or in established plantings;
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings;
- Plants grown for cut foliage production (Florida only);

- Conifer and hardwood tree seedling nurseries;

- Christmas tree farms;

- Managed transportation and utility rights-of-way, including rail and equipment yards, and public utility facilities (substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking/storage areas, ungrazed fencerows).

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2) 65.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

..... 35.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have affected person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

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

IF INHALED • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably 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.

Emergency phone numbers (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills), (800) 900-4044 Poison Control Center (human health), (800) 345-4735 ASPCA (animal health)

EPA REG. NO. 60063-26

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001 (Lot No. begins with BT)

EPA Est. No. 60063-GA-001 (Lot No. begins with VL)

EPA Est. No. 62171-MS-001 (Lot No. begins with OI)

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.)

EPA 20200828 (9/20)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

MANUFACTURED FOR: Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.
2525 Meridian Parkway, Durham, NC 27713

NET WEIGHT: 5 Pounds

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact, while mixing or handling the concentrated material, may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WPS USES:

Mixers, loaders and applicators and other persons who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR part 170) – in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered – must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber > 14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils, or nitrile rubber > 14 mils (See instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart B you want other options.)
- Shoes plus socks

NON-WPS USES:

Mixers and loaders who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR part 170) – in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS – must wear:

- Waterproof gloves

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 CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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.
- After handling this product, immediately wash the outside of gloves before removing them, then remove gloves and all other PPE. Immediately wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limit of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations substantially above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift

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 Workers 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 12 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

WHERE TO USE

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries;
- Landscape ornamentals in nurseries or in established plantings;
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings;
- Plants grown for cut foliage production (Florida only);
- Conifer and hardwood tree seedling nurseries;
- Christmas tree farms;
- Managed transportation and utility rights-of-way, including rail and equipment yards, and public utility facilities (substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking/storage areas, ungrazed fencerows).

HOW PRIMERAONE PRODIAMINE 65WDG HERBICIDE WORKS

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weed seeds. Weed control is most effective with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1 to 2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

USE PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide.
2. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of EPA-registered tank mix partners.
3. Do not blend PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
4. Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless instructed otherwise in this label.
5. Do not apply aerially.
6. Do not apply to golf course putting greens.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Mixing

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps:

1. Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{4}$ full with clean water or fluid fertilizer only.
2. Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
3. Add PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide directly into the tank.
4. Add the rest of the carrier to obtain the final spray volume.
5. A spray colorant may be used with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
6. Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension.
7. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank. Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent. Refer to the Pesticide Disposal section of this label for waste disposal.

Tank Mixing PrimeraOne 65WDG Herbicide

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Refer to the specific directions for use for tank mix partners, and consult the label(s) of the individual tank mix partners(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank mix partners(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed. When using PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide in a tank mixture with other pesticides, observe the most restrictive label limitations and precautions on the labels of the products used.

Before tank mixing pesticides, it is advisable to test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the Compatibility Test section.

Compatibility Test

Before mixing PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide with other pesticides in the spray tank, test the compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in a small container in proportionate quantities. For example, a 1-qt. Jar would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gals./A spray rate. At 1 lb./A the PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide rate would be proportional to 4.5 g per qt. Add approximately 1.5 teaspoons to a qt. of water. Calculate amounts for the other products based on rate per acre. An approximate volume would be 1.5 teaspoons for each lb./A of a dry formulation and 0.5 teaspoons for each pt./A of a liquid formulation. (See following table.)

Amount of Component to Add to One quart Jar of Spray Carrier (Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 gals./A)

Component Formulations	Rate Per		Level Teaspoons
	Acre	1,000 sq. ft.	
PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide	1.0 lb.	0.4 oz.	1.5
Dry Tank Mix Partners	1.0 lb.	0.4 oz.	1.5
Liquid Tank Mix Partners	1.0 pt.	0.4 oz.	0.5

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If the components are not compatible, use a compatibility agent and rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable. If components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures

Notes: (1) When mixing PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. This is key when tank mixing with ester formulations. (2) Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

Add the products to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Add products packaged in water-soluble bags first. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the product to disperse before adding any other tank mix partner.
2. Then add water-dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.
3. Add spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application to turf and ornamentals. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Sipcam Agro USA recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.
4. Add flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

Application

Apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide in a minimum of 20 gals/A (0.5 gal./1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

Weeds Controlled

When used as directed in this label, PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide will control the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass	Goosegrass ^{5/}	Purslane, common
Bluegrass, annual (<i>Poa annua</i>) ^{1/}	Henbit ^{2/}	Pusley, Florida
Carpet weed	Itchgrass	Rescuegrass ^{4/}
Chickweed, common ^{2/}	Johnsongrass (from seed)	Shepherds purse ^{2/}
Chickweed, mouseear (from seed)	Junglerice	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Crabgrass (Large, Smooth) ^{3/}	Knotweed ^{2/}	Speedwell, Persian
Crowfootgrass	Kochia	Sprangletop
Cupgrass, woolly	Lambsquarter, common	Spurge, prostrate
Foxtails, annual	Lovegrass	Witchgrass
Pigweed	Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)	Woodsorrel, yellow (from seed)

¹In areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa annua* seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label **Poa Annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only)**.

²To control this weed, apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

³Fall applications for spring crabgrass control in cool-season grasses: In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide can be applied in the fall at rates of 1.0-1.15 lbs./A after the soil temperature falls below 50°F but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.

⁴Suppression only.

⁵In any area a single application of 1-2.3 lbs./A of PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective control may be obtained by making an initial application of 1-1.5 lbs./A followed, after 60-90 days, by a second application that does not exceed the maximum rate for that turfgrass species listed in the Maximum Application Rate Table.

Do not exceed a dosage of 1.5 lbs. a.i./Acre, (2.3 lbs./A of this product) per year on any use site.

ESTABLISHED TURF

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:

- Golf courses **excluding** putting greens
- Lawns
- Sod nurseries

The maximum amount of PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the Annual Use Rates section of the label.

For optimum weed control, PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide should be activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



Use Precautions-Turfgrass

- 1) Do not apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- 2) Do not cut (harvest) treated sod before 90 days after application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
- 3) To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
- 4) Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as diking may result in reduced weed control.
- 5) **Do not apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide to golf course putting greens.**
- 6) If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide-treated soil, new root formation may be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plant's root system. To avoid this, do not apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inch in height.

Application Timing and Rate-Turfgrass

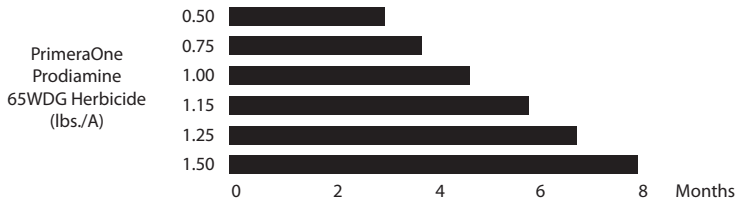
PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications should be made before target weeds germinate.

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide will not control weeds that have already emerged.

The amount of PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide to apply depends upon:

1. the length of residual weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control),
2. the turf species, and
3. the maximum amount which can be applied to the turf species per calendar year.

Length of Crabgrass Control*



*Length of control varies by region. This table is an average for planning purposes.

Annual Use Rates-Turfgrass

PrimaOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table. Do not apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

Table 1. Maximum Application Rate of PrimaOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide Per Calendar Year by Turfgrass Species^{1/}

Turf Species	lbs. Product/Acre	oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.
Bermuda grass ^{2/} Bahia grass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ^{3/} Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	1.0-2.30 ^{1/}	0.36-0.83
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	0.5-1.50 ^{1/}	0.185-0.55
Fine Fescue	0.5-1.15 ^{1/}	0.185-0.42
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inches or more in height) ^{4/}	0.5-1.00 ^{1/}	0.185-0.37

¹PrimaOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide may be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

²May be used on newly-sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 0.80 lb./A (0.30 oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Newly-sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded.

³Use an initial rate of 0.75-1.5 lbs./A per application.

⁴To avoid grass injury, do not apply PrimaOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

When to Apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide After Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil (not thatch plus soil). To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide.

When to Overseed After Application-All States*

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application.

Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

*Note: In AZ, CA, NV, and TX, the overseeding interval can be shorter in established bermudagrass that has been overseeded with perennial ryegrass. See the next section "*Poa Annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only)".

Amount of PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide	Interval (Months) Before Overseeding		
	North	Transition	South
Lbs. Product/A			
.75	4	4	4
1.00	5	4	4
1.15	6	5	5
1.25	-	6	6
1.50	-	7	7
1.75	-	-	9
2.00	-	-	10
2.30	-	-	12

***Poa annua* control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only)**

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens, lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial ryegrass (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs./A).

How Much and When to Apply

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Precautions
0.58-1.0 lb./A	First application: 6 to 8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding Second application: 4 to 8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil	1 application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i> Second application may enhance control	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur.2. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.3. Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 1.3 lbs./A per year.4. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application.5. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding.

ORNAMENTALS (CONTAINER, FIELD, AND LANDSCAPE GROWN, INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS), RIGHTS-OF-WAY, GROUNDS OF UTILITIES, UNGRAZED FENCE ROWS

PrimeraOne Proflam 65WDG Herbicide may be applied to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds:

- Around ornamental shrubs, trees, established perennial vegetation and wildflower plantings;
- On or surrounding managed rights-of-way for transportation systems including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards;
- On grounds of utilities such as power substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas;
- On ungrazed fence rows.

Application Timing and Information

PrimeraOne Proflam 65WDG Herbicide:

1. Will not control emerged weeds.
2. May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as broadcast or over-the-top-spray.
3. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
4. Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
5. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

Use Precautions

To reduce injury potential:

- a. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of PrimeraOne Proflam 65WDG Herbicide may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply PrimeraOne Proflam 65WDG Herbicide over-the-top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
- b. After application, immediately irrigate the treated area to wash PrimeraOne Proflam 65WDG Herbicide from plant surfaces onto soil (watering plants before application may improve the washing process).

Ornamentals, Christmas Tree Farms – Application Sites and Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted container or Field Nursery Stock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. 2. Water transplants thoroughly before application. 3. Apply after cuttings from roots and are established. 4. To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. 2. Delay application to newly-transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. 2. After PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, or avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shade Houses and Uncovered Polyhouses	After PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least ½ inch of water.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section Tolerant Ornamental Species. 2. Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. In wildflowers, a postemergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.

How Much and When to Apply

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)*	When to Apply	Comments/Instructions
1.0-2.3 lbs./A or 0.37-0.83 oz./1,000 sq. ft.	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the higher rate for longer control. 2. PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs./A per year.

*Note: For band application calculate amount per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate} = \text{amount to apply per acre of field}$$

Equivalent Measurements for PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide

Lbs./A	Oz./1,000 sq. ft.	Approximate Equivalent- Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft.
1.0	0.37	1
1.5	0.55	1.5
2.0	0.74	2
2.3	0.83	2.25

Tank Mixtures For Use On Ornamentals

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site, and intended use pattern are registered. Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before mixing pesticides in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the **Compatibility Test** section of this label.

Tank Mix Partners for PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide on Ornamentals

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Goal® (use on conifers only)	Mix with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Gallery®, Sim-Trol®, Pennant®	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Roundup® or other glyphosate-based products ¹ , Finale®	These nonselective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

¹Roundup is one brand of a nonselective herbicide containing glyphosate. Other glyphosate products may also be used.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 2 are tolerant to PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide. PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide may be applied over-the-top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide.

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species**Scientific name**

Abelia grandiflora
Abies spp.
Acer palmatum
Acer platanoides
Achillea spp.
Actinidia chinensis
Agapanthus orientalis
Akebia quintata
Allium cernuum
Anemone hybrida
Aquilegia spp.
Arctostaphylos densiflora
Arctotheca calendula
Aucuba japonica
Artemisia spp.
Aster spp.
Athyrium filix-femina
Begonia spp.
Berberis gladwynesis
Berberis julianae
Berberis mentorensis
Berberis thunbergii
Berberis verruculosa
Bergenia cordifolia
Boltonia asteroides
Bougainvillea spp.
Buddleia davidii
Buxus microphylla
Callistemon citrinus
Callistemon viminalis
Calluna vulgaris
Campanula carpatica
Campsis X tagliabuana
Carpobrotus edulis
Cassia artemisoides
Ceanothus rigidus
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Chrysanthemum nipponicum
Cleyera japonica
Citrus spp.*
Coreopsis spp.
Cornus stolonifera
Cortaderia selloana
Cotoneaster apiculatus
Cotoneaster buxifolius
Cotoneaster dammeri

Common name

Abelia
 Fir species (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)
 Japanese maple
 Norway maple
 Yarrow
 Kiwi*
 Lily of the Nile; African lily
 Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine
 Lady's Leek; Nodding Onion
 Japanese Anemone
 Columbine
 Vine hill manzanita
 Cape weed
 Japanese Aucuba
 Wormwood; Silver Mound; Castle
 Aster
 Lady Fern
 Fibrous Begonia
 Barberry
 Wintergreen barberry
 Mentor barberry
 Japanese barberry
 Warty barberry

 Snowbank
 Bougainvillea
 Butterfly-bush
 Japanese boxwood
 Crimson bottlebrush
 Weeping bottlebrush
 Scotch heather
 Tussock bellflower
 Trumpet creeper, Trumpet flower
 Hottentot fig; Ice plant
 Feathery Cassia
 Wild lilac

 False cypress

 Cleyera
 Ornamental orange, lemon, lime, etc.*
 Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
 American dogwood
 Pampas grass
 Cranberry Cotoneaster
 Cotoneaster
 Bearberry Cotoneaster

(continued)

Scientific name

Cotoneaster microphyllum
Crataegus spp.
Cupressus sempervirens
Crocoshia spp.
Delosperma spp.
Delphinium spp.
Dianthus deltoidea
Dianthus gratianopolitanus
Dodonea viscosa
Echinacea purpurea
Elaeagnus pungens
Euonymus fortunei
Euonymus japonica
Euonymus kiautschovica
Fatsia japonica
Forsythia intermedia
Forsythia suspense
Forsythia viridissima
Gaillardia spp.
Gardenia jasminoides
Gaura spp.
Gentiana dahurica
Geranium cinereum
Gladiolus spp.**
Gypsophila repens
Hedera helix
Helianthemum spp.
Hemerocallis spp.
Heucherella spp.
*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis***
Hibiscus spp.
Hosta plantaginea
Hosta sieboldiana
Houttuynia cordata var. *variegata*
Hydrangea macrophylla
*Ilex cornuta***
Ilex crenata
Ilex opaca
Ilex pernyi
Ilex vomitoria
Inula ensifolia
Iris spp.
Jasminum nudiflorum
Juglans spp.*
Juniperus chinensis
Juniperus conferta
Juniperus davurica
Juniperus horizontalis

Common name

Rockspray Cotoneaster
 Hawthorn
 Italian cypress
 Lucifer
 Ice plant
 Larkspur
 Dianthus; Maiden pinks
 Cheddar pink
 Hop bush
 Coneflower
 Silverberry
 Wintercreeper
 Japanese spindle tree; Evergreen Euonymus
 Spreading Euonymus
 Japanese aralia
 Border Forsythia
 Weeping Forsythia
 Greenstem Forsythia
 Gaillardia; Blanket flower
 Gardenia; Cape-jasmine
 Gaura
 Gentian
 Cranesbill
 Gladiolus species**
 Baby's breath
 English ivy
 Sunrose
 Daylily
 Coral bells
 Chinese Hibiscus**
 Mallow; Rose of Sharon**
 Hosta; Plantain lily
 Hosta
 Bigleaf Hydrangea
 Chinese holly**
 Japanese holly
 American holly
 Holly
 Yaupon holly
 Iris
 Winter jasmine
 Walnut*
 Chinese juniper
 Shore juniper
 Creeping juniper

(continued)

Scientific name

Justicia brandegeana
Lagerstroemia indica
Lagerstroemia indica and hybrids
Lantana montevidensis
 Lavender spp.
Leontopodium alpinum
Ligustrum amurense
Ligustrum japonicum
Ligustrum lucidum
Ligustrum sinense
Lilium spp.
Liriope muscari
Liriope spicata
Lobelia cardinalis
Lonicera japonica
Lonicera tatarica
Loropetalum chinense
Lythrum spp.
Magnolia spp.**
Maleophora luteola
Malus spp.*
*Miscanthus sinensis***
Nandina domestica
Narcissus spp.**
Nerium spp.
Oenothera missouriensis
*Olea europaea**
*Ophiopogon japonicus***
Osmanthus heterophyllus
Osteospermum fruticosum
Oxydendron luteum
Paeonia suffruticosa
*Pennisetum setaceum***
Perovskia atriplicifolia
*Persea americana**
Photinia fraseri
Physostegia virginiana
Picea spp.**
Pieris japonica
Pinus brutia
Pinus canariensis
Pinus elliottii
Pinus halepensis
Pinus nigra
Pinus palustris
Pinus radiata
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris

Common name

Shrimp plant
 Crape myrtle
 Crape myrtle
 Weeping Lantana
 Lavender; Munstead
 Edelweiss
 Amur privet
 Japanese privet
 Glossy privet; Wax-leaf
 Chinese privet
 Lily
 Liriope
 Liriope, creeping
 Cardinal flower; Indian pink
 Japanese honeysuckle
 Tatarian honeysuckle
 Loropetalum
 Loosestrife
 Magnolia
 Ice plant
 Crabapple*
 Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**
 Heavenly bamboo
 Narcissus, Daffodil
 Oleander
 Evening primrose
 Olive*
 Mondo grass**
 Osmanthus; False holly
 Trailing African daisy
 Sourwood
 Tree peony
 Fountain grass**

 Avocado*
 Photinia; Redtip
 False dragonhead
 Spruces (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
 Japanese andromeda; Lily-of-the-valley shrub
 Calabrian pine
 Canary island pine
 Slash pine
 Aleppo pine
 Austrian black pine
 Longleaf pine
 Monterey pine
 Eastern white pine
 Scotch pine

(continued)

Scientific name

Pinus taeda
Pinus thunbergiana
Pinus virginiana
Pistacia spp.*
Pittosporum rhombifolium
Pittosporum tobira
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Prunus laurocerasus
Prunus spp.*
*Pseudotsuga menziesii***
Pyracantha coccinea
Pyracantha fortuneana
Pyracantha koidzumii
Pyrus spp.
Quercus rubra
Quercus shumardii
Raphiolepis indica
Raphiolepis umbellata
Rhododendron spp.
Rosa banksiae
Rudbeckia spp.
Rumohra adiantiformis
Santolina virens
Saxifraga spp.
Scabiosa spp.
Sedum spp.
Spiraea bumalda
Syzygium paniculatum
Taxus cuspidata
Taxus spp.
Teucrium spp.
Thalictrum dipterocarpum
Thuja occidentalis
Trachelospermum asiaticum
Tsuga canadensis
Tulipa spp.
Veronica spp.
Viburnum japonicum
Viburnum odoratissimum
Viburnum plicatum
Viburnum rigidum
Viburnum japonicum
Viburnum suspensum
Viburnum tinus
Viburnum trilobium
Viburnum wrightii
Vinca major

Common name

Loblolly pine
 Japanese black pine
 Virginia pine
 Pistachio*
 Queensland Pittosporum
 Japanese Pittosporum
 Japanese yew
 English laurel
 Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune*
 Douglas fir**
 Firethorn, scarlet
 Firethorn
 Firethorn
 Pear spp., including 'Bradford'
 Red oak
 Shumard oak
 Indian hawthorne
 Yedda hawthorne
 Rhododendrons, Azaleas
 Lady Banks rose
 Black-eyed Susan
 Leatherleaf Fern

 Saxifrage; Purple dome
 Pincushion flower
 Stonecrop
 Spirea
 Australian brushcherry; Japanese boxcherry
 Japanese yew
 Yew
 Germander
 Meadow rue
 American arborvitae
 Star jasmine
 Canada hemlock
 Tulip
 Veronica; Speedwell
 Japanese viburnum
 Sweet viburnum
 Japanese snowball
 Canary island viburnum
 Japanese viburnum
 Arrowwood viburnum
 Laurustinus
 Cranberry bush
 Leatherleaf viburnum
 Vinca

(continued)

Scientific name

Vinca minor
Vitis spp.*
Weigela florida
Yucca aloifolia
Yucca filamentosa

Common name

Periwinkle
Grape*
Old fashioned Weigela
Spanish bayonet
Yucca; Adam's needle

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

** Not for use on container grown plants.

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING, AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropland areas treated with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

Before planting a species not listed on this label, it is recommended that several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum, or corn be sown into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS -- OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

- Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- To avoid injury to foliage, make sure foliage is sufficiently wet before application or adequate irrigation is applied after application.
- If sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result.
- If sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to leatherleaf ferns and other ornamentals may result.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to public water systems unless pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- If necessary, a person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments.

Operation Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 20 parts of water to 1 part PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide and inject this herbicide suspension mixture into the overhead system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Before injecting PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide in to the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide suspension mixture in the pesticide supply tank (see number 8 above) in 1 inch of irrigation water. After the application is complete, continue the irrigation until all residues are washed off the foliage.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container away from feed or foodstuffs and separated from other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

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.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call CHEMTREC (phone: 1-800-424-9300) day or night.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Sipcarn Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcarn Agro USA, Inc. **SIPCARN AGRO USA, INC. DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY. SIPCARN AGRO USA, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, AND SIPCARN AGRO USA, INC.'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. BUYER AND USER ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS AND LIABILITY RESULTING FROM HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. SIPCARN AGRO USA, INC. DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.**

Sim-Trol is a trademark of Sipcarn Agro USA, Inc.

Pennant is a trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection Co.

Finale is a trademark of Bayer CropScience

Gallery and Goal are trademarks of Dow AgroSciences

Roundup is a trademark of Monsanto Company



Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide

For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries;
- Landscape ornamentals in nurseries or in established plantings;
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings;
- Plants grown for cut foliage production (Florida only);

- Conifer and hardwood tree seedling nurseries;

- Christmas tree farms;
- Managed transportation and utility rights-of-way, including rail and equipment yards, and public utility facilities (substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking/storage areas, ungrazed fencerows).

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2) 65.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 35.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have affected person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

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

IF INHALED • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably 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.

Emergency phone numbers (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills), (800) 900-4044 Poison Control Center (human health), (800) 345-4735 ASPCA (animal health)

EPA REG. NO. 60063-26

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001 (Lot No. begins with BT)

EPA Est. No. 60063-GA-001 (Lot No. begins with VL)

EPA Est. No. 62171-MS-001 (Lot No. begins with OI)

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.)

EPA 20200828 (9/20)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

MANUFACTURED FOR: Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.
2525 Meridian Parkway, Durham, NC 27713

NET WEIGHT: 5 Pounds