NOTICE OF LANDSCAPE APPLICATION

Date of Application: April 30, 2025 **All turf East of the Community Center**
May 5, 2025 Scheduled as an alternate day in the event of inclement weather.

Location: Gardens Park

Reason for Application: The following herbicide treatments are used to control broadleaf and khaki weed in the turf.

Product Manufacturer Name: Power Zone Broadleaf Herbicide for Turf
-EPA registration no. 2217-834
-Active ingredients: MCPA, 2-ethylhexyl/ester, Mecoprop-p acid, Dicamba acid, and Carfentrazone-ethyl.
-Precautionary statement: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed.

Product Manufacturer Name: Corteva Agriscience Gallery SC Specialty Herbicide
-EPA registration no. 62719-658
-Active ingredient: Isobaxen:N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers.
-Precautionary statement: Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

***See attached label and SDS sheet**
***Dates are subject to change due to weather**

PowerZone®

BROADLEAF HERBICIDE FOR TURF

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

MCPA, 2-ethylhexyl ester	41.98%
Mecoprop-p acid	5.39%
Dicamba acid	2.69%
Carfentrazone-ethyl	0.48%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	49.46%
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

2.21 lbs. 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 26.92%.
0.44 lb. (+)-R-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 5.39%.
0.22 lb. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 2.69%.
0.04 lb. Ethyl α,2-dichloro-5-[4(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate per gallon or 0.48%.

Contains petroleum distillates.

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.)

STOP! READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST. OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

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

User Safety Requirements

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

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.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If 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 on skin or on 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 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 treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Contains petroleum distillates - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

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 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 48 hours.

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

- coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and
- protective eyewear.

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.

Reentry Statement: Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:
PowerZone® Broadleaf Herbicide For Turf contains four active ingredients including carfentrazone-ethyl that broaden the spectrum of weed control. Carfentrazone-ethyl is in the aryl triazolinone family and inhibits protoporphyrinogen oxidase (Protox), a pivotal enzyme in chlorophyll production.

PowerZone offers these advantages:

- Excellent postemergent activity with proven performance for broadleaf weed control in turfgrass.
- Superior cool weather performance.
- High selectivity (turfgrass safety) in established cool season turfgrass and warm season turfgrass.
- Carfentrazone-ethyl combinations provide rapid and effective weed control for common and troublesome weed species in turfgrass, e.g. spurge, pennywort (dollarweed), dandelion, and white clover.
- Fast acting with evidence of injury within hours. The speed of action (rate of phytotoxicity) and the early injury symptoms are unique features of carfentrazone-ethyl combinations. Generally, the injury symptoms can be noticed within hours of the application and plant death can occur within 7 to 14 days.

SPRAY PREPARATION AND TANK MIXTURES:
PowerZone is an emulsifiable concentrate intended for dilution with water. In certain applications, liquid fertilizer may replace part of the water as a diluent.

Water as diluent:
Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add PowerZone slowly with agitation, and complete filling the tank with water. To prevent separation of the emulsion, mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying.

This product forms an emulsion and can separate upon extended or prolonged standing. Re-agitate to assure uniformity of the spray mixture. Storage of the spray mixture beyond 72 hours is not recommended.

Do not use tank additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5 or above pH 8. Buffer the spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate.

Liquid fertilizers as diluents:
Use suitable sources and rates of fertilizer based upon local recommendations. Refer to the mixing directions on the labels of the liquid fertilizers (eg. UAN or urea solutions). Always perform a jar compatibility test before large scale mixing.

GROUND EQUIPMENT:
Power sprayers fitted with a boom or spray wand/gun may be used for broadcast applications and spot treatments. For best spray distribution and coverage, select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure accurate and uniform coverage. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate flat fan nozzles, tips, and screens are suitable for broadcast applications. Do not use flood nozzles, Raindrop®, or nozzle tips larger than 8008. Spray droplets larger than 400 microns may reduce coverage and subsequent loss in weed control.

Spray volumes of 3 to 175 gallons per acre with spray pressures adjusted to 20 to 40 psi are appropriate. Use higher spray volumes for dense weed populations.

Hand operated sprayers including backpack sprayers, compression sprayers, and knapsack sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas when power equipment is unavailable, uneconomical, or impractical.

This product may cause injury to susceptible/nontarget plants at the use site by contacting the foliage, stems, or roots. To prevent injury to susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants including but not limited to cotton, legumes, tobacco, tomatoes, garden/vegetable crops, and ornamentals (flowers, trees, and shrubs) avoid contact with the spray solution, spray droplets, and spray mist (fine droplets). Do not apply when conditions are conducive to spray drift from the use site to untreated areas.

After using this product, clean sprayer with soap or detergent and water, or an approved spray tank cleaner and rinse thoroughly before applying other pesticides.

Do not apply by air.

WHERE TO USE:
PowerZone provides selective broadleaf control in warm season and cool season turfgrass in five (5) use sites.

- **Institutional sites** are defined as turf areas around properties or facilities providing a service to public or private organizations including, but not limited to hospitals, nursing homes, schools, museums, libraries, sport facilities, golf courses (fairways, aprons, and roughs), and office buildings.
- **Ornamental sites** include turfgrass established around residences, parks, streets, retail outlets, cemeteries, industrial and institutional buildings, recreation areas, fairgrounds, and areas adjacent to athletic fields.
- **Residential/domestic sites** are defined as areas associated with the household or home life including, but not limited to apartment complexes, condominiums, and patient care areas of nursing homes, mental institutions, hospitals, or convalescent homes.
- **Agricultural site:** Commercial sod production
- **Noncropland Sites:** Highway rights-of-way (principal, interstate, county, private, and unpaved roads): Roadsides, roadside ditches, road shoulders, road embankments, dividers, and medians. Municipal, state, and federal lands: Airports and military installations.

Prohibitions of Sites:

- Do not apply to any body of water such as lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, or estuaries (salt water bays). Do not apply to any shorelines (noncropland sites adjacent to the edges of a body of water) for lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, or estuaries (salt water bays).
- Do not apply to wetlands (swamps, bogs, potholes, or marshes).
- Do not apply to agricultural irrigation water or on agricultural irrigation ditchbanks and canals.
- Do not apply to agricultural drainage water or on agricultural ditchbanks.
- Do not apply this product to bentgrass greens, carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not apply this product to St. Augustinegrass during spring green-up which is the transition period between dormancy and active growth.
- Cultivars of St. Augustinegrass vary in tolerance to this product. Do not apply to 'Floratam' St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including contact of spray on exposed root systems or adventitious shoots within the drip line of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.
- Do not apply by air.

Turfgrass tolerance:
The turfgrass tolerance to PowerZone may vary and temporary turfgrass yellowing may occur on certain varieties of hybrid bermudagrass. Environmental conditions and certain spray tank additives (eg. adjuvants, wetting agents, surfactants), liquid fertilizers, and tank mixtures containing other emulsifiable concentrates may reduce the selectivity on the turfgrass.

These cool season and warm season turfgrass species may be treated:

Cool Season Turf
Kentucky bluegrass
Annual bluegrass
Annual ryegrass
Perennial ryegrass
Tall fescue
Red or fine leaf fescues
Mixtures of cool season species in noncropland areas established for roadside vegetation management or for low maintenance. (Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, smooth bromegrass, and orchardgrass)

Warm Season Turf
Common bermudagrass
Hybrid bermudagrass
Zoysiagrass

APPLICATION SCHEDULES:
Early postemergent applications of PowerZone are recommended for annual, biennial, and perennial weeds. Apply PowerZone to broadleaf weeds that are young and actively growing for the best results. PowerZone combines a contact herbicide with systemic herbicides and provides little or no residual activity at specified use rates.

PowerZone may be applied as a single broadcast application or as a split/sequential broadcast applications in the spring, summer, or fall. Spring and fall treatments under adequate soil moisture conditions are preferred to the summer treatments. Generally, summer broadcast applications to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective.

Apply sequential broadcast applications or followup applications as spot treatments at a minimum interval of 30 days.

Spot treatments during the summer may be appropriate for sparse infestations, or as a follow-up treatment, or any time broadleaf weeds are susceptible. Apply on a spray-to-wet basis for the best results.

Extremes in environmental conditions e.g. temperature and moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of PowerZone. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed, and weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to PowerZone.

For newly seeded areas:
The application of PowerZone to grass seedlings is recommended after the second mowing.

For newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged areas:
The application of PowerZone to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations.

For dormant turf:
Applications to dormant bermudagrass, and dormant zoysiagrass are suggested.

Prohibitions for application schedules:
Do not broadcast apply when air temperatures exceed 90°F; some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 90°F.

HOW MUCH TO USE: USE RATES AND SPRAY VOLUMES FOR TURFGRASS:
Generally, the lower application rates within the specified range will provide satisfactory control of sensitive weed species. The higher application rates within the specified range will be required for dense infestations of perennial weeds, for adverse/extreme environmental conditions, or for weeds beyond the appropriate growth stages.

Use rates and spray volumes of PowerZone as broadcast treatments for use on turfgrass are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1. USE RATES FOR SOD FARMS, ORNAMENTAL LAWNS AND TURFGRASS.

Species	Amount of Product for SENSITIVE WEEDS	Amount of Product for HARD-TO-CONTROL WEEDS	Spray Volume	
			Gallons Per Acre	Gallons Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Cool-Season Turf: Kentucky bluegrass, Annual bluegrass, Annual ryegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Tall Fescue, Red or Fine Fescue. Mixtures of cool-season species in non-cropland areas established for roadside vegetation management or for low maintenance. (Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, smooth bromegrass & orchardgrass).	3.5 to 4 Pints/Acre (1.3 to 1.5 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.)	4 to 5 Pints/Acre (1.5 to 1.8 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.)	3 to 175	0.1 to 4.0
Warm Season Turf: Common and Hybrid Bermudagrass, Zoysiagrass.	2 to 3 Pints/Acre (0.75 to 1.1 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.)	3 to 4 Pints/Acre (1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq .ft.)	3 to 175	0.1 to 4.0

Limitations on broadcast treatments for turfgrass on all use sites:
The maximum application rate is 5.0 pints of product per acre per application (1.38 lb. MCPA ae, 0.28 lb. MCPP-p ae, and 0.14 lb. dicamba ae per acre per application). The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum seasonal rate is 10 pints of product per acre per year (2.76 lb. MCPA ae, 0.55 lb. MCPP-p ae, and 0.28 lb. dicamba ae per acre per year), excluding spot treatments.

SPOT TREATMENTS WITH HAND OPERATED SPRAYERS (INCLUDING BACKPACK SPRAYERS, COMPRESSION SPRAYERS, AND KNAPSACK SPRAYERS):

- For cool season turfgrass, mix 1.5 to 2.2 fl. oz. of PowerZone per one (1.0) gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq. ft. of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible. Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants.
- For warm season turfgrass, mix 0.75 to 1.5 fl. oz. of PowerZone per one (1.0) gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq. ft. of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible. Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants.

Limitations on spot treatments for turfgrass on all use sites:
Spot treatment is defined as a treatment area no greater than 1,000 sq. ft. per acre. The maximum application rate is 2.2 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. per application (0.33 lb. MCPP-p acid equivalent per acre). The maximum number of spot treatments is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

Tank Mixtures:
PowerZone may be tank mixed with other herbicides EPA-registered for use on turfgrass to broaden the weed control spectrum compared to the products alone. These tank mixtures must be used according to the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Follow the labeling of each companion product for precautionary statements, directions for use, dosage rates, and application schedules. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered.

CULTURAL TIPS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL:
Irrigation:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation. Do not irrigate or water the turfgrass within 24 hours after application

Mowing:

- Delay mowing 1 to 2 days before and after the application of this product.

Reseeding interval:

- Treated areas may be reseeded 2 weeks after application.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
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.

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed
Apply only when the wind speed is 2 to 10 mph at the application site. Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:
Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED:
PowerZone will control or suppress the following broadleaf weeds and will control or suppress other broadleaf weeds that are susceptible to MCPA.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Annual fleabane
Aster, white heath & white prairie
Bedstraw
Beggarticks
Beggarweed, creeping
Bindweed
Birdsfoot trefoil
Black medic
Broadleaf plantain
Buckhorn plantain
Bull thistle
Burclover
Burdock, common
Buttercup, creeping
Carolina geranium
Carpetweed
Chickweed, common
Chicory
Cinquefoil
Clover
Cocklebur
Common mullein
Compassplant
Curly dock
Dandelion
Dayflower
Deadnettle
Dock
Dogfennel
Dovefoot geranium
English daisy
False dandelion (*spotted catsear & common catsear)
Field bindweed (*morningglory & creeping jenny)
Field madder
Field oxeye-daisy (*creeping oxeye)
Field pennycress
Filaree, whitestem & redstem
Florida pusley
Ground ivy
Groundsel
Hairy bittercress
Hawkweed
Healall
Henbit
Horsenettle
Horseweed
Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)
Jimsonweed
Kochia
Lambsquarters
Lawn burweed
Lespedeza, common
Mallow, common
Matchweed
Mouseear chickweed
Mustard
Nettle
Old world diamond flower
Oxalis (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel)
Parsley-piert
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pennywort (*dollarweed)
Pepperweed
Pigweed
Pineappleweed
Plantain
Poison ivy
Poison oak
Prostrate knotweed (*knotweed)
Puncturevine
Purple cudweed
Purslane
Ragweed
Redweed
Red sorrel (*sheep sorrel)
Roundleaf greenbriar
Shepherd's purse
Spotted spurge
Spurge, prostrate
Star-of-Bethlehem
Sunflower
Thistle
Velvetleaf (*buttonweed)
Venice mallow
Veronica (*corn speedwell)
Virginia buttonweed
Virginia creeper
Western salsify
White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil, & purplewort)
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild geranium
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wild onion
Wild strawberry
Wild violet
Yarrow
Yellow rocket

*Synonyms

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Keep from freezing.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, 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.

(cont. on next page)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(cont.)*

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

OR

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: Read this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER before buying or using this product. By opening and using this product, buyer and all users agree to accept the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in their entirety and without exception. If the terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Damage to the treated article, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences can result from use of the product under abnormal conditions such as weather, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, etc. Such factors and conditions are beyond the control of the manufacturer, and **BY PURCHASING AND USING THIS PRODUCT THE BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT AGREE TO ACCEPT ALL SUCH RISKS.** Buyer and all users further agree to assume all risks of loss or damage from the use of the product in any manner that is not explicitly set forth in or that is inconsistent with label instructions, warnings and cautions.

The manufacturer warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described below. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.**

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF THE MANUFACTURER, FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OF OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. The Manufacturer must be promptly notified in writing of any claims, whether based in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, to be eligible to receive either remedy stated above.

The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere. No employee or agent of the manufacturer or seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer in any manner.

653/12-2018 AP110409
EPA REG. NO. 2217-834

pbi/gordon corporation
Employee-Owned

MANUFACTURED BY
PBI/GORDON CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 860350
SHAWNEE, KANSAS 66286
PBIGordonTurf.com

ATTENTION: This specimen label is provided for informational use only. This product may not yet be available for sale in your state or area. The information found in this label may differ from the information found on the product label you are using. Always follow the instructions for use and precautions on the label of the product you are using.

pbi/gordon corporation
An Employee-Owned Company

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date 07-Nov-2014 **Revision Date** 11-Jan-2019 **Version** 4

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier
Product Name PowerZone® Broadleaf Herbicide for Turf

Other means of identification
Product Code PBI FP 6531076
EPA Pesticide Registration Number 2217-834
Product Size 4/1 U. S. Gal.

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use Herbicide.
Uses advised against No information available.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Manufacturer	Company Name
PBI Gordon Corporation P.O. Box 860350 Shawnee, KS 66286	PBI Gordon Corporation P.O. Box 860350 Shawnee, KS 66286	PBI Gordon Corporation P.O. Box 860350 Shawnee, KS 66286

Emergency telephone number
Emergency Telephone Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 4
Acute dermal toxicity	Category 4
Acute Inhalation Toxicity - Gases	Category 4
Acute Inhalation Toxicity - Dusts and Mists	Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2B
Skin Sensitization	Category 1
Aspiration Toxicity	Category 1
Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 1
Flammable liquids	Category 4

Label elements

Emergency Overview

Danger

Hazard statements
Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Combustible liquid.

Appearance Liquid **Physical state** Liquid **Odor** Esters

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
- Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- Avoid release to the environment
- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking

Precautionary Statements - Response
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
- Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
- Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
- Rinse mouth
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- Do NOT induce vomiting
- In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction
- Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage
- Store locked up
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
- Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Have the product label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going in for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.

Other information

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight-%
MCPA EH Ester	29450-45-1	41.98
Trade Secret	Proprietary	10-20*
Trade Secret	Proprietary	0-10*
R(+)2(2 Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid (MCPP)	16484-77-8	5.39
3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid (Dicamba)	1918-00-9	2.69
Carfentrazone-ethyl	128639-02-1	0.48

* The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice	If symptoms persist, call a physician. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
Eye contact	Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
Inhalation	Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapors or decomposition products. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.
Self-protection of the first aider	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media
Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
No information available.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods for cleaning up	Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Cover liquid spill with sand, earth or other non-combustible absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. After cleaning, flush away traces with water.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep in properly labeled containers. Keep from freezing.
Incompatible materials	None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines
Other Information Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir., 1992).

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	Tight sealing safety goggles. Face protection shield.
Skin and body protection	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
Respiratory protection	If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations.
General Hygiene Considerations	When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid		
Appearance	Liquid	**Odor**	Esters
Color	Amber	**Odor threshold**	No information available

Property	**Values**	**Remarks • Method**
pH	Not Applicable	
Melting point/freezing point	<35 °F	
Boiling point / boiling range	> 93 °C / 200 °F	
Flash point	> 93 °C / > 200 °F	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC)

Evaporation rate	< 1
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available
Flammability Limit in Air	
Upper flammability limit:	No information available
Lower flammability limit:	No information available
Vapor pressure	No information available
Vapor density	>1
Specific Gravity	0.9813
Water solubility	Emulsifiable
Solubility in other solvents	No information available
Partition coefficient	No information available
Autoignition temperature	No information available
Decomposition temperature	No information available
Oxidizing properties	No information available

Other Information

Density 8.18 pounds/gallon

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
No data available

Chemical stability
Stable.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization
Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Keep out of reach of children.

Incompatible materials
None known.

Hazardous decomposition products
May emit toxic fumes under fire conditions. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Carbon monoxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information

Inhalation Irritant, moderate respiratory.

Eye contact Moderately irritating to the eyes.

Skin Contact Moderate skin irritation.

Ingestion Ingestion of large amounts can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, and vomiting.

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
MCPA EH Ester 29450-45-1	= 1300 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Trade Secret	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Trade Secret	= 1870 µL/kg (Rat)	= 1110 µL/kg (Rabbit)	-

R(+)2(2 Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid (MCPP) 16484-77-8	= 1050 mg/kg (Rat)	> 4 g/kg (Rat)	-
3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid (Dicamba) 1918-00-9	= 1039 mg/kg (Rat)	= 1716 mg/kg (Rabbit) > 1 g/kg (Rat) > 2 g/kg (Rabbit)	-
Carfentrazone-ethyl 128639-02-1	= 5143 mg/kg (Rat)	> 4000 mg/kg (Rat)	= 5.09 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms No information available.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Sensitization May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.
Carcinogenicity The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) lists chlorophenoxy herbicides in its Group 2B (limited evidence for Carcinogenicity in humans.) The US EPA has given the chlorophenoxy Herbicides 2,4-D, 2,4-DP, MCPP, and MCPA a Class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.) More current 2,4-D lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice did not show carcinogenic effects and a recent World Health Organization (WHO) review of 2,4-D toxicology has concluded that 2,4-D is not a carcinogen. The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
MCPA EH Ester 29450-45-1		Group 2B		
R(+)2(2 Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid (MCPP) 16484-77-8		Group 2B		X

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Group 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
X - Present

Reproductive toxicity No information available.
STOT - single exposure No information available.
STOT - repeated exposure No information available.
Chronic toxicity Avoid repeated exposure. Repeated contact may cause allergic reactions in very susceptible persons.
Aspiration hazard No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

Unknown Toxicity 1 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

LD50 Oral VALUE (mg/kg) > 2000 mg/kg Rat-male Rat-female
LD50 Dermal VALUE > 2000 mg/kg Rat-female Rat-male
LC50 Inhalation (DUST) VALUE > 2.06 mg/L Rat-male Rat-female

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document
ATEmix (inhalation-gas) 2732 mg/L

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0% of the mixture consists of components(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
MCPA EH Ester 29450-45-1	0.46: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 0.43: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	3.2 - 4.6: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through 3.2: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 0.55: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static		0.29: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Trade Secret		2.2: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 2.4: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 45: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through		4720: 96 h Den-dronereides heteropoda mg/L LC50
Trade Secret		1.8: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50		

Persistence and degradability
No information available.

Bioaccumulation
No information available.

Other adverse effects
No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Disposal of wastes Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse container, unless specified by the manufacturer.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

MEX Not regulated

ICAO (air)

UN/ID no.	UN3082
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard class	9
Packing group	III
Special Provisions	A97, A158, A197
Description	UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA EH Ester, Carfentrazone-ethyl), 9, III

IATA Limited quantity applies with an inner packaging less than 5 L or gross package weight less than 30 kg.

UN number	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	9
Packing group	III
Special Provisions	A97, A158, A197

Description	UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA EH Ester, Carfentrazone-ethyl), 9, III

IMDG Limited quantity applies with an inner packaging less than 5 L or gross package weight less than 30 kg.

UN number	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	9
Packing group	III
EmS-No.	F-A, S-F
Special Provisions	274, 335, 969
Description	UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA EH Ester, Carfentrazone-ethyl), 9, III, Marine Pollutant

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. EPA Label Information

EPA Pesticide Registration Number 2217-834

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act Regulations

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

EPA Pesticide Label

Caution

Keep out of the reach of children

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

International Inventories

TSCA	Not Listed
DSL/NDSL	Not Listed
EINECS/ELINCS	Not Listed
ENCS	Not Listed
IECSC	Not Listed
KECL	Not Listed
PICCS	Not Listed
AICS	Not Listed

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

Chemical name	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	ENCS	IECSC	KECL	PICCS	AICS
MCPA EH Ester				X			X			X

Trade Secret	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
Trade Secret	X	X					X	X	X	X
R(+)2(2 Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid (MCPP)				X						
3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid (Dicamba)				X		X		X	X	X
Carfentrazone-ethyl							X			

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

Chemical name	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid (Dicamba) - 1918-00-9	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product contains the following substances which are regulated pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid (Dicamba) 1918-00-9	1000 lb			X

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid (Dicamba) 1918-00-9	1000 lb		RQ 1000 lb final RQ RQ 454 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid (Dicamba) 1918-00-9	X	X	X

International Regulations

Mexico - Grade Moderate risk, Grade 2

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA	Health hazards 2	Flammability 1	Instability 0	Physical and Chemical Properties -
HMIS	Health hazards 2	Flammability 1	Physical hazards 0	Personal protection X

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of PBI Gordon Corporation's knowledge, information and belief at the date of this publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any other process, unless specified in the text. PBI GORDON CORPORATION MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR COURSE OF PERFORMANCE OR USAGE OF TRADE. Given the variety of factors that can affect the use and application of this product, some of which are uniquely within the user's knowledge and control, it is essential that the user evaluate the product to determine whether it is fit for a particular purpose and suitable for user's method of use or application. Each user is also responsible for evaluating the conditions of use and designing the appropriate protective mechanisms to prevent employee exposures, property damage, or release to the environment. PBI Gordon Corporation assumes no responsibility for injury to the recipient or third persons, or for any damage to any property resulting from misuse of the product.

End of Safety Data Sheet

Specimen Label

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Gallery® SC

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

A preemergence herbicide for control of certain broadleaf weeds in:

- **Established Turfgrass**
- **Landscape Ornamentals**
- **Container Grown Ornamentals**
- **Field Grown Ornamentals**
- **Groundcovers/Perennials**
- **Non-Cropland**
- **Ornamental Bulbs**
- **Christmas Tree/Conifer Plantations**
- **Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vineyards**

Group	21	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:
isoxaben: N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers 45.45%
Other Ingredients 54.55%
Total 100%

Contains 4.16 lb active ingredient per gallon.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-658

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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. Drift may result in reduced germination or emergence of non-target plants adjacent to treated area. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soil and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of isoxaben from runoff water and sediment.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: When this product is applied to turf and ornamental plantings in landscape settings and non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried unless wearing coveralls, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container. Do not store in direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 120°F. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gal or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Gallery® SC specialty herbicide is a preemergence product for control of certain broadleaf weeds in established turfgrass, landscape ornamentals, container grown ornamentals, field grown ornamentals, groundcovers/perennials, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, Christmas tree/conifer plantations and non-cropland areas for example, airports, dry non-irrigation ditchbanks, and dry storm water retention areas, utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, military sites, parking lots, roadsides, storage areas, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banksand transitional areas between upland and lowland sites only when dry. Do not apply directly to water. Note: Consult with local water control authorities before applying this product around public water. Permits may be required.

Apply Gallery SC in late summer to early fall, in early spring, or any time prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. Gallery SC also demonstrates limited early post-emergent control of hairy bittercress (*Cardamine hirsuta*), and several brassica species such as wild mustard (*Sinapsis arvensis*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and annual bastardcabbage (*Rapistrum rugosum*).

Use Precautions

Gallery SC controls weeds germinating from seed. Gallery SC does not control established weeds other than the limited exceptions noted in previous paragraph (hairy bittercress and some brassica species), or weeds growing from stolons, rhizomes, or root pieces. Existing weeds should be controlled by cultivation or with postemergence herbicides. Weed residues, prunings, and trash should be removed or thoroughly mixed into the soil prior to application. Soil in non-turfgrass areas should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. Gallery SC is stable on the soil surface for up to 21 days, but must be incorporated by moisture to be effective. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation after application, is necessary to activate Gallery SC. If Gallery SC is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 21 days after application, erratic weed control may result. In non-turfgrass areas, if weeds emerge due to lack of rainfall or irrigation, shallow cultivation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches will incorporate the herbicide and destroy existing weeds.

Treatment of Turfgrass or Ornamental Species Not Listed on the Label
Although this label contains a large number of ornamental species, it is not possible to include all of the ornamental plants that may be encountered in nursery or landscape settings. Users who wish to use Gallery SC on a plant species not listed on this label may determine the suitability for such use by treating a small area or small number of plants at a specified rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area/plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during 30 to 60 days of typical growing conditions. The user assumes the responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of Gallery SC on species not listed on this label.

Use Restrictions

Chemigation: Do not apply Gallery SC through any type of irrigation system.

Not for sale, distribution or use in New York State.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply Gallery SC to turfgrass grown for seed.

Weed Resistance Management:

Isoxaben, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 21 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 21 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 21 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, an herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds or to report herbicide failures.

Best Management Practices:

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. It is recommended to scout for weeds before Gallery SC application for identification and growth stage, and after application to facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

Spray Drift Management:

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions.
Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator or grower.
To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium to course droplets (i.e., ASAE Standard 572) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc. in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

Wind: Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and non-target plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive areas. Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator must be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift.

Sensitive Areas: Sensitive areas to this product are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, and ditches), wetlands, habitats of endangered species, and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching those areas.

Temperature Inversion: A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.

Boom Height: Set the boom and make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

Application Directions

Apply Gallery SC with a properly calibrated low pressure herbicide sprayer that provides uniform spray distribution. Nozzle screens should be no finer than 50 mesh (50 mesh is finer than 16 mesh). In-line screens and strainers should be no finer than 16 mesh. Apply Gallery SC in 10 gallons or more of water carrier per acre. As the spray volume decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Take precautions to avoid spray drift when applying Gallery SC. Drift may result in reduced germination or emergence of non-target plants adjacent to the treated area. Maintain agitation from mixing through application. Avoid boom overlaps that will increase rates above those specified. Calibrate application equipment prior to use according to manufacturer's directions. Check calibration frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing spray uniformly.

Mixing Directions

Gallery SC - Alone

Check to be sure spray equipment is clean and not contaminated with other herbicides. Using clean water, fill the tank to 1/2 of the final volume required and start agitation. Add the required quantity of Gallery SC to the spray tank, continue agitation and complete filling the tank. Maintain agitation during filling and throughout application. Sparger pipe agitation generally provides the best agitation.

If spraying and agitation is stopped, Gallery SC may settle to the bottom of the spray tank. If settling occurs, material must be re-suspended before continuing spray application. Clean the spray tank, lines and screens thoroughly after use.

Application Rate Conversion Table for Gallery SC

lb ai/A	fl oz per acre	fl oz per 1000 sq ft	mls per 1000 sq ft
0.50	16	0.3	10
0.75	23	0.5	16
1.00	31	0.7	21

Do not repeat applications of 31 fl oz per acre Gallery SC sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Gallery SC. Do not apply more than a total of 124 fl oz/A of Gallery SC per acre within a 12-month period.

Gallery SC - Tank Mix

Gallery SC may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the crop, timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; (2) tank mixing with Gallery SC is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the Tank Mix Compatibility Testing section below.

Fill the spray tank to 1/4 to 3/4 of the final volume required. Start Agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order:
(1) Water dispersible granules
(2) Wettable powders
(3) Aqueous suspensions (such as Gallery SC)

Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume. Then add:
(4) Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
(5) Spray adjuvants, surfactants and oils
(6) Foliar fertilizers

Agitate continuously until each product is completely dispersed in water, and add water to the final volume. Maintain agitation during filling and through application. If a buildup of materials is observed on the walls of the spray tank, wash the tank with soapy water between fillings, rinse and then continue the spraying operation. Follow label directions for each material added to the tank. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Premixing: Dry and flowable formulations may be premixed with water (slurried) and added to the spray tank through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. This procedure assures good initial dispersion of these formulation types.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Gallery SC and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Weeds controlled when applied at 16 fl oz per acre (0.3 fl oz or 10 mls per 1000 sq ft):

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, slender	*Symphyotrichum divaricatum*
bursage, annual	*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*
burweed, lawn	*Soliva sessilis*
celery, wild	*Cyclospermum leptophyllum*
chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
clover, white	*Trifolium repens*
cudweed, purple	*Gnaphalium purpureum*
fiddleneck, coast	*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*
filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
fleabane, blackleaved	*Conyza bonariensis*
fleabane, dwarf	*Conyza ramosissima*
groundcherry, lanceleaf	*Physalis angulata*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
mallow, little	*Malva parviflora*
mustard, Indian	*Brassica juncea*
mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
pineappleweed	*Matricaria discoidea*
plantain, slender	*Plantago heterophylla*
purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
sibara	*Sibara virginica*
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
speedwell, purslane	*Veronica peregrina*
telegraphplant	*Heterotheca grandiflora*
thistle, Russian	*Salsola tragus*

Weeds controlled when applied at 23 fl oz per acre (0.5 fl oz or 16 mls per 1000 sq ft):

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, heath	*Symphyotrichum ericoides*
bittercress, little	*Cardamine oligosperma*
bittercress, hairy	*Cardamine hirsuta*
brassbuttons, southern	*Cotula australis*
carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
chamber-bitter	*Phyllanthus urinaria*
chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium fontanum* ssp. *vulgare*
dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*
galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga quadriradiata*
geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
horseweed (or marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*
ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
lespedeza, Japanese	*Lespedeza striata*
lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
mayweed, chamomile	*Anthemis cotula*
morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*
mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*
pennywort	*Hydrocotyle* spp.
plantain, bracted	*Plantago aristata*
plantain, broadleaf	*Plantago major*
plantain, buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*
pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca americana*
rockpurslane, redmaids	*Calandrinia ciliata*
sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*
sorrell, red	*Rumex acetosella*
speedwell, thymeleaf	*Veronica serpyllifolia*
spurge, hyssop	*Chamaesyce hyssopifolia*
spurge, spotted	*Chamaesyce maculata*
sweetclover, yellow	*Melilotus officinalis*
tansymustard, green	*Descurainia pinnata ssp. brachycarpa*
woodsorrel, yellow	*Oxalis stricta*

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (Cont.)

Weeds controlled when applied at 31 fl oz per acre (0.7 fl oz or 21 mls per 1000 sq ft):

Common Name	Scientific Name
burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*
dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
eveningprimrose	*Oenothera* spp.
fescue, rattail	*Vulpia myuros*
filaree, whitestem	*Erodium moschatum*
goosefoot, nettleleaf	*Chenopodium murale*
groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
knotweed, silversheath	*Polygonum argyrocoleon*
kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
medic, black	*Medicago lupulina*
mullein, turkey	*Croton setigerus*
nettle, burning	*Urtica urens*
oxtongue, bristly	*Picris echioides*
parthenium weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*
pimpernel, scarlet	*Anagallis arvensis*
sowthistle, spiny	*Sonchus asper*
spurge, petty	*Euphorbia peplus*
spurge, prostrate	*Chamaesyce humistrata*
sunflower	*Helianthus* spp.
swinecress	*Coronopus didymus*
thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*
willoweed, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*
woodsorrel, creeping	*Oxalis corniculata*

Weeds partially controlled or suppressed when applied at 31 fl oz per acre (0.7 fl oz or 21 mls per 1000 sq ft):

Common Name	Scientific Name
bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
milkweed, honeyvine	*Cynanchum laeve*
morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*
pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*

Uses

Established Turfgrass

Use Gallery SC as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in established cool season and warm season turfgrass.

Apply Gallery SC any time prior to germination of target weeds.

Do not repeat applications of 31 fl oz per acre Gallery SC sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Gallery SC. Do not apply more than a total of 124 fl oz/A of Gallery SC per acre within a 12-month period.

Note: Refer to the Product Information section of this label for use precautions and restrictions and information on mixing and application, application rates, and weeds controlled prior to using this product.

Tank Mixing

Gallery SC may be tank mixed with Dimension® herbicide and applied as a preemergence treatment to broaden the spectrum of annual grass and broadleaf weed control. Gallery SC may also be applied as a separate treatment to supplement the effectiveness of Team® 2G herbicide in cool and warm season turfgrass. Gallery SC may be tank mixed with post emergence broadleaf herbicides registered for use on established turfgrass to control existing broadleaf weeds to provide residual preemergence broadleaf weed control. Applied as directed, Gallery SC in tank mix with other products registered for use on turfgrass will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective labels. When using Gallery SC in tank mix combinations with other products, read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix instructions for Gallery SC in the Mixing Directions section. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture

Specific Use Restrictions:

Apply Gallery SC to newly seeded turfgrass (including overseeded turfgrass) **only** after seedlings are established (three leaf stage and tillering) and well rooted. Do not overseed established turfgrass sooner than 60 days following an application of Gallery SC.

- Do not apply Gallery SC to golf course putting greens.
- Do not apply Gallery SC to dichondra.
- Do not apply Gallery SC to turfgrass grown for seed.

Use Gallery SC on the following turfgrass species:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Established Cool Season Turfgrass	
bentgrass, creeping	*Agrostis stolonifera*
bentgrass, colonial	*Agrostis tenuis*
bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis*
fescue, chewing	*Festuca rubra var. commutata*
fescue, creeping red	*Festuca rubra*
fescue, sheeps	*Festuca ovina*
fescue, tall	*Festuca arundinaceae*
ryegrass, perennial	*Lolium perenne*
Established Warm Season Turfgrass[1]	
bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*
bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
buffalograss	*Buchloe dactyloides*
centipedegrass	*Eremochloa ophiuroides*
fescue, tall (growing in warm season areas)	*Festuca arundinaceae*
Seashore paspalum	*Paspalum vaginatum*
St. Augustinegrass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
zoysiagrass	*Zoysia japonica*
zoysiagrass	*Zoysia tenuifolia*

[1]**Sprigged Warm Season Turfgrass:** Use Gallery SC post-sprigging as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in warm season turfgrass. Apply any time after sprigging in the following turfgrass species: bermudagrass, bahiagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass and buffalograss. Do not apply more than 23 fl oz of Gallery SC per acre during the establishment phase for newly sprigged warm season turfgrass. Do not apply Gallery SC to varieties of dwarf-type bermudagrass or to any turfgrass species being sprigged on golf course tees or greens.

Ornamental Plantings, Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vineyards

Use Gallery SC as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in landscape ornamentals, container grown ornamentals, field grown ornamentals, groundcovers/perennials, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards.

Apply Gallery SC any time prior to germination of target weeds or immediately after cultivation.

For non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vineyards, make a single application prior to germination of target weeds or immediately after cultivation. Application is to be made in a minimum of 10 gal/A. Do not exceed 1.0 lb ai/A/yr.

Non-bearing means trees or vines where nuts and/or fruit are not harvested for food within one year of treatment.

Note: Refer to the Product Information section of this label for use precautions and restrictions and information on mixing and application, application rates, and weeds controlled prior to using this product.

Tank Mixing

Gallery SC may be tank mixed with Accord XRT II or other postemergence herbicides registered for control of existing unwanted vegetation in labeled use sites and recommended crops to provide residual preemergence broadleaf weed control. Gallery SC may also be tank mixed with Dimension and applied preemergence to provide broad spectrum control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in ornamental areas and non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards and other use sites where both products are labeled. Applied as directed, tank mixes of Gallery SC will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective labels. When using Gallery SC in tank mix combination with other products, read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, tolerant species listings and limitations on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix instructions for Gallery SC in the Mixing Directions section. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Note: Do not apply sprays containing Accord XRT II, glyphosate or other non-selective herbicides over the top of ornamental plants. Extreme care must be exercised to prevent contact of sprays containing glyphosate with foliage or stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation since severe damage or death may result. If spraying glyphosate in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage or stems of desirable plants.

Specific Use Precautions:
Injury may be incurred if Gallery SC is applied in the following manner. Grower assumes all risk if Gallery SC is applied to:

- Nursery, forest, or Christmas tree seedling beds, cutting beds, or transplant beds
- Unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time
- Pots less than six inches wide
- Groundcovers until they are established and well rooted
- Bedding plants or areas where bedding plants will be planted or transplanted within one year after application

Applications of Gallery SC over the top of plants with newly forming buds may cause injury. Possible plant injury may be avoided by application as a directed spray to the soil surface beneath ornamental plants.

When planting into a site treated with Gallery SC in the past 8 months, use untreated soil as fill around roots when replacing plants or injury may occur.

Specific Use Restrictions:
Do not apply Gallery SC to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, groundcovers, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, non-bearing vineyards or ornamental bulbs, until soil or potting media has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

Note: Injury to certain ornamental plants has been observed following application of Gallery SC. To avoid plant injury, do not use Gallery SC for weed control in the following ornamental plant species:

Scientific Name	Common Name
Ajuga spp.	bugleweed or ajuga
Brassica spp.	mustard
Echinacea purpurea	purple coneflower
Euonymus alatus '*Compacta*'	dwarf burning bush
Euphorbia spp.	spurge
Hydrangea spp. (those cultivars not listed as tolerant on this label)	hydrangea
Iberis spp.	candytuft
Juniperus horizontalis '*Prince of Wales*'	Prince of Wales juniper
Melaleuca quinquenervia	cajeput tree
Rhododendron caroliniaum	Carolina rhododendron
Rhododendron catawbiense '*Roseum elegans*'	roseum elegans rhododendron
Sedum spp. (those cultivars not listed as tolerant on this label)	stonecrop
Yucca recurvifolia	green yucca

Gallery SC may be used in the culture of the following established plant species: (**Note:** Limitations on treatment methods)

Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Abies balsamea	balsam fir	C, F
Abies concolor	white or concolor fir	F
Abutilon hybridum	albus-flowering maple	C, F
	luteus-flowering maple	C, F
	roseus-flowering maple	C, F
	tangerine-flowering maple	C, F
	vesuvius red-flowering maple	F
Acer ginnala	flame maple	F
Acer rubrum	red maple	F
	red sunset maple	F
Acer saccharinum	silver maple	C, F
Acoelorrhaphe whrightii	Everglades palm	C, F
Albizia julibrissin	silk tree	C, F
Alsophila australis	Australian tree fern	C, F
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	king palm	C, F
Areacastrum romanzoffianum	queen palm	C, F
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk island pine	C, F
Bauhinia galpinii	red bauhinia	C, F
Betula nigra	river birch	C, F
Betula papyrifera	paper birch	F
Betula pendula	European white birch	C, F
Brachychiton populneus	bottle tree	C, F
Bucida buceras	black olive	F
Butia capitata	Blue pindo palm	C, F
Ceratonia siliqua	carob	F
Cercis canadensis	redbud	C, F
Chamaecyparis obtusa	filicoides-fernspray cypress	F
	gracilis-slender hinoki cypress	F
Chamaecyparis pisifera	sawara-false cypress	F
	squarrosa-moss cypress	F
Chamaedorea cataractarum	cat palm	F
	palm	C, F
Chamaedorea costaricana	palm	C, F
Chamaedorea elegans	parlor palm	C, F
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean fan palm	C, F
Chitalpa tashkentensis	Pink dawn chitalpa tree	C, F
Cornus florida	cloud nine dogwood	C, F
	flowering dogwood	C, F
Cornus kousa	kousa dogwood	C, F
Crataegus viridis	green hawthorn	F
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cryptomeria	C, F
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	carrot wood	F
Cupressus arizonicus or *glabra*	Arizona cypress	F
Cupressus ariz 'Blue Pyramid'	blue pyramid cypress	C, F
Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Emerald Isle'	emerald isle leyland cypress	C, F
Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Naylor's Blue'	Naylor's blue leyland cypress	C, F
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian cypress	C, F
Cupressus sempervirens 'Glauca'	glauca Italian cypress	C, F
Cycas revoluta	sago palm	C, F
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive	C, F
Elaeagnus x ebbengei 'Gilt edge'	gilt edge elaegnus	C, F
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	red gum eucalyptus	F

Trees (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Eucalyptus cinerea	mealy eucalyptus	F
	silver dollar eucalyptus	F
Eucalyptus microtheca	coolibah tree	C, F
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	red ironbark eucalyptus	F
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	C, F
Ficus benjamina	ficus	C, F
	mini ficus	C, F
Fraxinus udhei	shamel ash	C, F
Ginkgo biloba	ginkgo (maidenhair tree)	F
Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis	thornless honeylocust	F
Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis	shademaster honeylocust	F
Heteromeles arbutiflora	toyon	F
Illicium floridanum	Florida anise-tree	C, F
Juniperus virginiana	eastern redcedar	C, F
Leptospermum scoparium	New Zealand tea tree	C, F
	ruby glow New Zealand tea tree	F
Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	F
Magnolia grandiflora	D. D. Blanchard magnolia	C, F
	southern magnolia	C, F
Magnolia soulangeana	saucer magnolia	C, F
Magnolia stellata	royal star magnolia	C, F
Malus sargentii	crabapple non-bearing	C, F
Morus alba	white mulberry	F
Musa aluminata	banana	C, F
Oxydendrum arboreum	sourwood	C, F
Picea abies	pendula-weeping Norway spruce	C, F
	repens-spreading Norway spruce	C, F
	Norway spruce	C, F
Picea glauca	white spruce	C, F
Picea glauca 'Conica'	dwarf alberta spruce	F
Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	C, F
Picea pungens 'Glauca'	Colorado blue spruce	C, F
Picea pungens 'Hoopsia'	hoopsi blue spruce	C, F
Picea pungens 'Koster'	koster blue spruce	F
Pinus aristata	bristlecone pine	F
Pinus canariensis	canary Island pine	F
Pinus contorta	shore pine, beach pine	F
Pinus eldarica	eldarica pine	C, F
Pinus leucodermis	Bosnian pine	C, F
Pinus mugo var. pumilio	pumilio mugo pine	C, F
Pinus nigra	Austrian black pine	C, F
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	C, F
Pinus radiata	monterey pine	F
Pinus strobus	eastern white pine	C, F
	white pine	C, F
Pinus sylvestris	columnar Scotch pine	C, F
	Scotch pine	C, F
Pinus thunbergii	Japanese black pine	C, F
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	F
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	F
Podocarpus spp.	podocarpus	F
Podocarpus henkelii	long leafed yellowwood	C, F
Populus deltoides	cottonwood	F
Prosopis chilensis	Chilean mesquite	C, F
Prunus yedoensis	voshino flowering cherry	C, F
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina laurel cherry	C, F
	bright 'n tight Carolina laurel cherry	C, F
Prunus laurocerasus	English laurel	C, F
Quercus ilicifolia	bear oak	F
Quercus laurefolia	laurel oak	C, F
Quercus palustris	pin oak	F
Quercus phellos	willow oak	C, F
Quercus rubra	red oak	C, F
Quercus shumardii	shumard oak	C, F
Quercus virginiana	live oak	C, F
Ravenea rivularis	majesty palm	C, F
Salix babylonica	Babylon weeping willow	F
Salix matsudana 'Torulosa'	corkscrew willow	F
Sequoiadendron giganteum	giant sequoia	F
Sequoia sempervirens	coast redwood	C, F
Swietenia mahogani	mahogany	F
Syagrus romanzoffianum	queen palm	C, F
Tabebuia caraiba	yellow tab	F
Taxodium distichum	bald cypress	C, F
Trachycarpus fortunei	windmill palm	C, F

Trees (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Tsuga canadensis	eastern hemlock	C, F
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese elm	F
Washingtonia robusta	California fan palm	C, F
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm	F
Zamia furfuracea	cardboard palm	C, F

[1]C=container grown, F=field grown

Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Abelia x grandiflora	Edward goucher abelia	C, F
	glossy abelia	C, F
	sunrise variegated abelia	C, F
Acacia abyssinica	abyssinica acacia	C, F
Acacia redolens	prostrate acacia	C, F
Acacia stenophylla	shoestring acacia	C, F
Acalypha wilkesiana	copper leaf	C, F
Acer ginnala	amur maple	C, F
Acer palmatum	coral bark Japanese maple	C, F
Acer palmatum	dwarf Japanese maple	C, F
Amelanchier alnifolia	Saskatoon serviceberry	C, F
Andromeda polifolia	bog rosemary	C, F
Anisodontea hypomandarum	cape mallow	C, F
Arctostaphlos uva-ursi	bearberry	C, F
Ardisia japonica	chirimen marlberry	C, F
Armeria maritima 'Bloodstone'	bloodstone sea thrift	C, F
Artemesia lactiflora	white mugwort	C, F
Athyrium nipponimcum	Japanese painted fern	C, F
Aucuba japonica 'Goldstrike'	Japanese laurel	
Baccharis pilularis	coyotebush	F
Berberis x gladwynensii	William Penn barberry	C, F
Berberis mentorensis	mentor barberry	C, F
Berberis thunbergii 'Aurea'	golden Japanese barberry	F
Berberis thunbergii var. atropurpurea 'Crimson Pygmy'	crimson pygmy barberry	C, F
Berberis thunbergii var. atropurpurea 'Rose Glow'	rose glow red barberry	C, F
Berberis thunbergii var. atropurpurea	redleaf Japanese barberry	F
Berberis thunbergii var. atropurpurea 'Cherry Bomb'	cherry bomb barberry	C, F
Bougainvillea spp.	Barbara karst	C, F
	California gold	C, F
	pink pixie	C, F
	scarlet o'hara	C, F
	temple fire	C, F
	Texas dawn	C, F
Bougainvillea 'Purple Queen'	purple queen bougainvillea	C, F
Bougainvillea 'Rosenka'	rosenka bougainvillea	C, F
Buxus microphylla var. japonica 'Green Beauty'	green beauty boxwood	C, F
Buxus microphylla var. japonica	Japanese littleleaf boxwood	F
Buxus microphylla var. Koreana	Korean boxwood	F
Buxus sempervirens	common boxwood	C, F
Buxus x 'Green velvet'	green velvet boxwood	C, F
Callistemon citrinus	lemon bottlebrush	F
Callistomen citrinus 'Little John'	little John lemon bottlebrush	C, F
Callistemon viminalis	weeping bottlebrush	C, F
Calluna vulgaris	spring torch Scotch heather	C, F
Camellia japonica	camellia	C, F
Caryopteris clandonensis	blue mist bluebeard	C, F
Caryopteris x clandonen 'Blk night'	dark knight bluebeard	C, F
Cassia artemisioides	feathery cassia	C, F
Cassis, eremophila	senna	C, F
Ceanothus spp.	wild lilac	F
Cephalotaxus harringtonia var. drupacae	Japanese plum yew	C, F
Cerastium tomentosum	snow-in-summer	C, F
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	dwarf plumbago	C, F
Ceratosigma willmottianum	Chinese plumbago	C, F
Chaenomeles japonica	orange flowering quince	C, F
Chamaecyparis obtusa	kosteri cypress	C, F
	nana-dwarf hinoki cypress	C, F
	torulosa cypress	C, F
Chamaecyparis pisifera	baileyi-dogwood	F
	flaviramea-dogwood	F
	sawara-false cypress	F
	squarrosa minima cypress	C, F
	filifera-thread cypress	C, F
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens	areca palm	F
Clethra alnifolia	summersweet	C, F
Cleyera japonica	Japanese cleyera	C, F
Colonema pulchrum	pink breath of heaven	C, F
Convolvus cneorum	bush morning glory	C, F
Convolvulus mauritanicus	ground morningglory	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Cornus alba	sibirica-Siberian dogwood	C, F
Cornus sericea	baileyi redosier dogwood	F
	flaviramea yellowtwig dogwood	F
Corylus americanus 'Contorta'	Harry Lauder's walking stick	C, F
Cotinus coggygria	royal purple smoke tree	C, F
Cotinus coggygria obovatus	Grace smoke tree	C, F
Cotinus dammeri	coral beauty smoke tree	C, F
	eichholz smoke tree	C, F
Cotoneaster adpressus	praecox-early cotoneaster	C, F
Cotoneaster apiculatus	cranberry cotoneaster	C, F
Cotoneaster congestus	Pyrenees cotoneaster	C, F
Cotoneaster dammeri	bearberry cotoneaster	C, F
Cotoneaster himalayan	Himalayan cotoneaster	C, F
Cotoneaster horizontalis	rock cotoneaster	C, F
Cycas revoluta	sago palm	C, F
Cyrtomium fortunei	holly fern	C, F
Cytisus praecox	hollandia-warminster broom	C, F
Cytisus scoparius	lena-Scotch broom	C, F
Cytisus spp.	holandia-Scotch broom	F
	allgold warminster broom	C, F
	lilac time broom	C, F
Dalea greggii	trailing indigo bush	C, F
Daphne cneorum	rose daphne	C, F
Daphne odora	fragrant daphne	C, F
Deutzia crenata	nakiana-dwarf deutzia	C, F
Deutzia gracilis	slender gracilis	C, F
Dodonea viscosa	hopseed bush	F
Enkianthus companulatus	red-veined enkianthus	C, F
Elaeagnus pungens	fruitland silver berry	C, F
Erica cinerea	purple bell heather	C, F
Erica vagans	cornish heather	C, F
Erica x darleyensa	Mediterranean pink heather	C, F
Escallonia spp.	escallonia	C, F
Escallonia x exoniensis	Fradesi pink princess escallonia	C, F
Eugenia myritifolia	teenie genie brushcherry	C, F
Eugenia myrtifolia 'Globulus'	dwarf brush cherry	C, F
Euonymus fortunei	canadale gold euonymus	C, F
	Emerald gaiety wintercreeper	C, F
	emerald 'n gold euonymus	F
	sunspot euonymus	C, F
Euonymus japonicus	silver king euonymus	F
	chollipo euonymus	C, F
	gold spot euonymus	C, F
	silver princess euonymus	C, F
	variegated evergreen euonymus	C, F
Euonymus kiatschovicus	spreading euonymus	C, F
Euonymus kiatschovicus 'Manhattan'	Manhattan euonymus	C, F
Euonymus vegetus	bigleaf wintercreeper	C, F
Fatsia japonica	Japanese aralia	C, F
Felicia amelloides	blue marguerite	C, F
Forsythia x intermedia	border forsythia	C, F
Forsythia ovate x F. europae	meadowlark forsythia	C, F
Forsythia x 'Spring glory'	spring glory forsythia	C, F
Fuchsia x "Santa Claus'	Santa Claus fuchsia	C, F
Gardenia jasminoides	August beauty gardenia	C, F
	dwarf gardenia	C, F
	miniature gardenia	C, F
	radican gardenia	C, F
Gaultheria procumbens	wintergreen	C, F
Gaultheria shallon	salal/lemon leaf	C, F
Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina jessamine	C, F
Genista pilosa	woadwaxen	C, F
Hamamelis virginiana	common witch hazel	C, F
Hardenbergia violacea	lilac vine	C, F
Hebe buxifolia	boxleaf hebe	C, F
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	ross estey-hibiscus	C, F
Hibiscus syriacus	red bird rose of sharon	C, F
	red heart rose of sharon	F
	woodbridge rose of sharon	C, F
Hydrangea quercifolia	'Alice' oakleaf hydrangea	C, F
Ilex aquifolium	Balkans English holly	F
	gold coast English holly	F
Ilex x aquipernyi	San Jose holly	C, F
Ilex x attenuata	foster holly	C, F
	Savannah holly	C, F
Ilex cassine	cassine holly	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Ilex cornuta	burford holly	C, F
	dwarf burford holly	C, F
	needlepoint holly	C, F
	carissa holly	C, F
	Chinese holly	C, F
Ilex crenata	compacta-dwarf Japanese holly	C, F
	convexa holly	C, F
	dwarf Chinese holly	C, F
	green luster holly	C, F
	helleri-heller's Japanese holly	C, F
	hetzii's Japanese holly	C, F
	Sky pencil	C, F
Ilex crenata 'Steeds'	steeds Japanese holly	C, F
	stokesii Japanese holly	C, F
Ilex glabra	compacta-compact inkberry holly	C, F
Ilex glabra	nordica-inkberry holly	C, F
Ilex x meserveae	blue boy holly	C, F
	blue girl holly	C, F
	Blue prince or princess holly	C, F
	China boy holly	C, F
	China girl holly	C, F
	ebony magic holly	F
Ilex x 'Nellie Stevens'	Nellie R. Stevens holly	C, F
Ilex opaca	American holly	C, F
Ilex vomitoria	nana-dwarf yaupon holly	C, F
	pendula-weeping yaupon holly	C, F
	yaupon holly	C, F
Illicium annisatum	mystery gardenia	C, F
Itea virginica	Henry's garnet sweetspire	C, F
Ixora collinea	ixora	C, F
Juniperus chinensis 'Gold Coast'	gold coast juniper	C, F
Juniperus chinensis	hollywood juniper	C, F
	media-old gold juniper	C, F
	pfitzer juniper	C, F
	pfitzerana glauca-blue juniper	C, F
	pfitzerana-pfitzer juniper	C, F
	sea green juniper	F
	torulosa-hollywood juniper	C, F
Juniperus conferta	emerald sea shore juniper	C, F
	shore juniper	C, F
Juniperus davurica	parsonii juniper	C, F
Juniperus horizontalis	andorra juniper	C, F
	bar harbor juniper	C, F
	blue chip juniper	C, F
	blue rug juniper	C, F
	creeping juniper	C, F
	dwarf andorra juniper	C, F
	huntington blue juniper	C, F
	plumosa-andorra juniper	C, F
	wiltonii-blue carpet juniper	C, F
Juniperus procumbens	nana-dwarf Japanese garden juniper	C, F
Juniperus prostrata	prostrata juniper	C, F
Juniperus sabina	broadmoor juniper	C, F
	foemina-hicks juniper	C, F
	savin juniper	C, F
	tamariscifolia-tam juniper	C, F
Juniperus scopulorum	emerald green juniper	F
	wichita blue juniper	C, F
Juniperus squamata	blue juniper	C, F
	blue star juniper	C, F
	parsonii juniper	C, F
Juniperus virginiana	grey owl juniper	C, F
Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel	C, F
Lagerstroemia indica	crape myrtle	C, F
Leucophyllum frutescens	Texas sage	C, F
Leucophyllum laevigatum	chihuahan sage	C, F
Leucothoe axillaris	coast leucothoe	C, F
Leucothoe fontanesiana	drooping leucothoe	C, F
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese privet	C, F
	wax privet	C, F
	yellow tip privet	C, F
Ligustrum lucidum	glossy privet	C, F
Ligustrum ovalifolium	California privet	F
Ligustrum texanum	Howard privet	C, F
	wax leaf privet	C, F
Ligustrum x vicaryi	golden vicary privet	F
Ligustrum vulgare 'Lodense'	lodense common privet	C, F
Livistona chinensis	Chinese fountain palm	F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Lonicera fragrantissima	winter honeysuckle	C, F
Lonicera periclymenum	flowering woodbine	C, F
	serotina woodbine	C, F
Lonicera sempervirens	trumpet honeysuckle	C, F
Lorpetalum chinense	sizzling pink fringe flower	C, F
Loropetalum chinense var. rubrum 'Razzlebern'	razzleberri fringe flower	C, F
Mahonia aquifolium 'Compactum'	dwarf Oregon hollygrape mahonia	C, F
Mahonia bealei	leather leaf mahonia	C, F
Mahonia repens	creeping mahonia	C, F
Mandevilla splendens 'Red Riding Hood'	red riding hood mandevilla	F
Metrosideros collina	springfire lehua	C, F
Michelia figo	banana shrub	C, F
Myrica cerifera	southern waxmyrtle	C, F
Myrica pennsylvanica	bayberry	C, F
Myoporum parvifolium	putah creek	C, F
Nandina domestica	compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C, F
	harbour dwarf-heavenly bamboo	C, F
	heavenly bamboo (nandina)	C, F
	nana compacta-heavenly bamboo	C, F
	nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo	C, F
	woods dwarf-heavenly bamboo	C, F
Nerium oleander	hardy red oleander	C, F
	oleander	C, F
	ruby lace oleander	C, F
Osmanthus x fortunei	fortune's osmanthus	C, F
Osmathus fragrans	sweet olive osmanthus	C, F
Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum'	purple fountain grass	C, F
Phoenix roebelenii	pigmy date palm	C, F
Photinia x fraseri	fraser photinia	C, F
Physocarpus opulifolius	dwarf ninebark	C, F
Pieris japonica	lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	mountain fire lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	snowdrift lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	temple bells lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	valley rose lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	valley valentine lily-of-the-valley	C, F
Pieris x 'Forest Flame'	forest flame lily-of-the-valley	C, F
Pinus mugo var. mugo	mugo pine	C, F
Pittosporum tenufolia 'Golf Ball'	golf ball pittosporum	C, F
Pittosporum tobira	green pittosporum	C, F
	wheeler's dwarf pittosporum	C, F
Plumbago ariculata	blue cape plumbago	F
Plumbago capensis	plumbago	C, F
Podocarpus macrophyllus	yewpine	C, F
Polygala fructicosa	sweet pea shrub	C, F
Polystichum polyblepharum	tassel fern	C, F
Potentilla fragiformis	cinquefoil	F
Potentilla fruticosa	cinquefoil	C, F
	floppy disc cinquefoil	C, F
	gold drop pontentilla	F
	goldfinger potentilla	C, F
	red ace potentilla	C, F
	sunset potentilla	C, F
	tangerine potentilla	C, F
Potentilla spp.	cinquefoil	
Potentilla verna	spring cinquefoil	C, F
Prunus glandulosa	dwarf flowering almond	C, F
Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto luykens'	otto luykens English laurel	C, F
Prunus x yedoensis	Yoshino cherry	C, F
Psidium cattleianum	strawberry guava	C, F
Pyracantha coccinea 'Lalandei'	lalandei firethorn	C, F
Pyracantha fortuneana	lolendei monrovia pyracantha	C, F
	monon pyracantha	F
	red elf hybrid pyrcantha	F
	rutgers hybrid pyracantha	C, F
	Santa Cruz pyracantha	C, F
	victory pyracantha	F
Rhaphiolepis indica	charisma-monruce rhaphiolepis	C, F
	enchantress-moness rhaphiolepis	F
	rhaphiolepsis (India hawthorn)	C, F
	Snow Indian hawthorne	C, F
	springtime-Monme rhaphiolepis	F
Rhaphiolepsis indica 'Ballerina'	ballerina Indian hawthorn	C, F
Rhaphiolepis ovata	roundleaf rhaphiolepis	C, F
Rhododendron calendulaceum	cannon's double azalea	C, F
	flame azalea	F
	golden flare azalea	C, F
	Klondike azalea	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Rhododendron campylocarpum	butterfly rhododendron	F
Rhododendron carolinianum x daurium	PJM rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron catawbiense	catawba album rhododendron	C, F
	catawba rhododendron	C, F
	Lord Roberts rhododendron	C, F
	rocket rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron caucasium x ponticum	cunningham white rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron exbury	cannon's double azalea	C, F
	golden flare azalea	C, F
	Klondike azalea	C, F
Rhododendron forrestii repens	gomer waterer rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron forrestii x griersonianum	Elizabeth rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron griffithianum	Jean Marie rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron impeditum	rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron indicum	Brilliant azalea	C, F
	formosa azalea	C, F
	Mrs. G.G. Gerbing azalea	C, F
	pride of Mobile azalea	C, F
	waucabusa azalea	C, F
Rhododendron kaempferi	blue danube azalea	C, F
Rhododendron kerume	coral bells azalea	C, F
	hino crimson azalea	C, F
	hino pink azalea	C, F
	Mildred azalea	C, F
	snow azalea	C, F
Rhododendron maximum	rhodie max (rosebay)	C, F
Rhododendron mucronulatum	rhododendron	F
Rhododendron obtusum	Coral bells azalea	C, F
	hino crimsom azalea	C, F
Rhododendron ponticum	chioniodes rhododendron	C, F
	daphinoides rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron racemosum	dwarf scarlet wonder rhododendron	C, F
	tribly rhododendron	C, F
	unique rhododendron	C, F
	vulcan rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron sassthigiatim x carolinianum	ramapo rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron satuski	gumpo pink azalea	C, F
	higasa azalea	F
	reijn azalea	C, F
Rhododendron simsii	Red ruffle azalea	C, F
Rhododendron spp. hybrids	American rhododendron	C, F
Rhododendron spp. hybrids	carror azalea	C, F
	fashion azalea	C, F
	English roseaum rhododendron	F
	gerard Christina azalea	F
	girard Roberta azalea	C, F
	golden flare exbury azalea	F
	helmut vogel azalea	F
	hershey red azalea	F
	hot shot azalea	C, F
	Girard's crimson azalea	C, F
	H. H Hume azalea	C, F
	Inga azalea	F
	Irene Koster azalea	C, F
	midnight flare azalea	C, F
	nova zembla rhododendron	C, F
	Nuccio's wild cherry azalea	C, F
	President Clay azalea	C, F
	scintillation rhododendron	C, F
	traditional azalea	C, F
Rhus lancea	African sumac	C, F
Rhus typhina	staghorn sumac	C, F
Rosa x 'Flower carpet'	red groundcover rose	C, F
Rosa rugosa	ramanas rose	C, F
Rosmarinus officinalis	rosemary	F
Senecio cineraria	dusty miller	
Skimmia japonica	Japanese skimmia	C, F
Skimmia revesiana	reeve's skimmia	C, F
Solanum rantonetii 'Royal purple'	Paraguay nightshade	C, F
Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer spiraea	C, F
Spiraea x cinerea 'Grefsheim'	first snow spiraea	C, F
Spiraea japonica	dolchia spiraea	C, F
	gold mound	C, F
	Japanese alpine spiraea	C, F
	magic carpet spiraea	C, F
	neon flash spiraea	C, F
	shirobana spiraea	C, F
Spiraea nipponica	Snowmound Nippon spirea	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Spiraea x vanhouttei	vanhoutte spirea	C, F
Streptosolen jamesonii	marmalade bush	C, F
Syringa rothomagenesis	Chinese lilac	C, F
Syringa vulgaris	common lilac	F
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew	F
Tecomaria capensis	cape honeysuckle	C, F
Ternstroemia gymnanthera	Japanese ternstroemia	C, F
Teucrium fruticans	bush germander	C, F
Thevetia nerifolia	yellow oleander	C, F
Thuja occidentalis	emerald arborvitae	C, F
	George Peabody arborvitae	C, F
	globosa-globe arborvitae	C, F
	little giant-dwarf arborvitae	C, F
	nigra-dark American arborvitae	C, F
	pyramidalis arborvitae	C, F
	rheingold arborvitae	C, F
	techny arborvitae	F
	woodwardii arborvitae	C, F
Thuja orientalis	aureus nana-dwarf golden arborvitae	C, F
	minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae	C, F
Tibouchina urvilleana	princes flower	C, F
Vaccinium ovatum	Thunderbird evergreen huckleberry	C, F
Veitchia merrilli	Christmas palm	F
Viburnum bodnantense	pink dawn viburnum	C, F
Viburnum carlesii	Koreanspice vibunum	C, F
Viburnum davidii	David viburnum	C, F
Viburnum japonicum	Japanese viburnum	F
Viburnum judd (V. x juddii)	judd viburnum	C, F
Viburnum lantana	wayfaringtree viburnum	F
Viburnum macrocephalum	Chinese snowball viburnum	C, F
Viburnum opulus sterile	common snowball viburnum	F
Viburnum plicatum var. tomentosum	doublefile viburnum	C, F
Viburnum setigerum	tea viburnum	F
Viburnum tinus 'Compactum'	spring bouquet viburnum	C, F
Viburnum trilobum	Am. cranberrybush viburnum	C, F
Viburnum trilobum 'Compactum'	dwarf Am. cranberrybush viburnum	C, F
Viburnum x pragense	Prague viburnum	C, F
Weigela florida	bristol Ruby weigela	C, F
	java red weigela	C, F
	minuet weigela	C, F
	variegata	C, F
Xylosma congestum	xylosma	F
Xylosma senticosa	shiny xylosma	F
Yucca filamentosa	Adam's needle yucca	C, F

[1]C=container grown, F=field grown

Groundcovers/Perennials

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Achillea spp.	yarrow	C, F
Achillea filipendulina	moonshine-fern/leaf yarrow	C, F
Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	C, F
Achillea millefolium 'Paprika'	paprika yarrow	C, F
Achillea tomentosa	wooly yarrow	C, F
Agapanthus africanus	lilly of the nile	C, F
	queen anne lily of the nile	C, F
Agapanthus 'Peter pan'	lily of the nile	C, F
Agave americana	century plant, American aloe	F
Agave attenuate x Agave ocahui	blue glow agave	C, F
Agave bovicornuta	cow horn agave	C, F
Agave gypsophila	gypsum century plant	C, F
Agave vilmoriniana	Tentacles agave	C, F
Ammophila breviligulata	beechgrass	C, F
Aptenia cordifolia	red apple aptenia	C, F
Aquilegia x 'Dragon fly'	columbine	C, F
Arctotheca calendula	cape weed	F
Argyranthemum frutescens "Butterfly'	butterfly argyranthemum	C, F
Asparagus densiflorus 'Myers'	pony tail fern	C, F
Asparagus retrofractus		C, F
Asparagus varieegata	tree fern	C, F
Asparagus var. 'Meegers'		C, F
Aspidistra elatior	cast iron plant	C, F
Aster novae-angliae	New England aster	C, F
Aster novi-belgii	New York aster	C, F
Aster novi-belgii 'Persian rose'	Persian rose dwarf aster	C, F
Begonia sepmerflorens 'Amb white'	white ambassador begonia	C, F
Bergenia cordifolia	heartleaf bergenia	C, F
Bidens ferulifolia 'Peters gold'	Peter's gold bidens	C, F
Brachycome x 'New amethyst'	swan river daisy new amethyst	C, F

Groundcovers/Perennials (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Callistepheus chinensis	China aster	C, F
Carex albula	frosty curls sedge	C, F
Carex spp.	variegated carex	C, F
Carpobrotus edulis	largeleaf ice plant	F
Catharanthus roseus	Madagascar periwinkle	C, F
Chasmanthium latifloium	northern sea oats	C, F
Chrysanthemum maximum	shasta daisy	C, F
Chrysanthemum spp.	chrysanthemum species	C, F
Cistus purpureus	Brilliancy sunset orchid rockrose	C, F
Clivia miniata 'French hybrid'	kafir lily	C, F
Cordyline indiyisa	blue dracaena	C, F
Coreopsis verticillata	threadleaf coreopsis	C, F
Coreopsis verticillata 'Moonbeam'	moonbeam coreopsis	C, F
Cortaderia selloana	pampas grass	C, F
Crasulla argentea compacta	crosby compact jade	C, F
Cuphea hyssopifolia	false or Mexican heather	C, F
Cyperus albostriatus	dwarf umbrella grass	C, F
Dahlia hybrid Dwarf	dwarf dahlia	C, F
Dahlia x 'Royal Dahlietta pink'	dwarf dahlia wendy pink	C, F
Delosperma alba	white iceplant	F
Delosperma cooperi	ice plant	C, F
Delosperma nubigenum	hardy ice plant	C, F
Descampsia caespitosa	descampsia	C, F
Dianthus gratianopolitanus 'Firewitch'	firewitch cheddar pink	C, F
Dianthus gratianopolitanus 'Treasure'	crimson treasure cheddar pink	C, F
Dianthus plumaris	cottage pink	C, F
Dietes vegeta	fortnight lily	C, F
Drosanthemum floribundum	trailing rosea iceplant	F
Drosantheumum hispidum	iceplant	C, F
Dryopteris erythrosora	autumn fern	C, F
Dryopteris ludoviciana	southern shield wood fern	C, F
Dryopteris marginalis	marginal wood fern	C, F
Dryopteris x australis	dixie wood fern	C, F
Dymondia margaritae	diamond marguerite	C, F
Echeveria x black prince	"black prince' hens & chicks	C, F
Echeveria deranosa	'deranosa' hens & chicks	C, F
Echeveria gibbiflora x E. elegans	Echeveria 'perle von Nurnberg'	C, F
Echeveria nodulosa	Mexican hens & chicks	C, F
Echeveria subrigida	red edge echeveria	C, F
Echinocactus grusonii	golden barrel cactus	C, F
Ensete ventricosum	absynnian banana	C, F
Equisetum scirpoides	dwarf horsetail	C, F
Erianthus ravennae	hardy pampasgrass	C, F
Erigeron speciosum 'Darkest of all'	darkest of all fleabane	C, F
Euryops pectinatus 'Munchkin'	dwarf euryops	C, F
Eustoma grandiflorum 'Pink'	pink lisianthus	C, F
Evolvulus nuttallianus	blue daze	C, F
Fatshedra japonica	Japanese aralia	C, F
Festuca ovina glauca	blue fescue	C, F
Gaillardia x grandifloria	blanket flower	C, F
Gaillardia x grandiflora 'Goblin'	goblin blanket flower	F
Gazania spp.	gazania	C, F
Gazania rigens leucolaena	gazania, trailing	C,F
Geranium cinerium "Ballerina'	ballerina cranesbill	C, F
Geranium sanquineum 'Bloody cran'	bloody cranesbill	C, F
Geranium subcaulescens	black eyed magenta cranesbill	C, F
Geum spp	avens	C, F
Geum quellyon	geum	C, F
Gypsophila paniculata	baby's breath	C, F
Hakonechloa macroaureola	golden hakonechloa	C, F
Hedera canariensis	Algerian ivy	F
Hedera helix	English ivy	C, F
Helichrysum petiolare 'White licorice'	white licorice helichrysum	C, F
Heliotropium fragrans	common heliotrope	C, F
Hemerocallis spp.	daylily	C, F
Hesperaloe parvifolia	red yucca	C, F
Heuchera x 'Bressingham'	bressingham coral bells	C, F
Heuchera micrantha	coral bells	C, F
Hosta 'Francee'	francee plantain lily	C, F
Hosta fortunei	plantain lily	C, F
Hosta lancifoila	albo-marginata hosta	C, F
	narrow leafed plantain lily	C
Hosta x 'Patriot'	patriot plantain lily	C, F
Hosta plantaginea x H. sieboldiana	Royal standard hosta	C, F
Houttuynia cordata 'Chameleon'	chameleon houttuynia	C, F
Hymenoxys acaulis	angelita daisy	C, F
Hypericum spp.	St. Johnswort	C,,F
Impatiens walleryana 'Lipstick'	lipstick impatiens	C, F

Groundcovers/Perennials (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method[1]
Imperata cylindrical 'Rubra'	Japanese blood grass	C, F
Ipomea acuminata 'Blue dawn'	blue dawn morning glory	C, F
Iris pumila 'Yellow'	yellow dwarf bearded iris	C, F
Iris siberica	iris	C, F
Jasminum nitidum	angelwing jasmine	C, F
Jasminum polyanthum	pink jasmine	C, F
Kniphofia uvaria 'Flamenco'	flamenco red hot poker	C, F
Lampranthus spectabilis	trailing iceplant	F
Leptospermum chinensis	nanum ruru pink leptospermum	C, F
Leptospermum scoparium	broom teatree/manuka	C, F
Liatris spicata 'Floristan Violet'	floristan violet gay feather	C, F
Limonium latifolium	sea lavender	C, F
Limonium perezii	statice	C, F
Liriope gigantea	white lily turf	C, F
	giant lily turf	C, F
Liriope muscari	lilac beauty lily turf	C, F
	majestic lily turf	C, F
	monroe white lily turf	C, F
	silvery sunproof lily turf	C, F
	variegated liriope lily turf	C, F
	big blue lily turf	C, F
Liriope spicata	green/creeping lily turf	C, F
	silver dragon lily turf	C, F
Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle	F
Lysimachia mummularia	moneywort	C, F
Lysimachia punctata	dotted loosestrife	C, F
Matteuccia struthiopteris	ostrich fern	C, F
Matthiola incana 'Harmony'	stock	C, F
Miscanthus sinensis	eulalia grass	C, F
Miscanthus sinensis 'Gracillimus'	maiden grass	C, F
Moraea iridioides	African iris	C, F
Oenothera missouriensis	ozark sundrops	C, F
Oenothera speciosa "Siskiyou pink'	siskiyou evening primrose	C, F
Onoclea sensibilis	sensitive fern	C, F
Ophiopogon japonicus	dwarf mondo grass	C, F
	mondo grass	C, F
Origanum libanoticum	oregano	C, F
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern	C, F
Osmunda regalis	royal fern	C, F
Osteospermum fruticosum	trailing African daisy	F
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese spurge	C, F
Pachysandra terminalis 'Green sheen'	green sheen Japanese spurge	C, F
Pachyveria haagii	Pachyveria	C, F
Parthenocissus quinguefolia	Virginia creeper	C, F
Pelargonium x hortorum	zonal geranium	C, F
Pelargonium peltatum	ivy geranium	C, F
Pennisetum alopecuroides	fountain grass	C, F
Pennisetum setaceum	chrimson fountaingrass	C, F
Penstemon x 'Apple blossom'	apple blossom penstemon	C, F
Pentas lanceolata	star clusters	C, F
Perovskia atriplicifolia	Russian sage	C, F
Petunia-hybrids	garden petunias	C, F
Phalaris arundinacea picta	ribbon grass	C, F
Phlox subulata	moss pink	C, F
Phormium tenax 'Jack Spratt'	Jack Spratt New Zealand flax	C, F
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas fern	C, F
Polystichum polyblepharum	tassel fern	C, F
Ratbida columnifera	Mexican hat	C, F
Rudbeckia fulgida	blackeyed susan	C, F
Ruscus hypophyllum	butcher's broom (Israeli ruscus)	C, F
Salvia daghestanica	platinum sage	C, F
Salvia grahamii	graham's sage	C, F
Sasa pygmaea	dwarf bamboo	C, F
Schizachyrium scoparium	little bluestem	C, F
Scutellaria resinosa	skull cap	C, F
Sedum x 'Autumn joy'	autumn joy stonecrop	C, F
Sedum x 'Vera Jameson'	Vera Jameson stonecrop	C, F
Sedum clavatum	Tiscalatengo gorge sedum	C, F
Sedum nussbaumerianum	Coppertone stonecrop	C, F
Senecio kleinia	Kleinia talinoides	C, F
Tagetes patula 'Little Hero'	little hero marigold	C, F
Trachelospermum asiaticum	Asian jasmine	C, F
Tulbaghia violacea	society garlic	C, F
Verbena rigida	veined verbena	C, F
Vinca major	bigleaf periwinkle	C, F
Vinca minor	dwarf periwinkle	F
Vinca spp.	periwinkle	F

[1]C=container grown, F=field grown

Field-Grown Non-Bearing Trees and Vines[1]

Common Name

almond
apple
apricot
avocado
blackberry
black walnut
blueberry
boysenberry
cherry, sour
cherry, sweet
currant
dewberry
elderberry
English walnut
fig
filbert
gooseberry
grape, American
grape, European
grapefruit
kiwi
lemon
loganberry
macadamia nut
nectarine
olive
orange
peach
pear
pecan
pistachio
plum
pomegranate
prune
raspberry

[1]Apply only to listed field grown crops. Do not apply to container grown crops. Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards are defined as plants that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment.

Ornamental Bulbs

Gallery SC may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs such as bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), gladiolus, hyacinth, lilies, and tulip except as noted below. Apply Gallery SC to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. Gallery SC may also be applied following bulb emergence but prior to bud set, or after flowering. For fall planted bulbs, apply Gallery SC in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces. For bulbs, make a single application within 30 days following planting and prior to bulb emergence. Do not exceed the 16 fl. oz of Gallery SC (0.5 lb. ai) per acre rate. Do not exceed 3 applications per year or a maximum yearly of 48 oz/A (1.56 lb ai/A).

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not use Gallery SC for weed control in ornamental bulbs grown for commercial bulb production.
- Gallery SC is not for application to:
  - Tulip plants that have emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch.
  - Gladiolus prior to emergence or if corms are less than one inch in diameter.
  - Bulbs while they are flowering.

Shadehouse Areas

Gallery SC may be applied in open shadehouse-type structures where the natural flow of air is unimpeded. Do not apply in enclosed greenhouses or in enclosed shadehouse-type structures. Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosing greenhouses or poly-type structures.

Christmas Tree and Conifer Plantations

Gallery SC - Alone

Apply Gallery SC as a directed spray to the soil surface or as an over the top spray to established plantings of field grown Christmas tree and conifer species listed in this label. Follow all instructions provided in the Product Information section of this label. Do not apply more than 31 fl oz/acre of Gallery SC in a single application. Do not repeat applications sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Gallery SC. Do not apply more than a total of 124 fl oz/A of Gallery SC per acre within a 12-month period.

Specific Use Restrictions:

Injury may be incurred if Gallery SC is applied in the following manner. Grower assumes all risk if Gallery SC is applied to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds. For optimum plant tolerance, apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.

Gallery SC - Tank Mix

Tank mix combinations of Gallery SC plus other labeled herbicides may be used in established Christmas tree plantings. When applied according to use directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use. Refer to tank mix instructions for Gallery SC in the Mixing Directions section. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Gallery SC plus Accord XRT II or other glyphosate formulations registered for this use site: Apply tank mix combinations of Gallery SC plus glyphosate as directed soil sprays only in Christmas tree plantings. When applied as directed, Gallery SC plus glyphosate will provide postemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for glyphosate and residual preemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for Gallery SC. Refer to the label for glyphosate for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use. Refer to tank mix instructions for Gallery SC in the Mixing Directions section.

Specific Use Precautions for glyphosate tank mixes:

- Extreme care must be exercised to prevent contact of sprays containing glyphosate with foliage or stems of Christmas trees or other desirable plants or severe plant damage or death may result.
- Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate over the top of Christmas tree plantings.

Non-Cropland Areas

Use Gallery SC as a preemergence herbicide for control of listed broadleaf weeds in non-cropland areas such as airports, communication transmission lines, dry barrow ditches, dry non-irrigation ditchbanks, and dry storm water retention areas, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, oil and gas pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, substations, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas where maintenance of bare ground is desired.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites only when dry. Do not apply directly to water. Note: Consult with local water control authorities before applying this product around public water. Permits may be required

Apply Gallery SC any time prior to germination of target weeds. Areas to be treated should be free of established weeds or existing weeds should be controlled with postemergence herbicides.

Refer to the Product Information section prior to using this product on non-cropland areas.

Tank Mixing

Gallery SC is compatible and can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use on non-cropland areas such as Dimension, Accord XRT II and Milestone. Applied as directed, tank mixes containing Gallery SC will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective labels. All directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels apply to the tank mix use. Refer to tank mix instructions for Gallery SC in the Mixing Directions section.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience 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 strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-918-021
Replaced Label: CD02-918-020

EPA accepted: 05/08/17

Revisions:

1 Trademark statement: Updated to " ™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies
- Produced For: Updated company name to "Corteva Agriscience LLC
- Terms and Conditions for Use: Updated
- Throughout label: Updated references to "Dow AgroSciences" to either "company" or "Corteva Agriscience"

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GALLERY™ SC

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	01/13/2022	800080005721	Date of first issue: 01/13/2022

Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GALLERY™ SC

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number : 800-992-5994

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).

800-992-5994 or 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use herbicide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
isoxaben (ISO)	82558-50-7	45.45

Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 3 - < 10
ethanol	64-17-5	>= 0.1 - < 0.3
Balance	Not Assigned	> 40

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled	:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
In case of skin contact	:	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.
In case of eye contact	:	Hold eyes 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 eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	:	No emergency medical treatment necessary.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	None known.
Protection of first-aiders	:	If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Notes to physician	:	No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

		Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Environmental precautions	:	If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling	:	Do not breathe vapors/dust. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in a closed container.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in properly labeled containers.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA	10 mg/m3	US WEEL
ethanol	64-17-5	STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

Engineering measures : Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection,

dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Eye protection : Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin and body protection : Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Color	:	white
Odor	:	Odorless
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	7.7
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable
Freezing point		No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	> 212 °F / > 100 °C
Flash point	:	> 212 °F / > 100 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	1.09 (68 °F / 20 °C)
Density	:	1.1148 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	> 752 °F / > 400 °C
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available

Explosive properties	:	No
Oxidizing properties	:	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned. None known.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	None.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.71 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not ob-

served.

LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.93 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Propylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rabbit): 317.042 mg/l
Exposure time: 2 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 7,000 mg/kg

LDLo (human): 1,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 124.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 15,800 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Components:

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

ethanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

ethanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Remarks	:	Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Remarks	:	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	human
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

ethanol:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

Propylene glycol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

ethanol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : An increase in nonmalignant liver tumors was observed with isoxaben in one of two species tested.

Propylene glycol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

ethanol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects., Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen., Epidemiology studies provide evidence that drinking of alcoholic beverages (containing ethanol) is associated with cancer, and IARC has classified alcoholic beverages as carcinogenic to humans.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
ethanol 64-17-5

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in females., Effects have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses

toxic to the mother.

Propylene glycol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

ethanol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.
Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Propylene glycol:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

ethanol:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT-repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.
Kidney.

Propylene glycol:

Remarks : In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Propylene glycol:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

ethanol:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish :

Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 200 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 544 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0.044 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 14 d
Test Type: static test

ErC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Remarks: The LC50 value is above the water solubility. LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 0.87 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Remarks: The LC50 value is above the water solubility.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1.3 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EbC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0.011 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 7 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1.2 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 0.49 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.4 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 33 d Test Type: semi-static test LOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 0.40 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 33 d Test Type: semi-static test MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 0.40 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 33 d Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.69 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent LOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.01 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.85 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent NOEC (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 0.841 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Test Type: flow-through test LOEC (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): > 0.841 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Test Type: flow-through test NOEC (Midge (Chironomus riparius)): 32 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 28 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent LOEC (Midge (Chironomus riparius)): 64 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 28 d

Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Midge (Chironomus riparius)): 48 mg/l
End point: mortality
Exposure time: 28 d
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l
End point: Respiration rates.
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is moderately toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 501 and 1000 ppm).

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.
Exposure time: 14 d

LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 937 mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 8 d

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Propylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 19,000 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 7 d
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 18 h

ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 11,200 - 13,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 5,414 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EbC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10,943 - 11,619 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Persistence and degradability

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable.
Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.77 mg/g

ThOD : 1.98 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): > 5 d pH: 7.0

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)
Method: Measured

Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3
Rate constant: 2.045E-10 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability : aerobic
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 96 %
Exposure time: 64 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 69.000 %
Incubation time: 5 d

70.000 %
Incubation time: 10 d

86.000 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.53 kg/kg

ThOD : 1.68 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.28E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 70 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

ThOD : 2.08 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Rate constant: 3.58E-12 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.64
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Propylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09
Method: Estimated.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.07
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.31
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 700 - 1290
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Stability in soil : Test Type: aerobic degradation
Dissipation time: 0.358 - 0.883 yr
Test Type: Photolysis
Dissipation time: 248 d

Propylene glycol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: < 1
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

ethanol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 1.0
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Propylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

ethanol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material

as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isoxaben)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Isoxaben)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	964

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isoxaben)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes
Remarks	:	Stowage category A

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Further information

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Propylene glycol	57-55-6

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ethanol, sulphuric acid, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and
ethanol, toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-658

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US WEEL	:	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL / TWA	:	8-hr TWA

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Revision Date : 01/13/2022

Product code: EAF-496

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

US / EN

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GALLERY™ SC

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	01/13/2022	800080005721	Date of first issue: 01/13/2022

Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GALLERY™ SC

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number : 800-992-5994

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).

800-992-5994 or 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use herbicide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
isoxaben (ISO)	82558-50-7	45.45

Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 3 - < 10
ethanol	64-17-5	>= 0.1 - < 0.3
Balance	Not Assigned	> 40

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled	:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
In case of skin contact	:	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.
In case of eye contact	:	Hold eyes 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 eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	:	No emergency medical treatment necessary.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	None known.
Protection of first-aiders	:	If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Notes to physician	:	No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

		Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Environmental precautions	:	If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling	:	Do not breathe vapors/dust. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in a closed container.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in properly labeled containers.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA	10 mg/m3	US WEEL
ethanol	64-17-5	STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

Engineering measures : Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection,

dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Eye protection : Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin and body protection : Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Color	:	white
Odor	:	Odorless
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	7.7
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable
Freezing point		No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	> 212 °F / > 100 °C
Flash point	:	> 212 °F / > 100 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	1.09 (68 °F / 20 °C)
Density	:	1.1148 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	> 752 °F / > 400 °C
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available

Explosive properties	:	No
Oxidizing properties	:	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned. None known.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	None.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.71 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not ob-

served.

LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.93 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Propylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rabbit): 317.042 mg/l
Exposure time: 2 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 7,000 mg/kg

LDLo (human): 1,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 124.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 15,800 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Components:

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

ethanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

ethanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Remarks	:	Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Remarks	:	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	human
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

ethanol:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

Propylene glycol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

ethanol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : An increase in nonmalignant liver tumors was observed with isoxaben in one of two species tested.

Propylene glycol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

ethanol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects., Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen., Epidemiology studies provide evidence that drinking of alcoholic beverages (containing ethanol) is associated with cancer, and IARC has classified alcoholic beverages as carcinogenic to humans.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
ethanol 64-17-5

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in females., Effects have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses

toxic to the mother.

Propylene glycol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

ethanol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.
Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Propylene glycol:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

ethanol:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT-repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.
Kidney.

Propylene glycol:

Remarks : In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Propylene glycol:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

ethanol:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish :

Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 200 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 544 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0.044 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 14 d
Test Type: static test

ErC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Remarks: The LC50 value is above the water solubility. LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 0.87 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Remarks: The LC50 value is above the water solubility.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1.3 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EbC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0.011 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 7 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1.2 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 0.49 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.4 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 33 d Test Type: semi-static test LOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 0.40 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 33 d Test Type: semi-static test MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 0.40 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 33 d Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.69 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent LOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.01 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.85 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent NOEC (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 0.841 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Test Type: flow-through test LOEC (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): > 0.841 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Test Type: flow-through test NOEC (Midge (Chironomus riparius)): 32 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 28 d Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent LOEC (Midge (Chironomus riparius)): 64 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 28 d

Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Midge (Chironomus riparius)): 48 mg/l
End point: mortality
Exposure time: 28 d
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l
End point: Respiration rates.
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is moderately toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 501 and 1000 ppm).

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.
Exposure time: 14 d

LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 937 mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 8 d

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Propylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 19,000 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 7 d
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 18 h

ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 11,200 - 13,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 5,414 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EbC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10,943 - 11,619 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Persistence and degradability

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable.
Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.77 mg/g

ThOD : 1.98 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): > 5 d pH: 7.0

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)
Method: Measured

Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3
Rate constant: 2.045E-10 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability : aerobic
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 96 %
Exposure time: 64 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 69.000 %
Incubation time: 5 d

70.000 %
Incubation time: 10 d

86.000 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.53 kg/kg

ThOD : 1.68 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.28E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 70 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

ThOD : 2.08 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Rate constant: 3.58E-12 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.64
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Propylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09
Method: Estimated.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.07
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.31
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 700 - 1290
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Stability in soil : Test Type: aerobic degradation
Dissipation time: 0.358 - 0.883 yr
Test Type: Photolysis
Dissipation time: 248 d

Propylene glycol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: < 1
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

ethanol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 1.0
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

isoxaben (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Propylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

ethanol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material

as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isoxaben)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Isoxaben)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	964

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isoxaben)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes
Remarks	:	Stowage category A

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Further information

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Propylene glycol	57-55-6

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ethanol, sulphuric acid, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and
ethanol, toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-658

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US WEEL	:	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL / TWA	:	8-hr TWA

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Revision Date : 01/13/2022

Product code: EAF-496

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

US / EN