



NOTICE OF WEED CONTROL APPLICATION

Date of Application: June 1, 2023

Location: Fox Hill Park (southeast side)

Reason for Application: A pre-emergent for broadleaf weeds in planter areas.

Product Manufacturer Name: Snapshot 2.5 TG

-EPA registration no. 62719-175

-Active ingredients: Trifluralin and isoxaben

-Precautionary statement: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some.

***No applications within 25 feet of playgrounds**

***See attached label and SDS sheet**

***Dates are subject to change due to weather**

Specimen Label



Snapshot* 2.5 TG

Specialty Herbicide

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

A selective preemergence herbicide for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in:

- Landscape Ornamentals
- Christmas Tree Plantations
- Container Grown Ornamentals
- Field Grown Ornamentals
- Ground Covers / Perennials
- Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees
- Non-bearing Vineyards
- Non-cropland

Active Ingredients:

trifluralin: α, α, α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>N</i> , <i>N</i> -dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	2.0%
isoxaben: <i>N</i> -[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5- isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers.....	0.5%
Inert Ingredients	97.5%
Total	100.0%

Contains 1.25 pounds active ingredient per 50 pound bag.

U.S. Patents 4,636,243 and 5,086,184.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-175

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist and contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to freshwater marine, and estuarine fish and aquatic invertebrates including shrimp and oyster. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply in a manner which will directly expose canals, lakes, streams, ponds, marshes or estuaries to aerial drift. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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 of this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in the 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
- Waterproof gloves
- 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.

For applications in landscape settings and in non-cropland sites, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until dusts have settled.

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, in accordance with applicable regulations, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

General Instructions and Information

Snapshot® 2.5 TG herbicide is a preemergence product for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in container and landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, Christmas trees, ground covers/perennials, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, non-bearing vineyards and non-cropland areas. Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG anytime prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. Length of weed control will vary with rate of Snapshot 2.5 TG applied, weed population, potting media or soil conditions, temperature, watering regime, and other factors. Following application, user should monitor and observe level of weed control over time to determine when additional applications may be needed.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved Snapshot® 2.5 TG specialty herbicide for use on plants grown for agricultural/commercial production; such as on Christmas tree plantations, container grown or field grown ornamentals, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards.

Snapshot 2.5 TG controls weeds growing from seed. Snapshot 2.5 TG does not control established weeds, weeds growing from stolens, 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 soil prior to treatment. Soil should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation is required to activate Snapshot 2.5 TG. Optimum weed control is obtained when Snapshot 2.5 TG is activated within 3 days of application. If rainfall or irrigation does not occur within 3 days of application and tillage is possible, Snapshot 2.5 TG may be activated using cultivation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the upper 1-2 inches of soil. Failure to activate Snapshot 2.5 TG within 3 days of application may result in erratic control of annual grasses. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift of Snapshot 2.5 TG granules from the target area.

Repeat applications at 150 pounds per acre and higher should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Snapshot 2.5 TG. Do not apply over 600 pounds per acre total of Snapshot 2.5 TG within a 12 month period.

Tolerance of Turfgrass Adjacent to Ornamental Plantings: Accidental application to turf may occur when applying Snapshot 2.5 TG to ornamental plantings. Snapshot 2.5TG is not recommended for weed control in turfgrasses, but turfgrasses are generally tolerant to small amounts of this product that fall outside of the intended area of application.

Do not aerially apply Snapshot 2.5TG.

Treatment Species Not Listed on the Label for Snapshot 2.5 TG

Users who wish to use Snapshot 2.5 TG on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for use by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury for during 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of Snapshot 2.5 TG on plant species not recommended on this label.

Application Instructions

Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG using a drop or rotary-type spreader designed to apply granular herbicides or insecticides. Calibrate application equipment prior to use according to manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing granules uniformly. Do not use spreaders that apply material in narrow concentrated bands. Avoid skips or overlaps as poor weed control or crop injury may occur. More uniform application may be achieved by spreading half of the required amount of product over the area and then applying the remaining half in swaths at right angles to the first.

Application Techniques for Applying Snapshot 2.5 TG

- When using a drop-type spreader, a splashboard mounted under the hopper will provide more even granule distribution.
- A chain fastened to the side of the spreader and allowed to drag on the soil surface can be used to mark the edge of the treated swath and help prevent skips or overlaps.
- For treating smaller areas or rows of nursery stock or ornamental beds, a hand held or push-type rotary applicator such as a whirlybird or cyclone unit is recommended. For hand held units, walk and turn the crank at a constant rate of speed.
- A shaker-type applicator made from a small container with holes punched in the bottom is recommended for small, difficult to treat areas. Carefully measure the amount of product needed to avoid over application.
- The weight-to-volume conversion table below provides equivalent amounts of Snapshot 2.5 TG.

Snapshot 2.5 TG Broadcast Rates

Rate lb/Acre	Amount/1000 sq ft		Amount/100 sq ft	
	(lb)	(quarts)	(lb)	(cups)
100	2.30	1.75	0.23	0.7
150	3.45	2.60	0.35	1.0
200	4.60	3.50	0.46	1.4

One pound of Snapshot 2.5 TG = 0.75 quart = 3 cups

Spreader Settings as a Guide for Calibration

Note: These settings are provided as a suggested starting point in calibrating each individual spreader. Since no two spreaders are alike, these settings are not intended to be used as absolute recommendations by Dow AgroSciences or the spreader manufacturer.

Speed (mph)	Settings for Warren T-7 II Spreader		
	Target Rate Of Snapshot 2.5 TG		
	100 lb/acre	150 lb/acre	200 lb/acre
2.0	2-1/2	3-1/4	3-3/4
2.5	3	3-1/2	4-1/4
3.0	3-1/4	4	5

Warren spreader settings are displayed in half-number increments only. The suggested settings that indicate quarter settings can be accomplished by placing the calibration arm between the half number marks on the spreader.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Snapshot 2.5 TG

Weeds Controlled When Applied at 100 lb/acre (2.3 lb/1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, slender	<i>Aster exilis</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bursage, annual	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>
celery, wild	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
fleabane, blackleaved	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
fleabane, dwarf	<i>Conyza ramosissima</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
groundcherry, lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
mustard, Indian	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
panicum, fall	<i>Panicum</i> <i>dichotomiflorum</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria</i> <i>matricarioides</i>
plantain, slender	<i>Plantago elongata</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rockpurslane, desert	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
sibara	<i>Sibara virginica</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum</i> <i>pensylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
speedwell, purslane	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>
sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa univervia</i>
telegraphplant	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

In Addition to the Weeds Listed at the 100 lb/acre Rate, the Following Weeds Will Be Controlled at 150 lb/acre (3.5 lb/1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, heath	<i>Aster ericoides</i>
bittercress	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>
bittercress, hairy	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
brassbuttons, southern	<i>Cotula australis</i>
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
mallow, dwarf	<i>Malva rotundifolia</i>
marestail	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
phyllanthus, long-stalk	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
plantain, bracted	<i>Plantago aristata</i>
plantain, broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>
plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>
ryegrass, annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
sorrell, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
speedwell, thymeleaf	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
spurge, hyssop	<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
sweetclover, yellow	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
tansymustard, green	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

In Addition to the Weeds Listed at the 100 lb/acre and 150 lb/acre Rates, the Following Weeds Will Be Controlled at 200 lb/acre (4.6 lb/1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, hare	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
bromegrass	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
datura	<i>Datura</i> spp.
dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.
fescue, rattail	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>

filaree, whitestem
goosefoot, nettleleaf
goosegrass
jimsonweed
knotweed, silversheath

kochia
medic, black
mullein, turkey
nettle, burning
nettle, stinging
ox tongue, bristly
pimpernel, scarlet
sandbur, field
signalgrass
sowthistle, spiny
spurge, petty
spurge, prostrate
stinkgrass
sunflower
swinecress
thistle, musk
willoweed, panicle
woodsorrel, creeping

Erodium moschatum
Chenopodium murale
Eleusine indica
Datura stramonium
Polygonum
argyrocoleon
Kochia scoparia
Medicago lupulina
Eremocarpus setigerus
Urtica urens
Urtica dioica
Picris echioides
Anagallis arvensis
Cenchrus incertus
Brachiaria spp.
Sonchus asper
Euphorbia peplus
Euphorbia humistrata
Eragrostis cilianensis
Helianthus spp.
Coronopus didymus
Carduus nutans
Epilobium paniculatum
Oxalis corniculata

In Addition to the Weeds Controlled, the Following Weeds Will Be Partially Controlled or Suppressed at 200 lb/acre (4.6 lb/1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
johnsongrass (seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>

Labeled Uses

Ornamental Plantings

Snapshot 2.5 TG is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in container grown ornamentals, landscape ornamentals, field grown ornamentals, ground covers/perennials, Christmas trees, non-bearing fruit and nut crops, and non-bearing vineyards. Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG anytime prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation.

Refer to the "General Information" section of this label for General Use Precautions and information on application, application rates and weeds controlled.

Special Use Precautions

To avoid possible injury, do not apply Snapshot 2.5 TG to:

- nursery, forest, or Christmas tree: seedling beds, cutting beds, or transplant beds.
- nursery seedbeds or forest or Christmas tree seedling transplant beds.
- unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.
- pots less than four inches wide.
- bedding plants or areas where bedding plants will be planted or transplanted within one year following application.
- ground covers until they are established and well rooted.

Do not apply Snapshot 2.5 TG to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, Christmas trees, ground covers, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards until soil or potting media has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present or injury may occur.

Repeat applications at 150 pounds per acre and higher should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Snapshot 2.5 TG. Do not apply over 600 pounds per acre total of Snapshot 2.5 TG within a 12 month period.

Where loss of stand has occurred in field grown ornamentals, use untreated soil as fill around roots when replacing plants or injury may occur.

Note: Injury on the following plant species has been observed following applications of Snapshot 2.5 TG and use is not recommended.

Acanthus mollis (oak leaf acanthus)
Ajuga spp. (bugle)
Arenaria montana (mountain sandwort)
Brassica spp. (mustard)
Dicentra luxuriant (luxuriant bleeding heart)
Digitalis purpurea (foxglove)
Echinacea purpurea (purple coneflower)
Euonymus alatus 'compacta' (dwarf burning bush)
Euphorbia spp. (spurge)
Geranium cinereum 'Ballerina' (ballerina cranesbill)
Gypsophila paniculata (white festival baby's breath)
Hydrangea spp. (hydrangea)
Iberis spp. (candytuft)
Juniperus horizontalis 'Prince of Wales' (Prince of Wales juniper)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (cajeput tree)
Phlox paniculata (summer phlox)
Pulmonaria longifolia (Bertram Anderson lingwort)
Rhododendron carolinianum (Carolina rhododendron)
Rhododendron catawbiense 'Roseum elegans' (Roseum elegans rhododendron)
Sedum spp. (stonecrop)
Vinca minor 'Atropurpurea' (wine periwinkle)
Yucca recurvifolia (green yucca)

Snapshot 2.5 TG May Be used On the Following Established Plant Species

(Note: Limitations on recommended treatment methods)

Trees

Recommended Treatment Method:

C = Container Grown

F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Fir, balsam	C, F
<i>Abies concolor</i>	Fir, white	F
<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	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
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Flame maple	F
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	F
	Red sunset maple	F
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	C, F
<i>Alsophila australis</i>	Australian tree fern	C, F
<i>Areacastrum romanzoffianum</i>	Queen palm	C, F
<i>Betula nigra</i>	Birch, river	C, F
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	F
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Bottle tree	C, F
<i>Bucida buceras</i>	Black olive	F
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	F
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	C, F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Filicoides-fernspray cypress	F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Gracilis-slender Hinoki cypress	F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara-false cypress	F
	Squarrosa-moss cypress	F
<i>Chamaedorea</i>	Cat Palm	F
<i>catractarum</i>	Palm	C, F
<i>Chamaedorea</i>	Palm	C, F
<i>costaricana</i>		
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Parlor palm	C, F
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Cloud nine dogwood	C, F
	Dogwood, flowering	C, F
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Green hawthorn	F
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cryptomeria, Japanese	C, F
<i>Cupaniopsis</i>	Carrot wood	F
<i>anacardioides</i>		
<i>Cupressocyparis x 'Emerald Isle'</i>	Emerald island leyland cypress	C, F
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Arizona cypress	
<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	Arizona cypress	F
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	C, F
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Tasmanian tree fern	C, F
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	C, F
<i>Elaeagnus x 'Gilt edge'</i>	Gilt edge strawberry	C, F
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Red gum eucalyptus	F
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Eucalyptus, mealy	F
	Silver dollar eucalyptus	F
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	Coolibah tree	C, F
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Eucalyptus, red ironbark	F
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Ficus	C, F
	Mini ficus	C, F
<i>Fraxinus udhei</i>	Shamel ash	C, F
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo (Maidenhair tree)	F

<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	F
	Shademaster honey locust	F
<i>Heteromeles arbutiflora</i>	Toyon	F
<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Florida anise-tree	C, F
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Redcedar, Eastern	C, F
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum, American	F
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnolia, Southern	C, F
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	F
<i>Musa aluminata</i>	Banana	C, F
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	C, F
<i>Picea abies</i>	Pendula-weeping Norway spruce	C, F
	Repens-spreading Norway spruce	C, F
	Spruce, Norway	C, F
<i>Picea glauca</i>	Conica-dwarf Alberta spruce	C, F
<i>Picea glauca conica</i>	Dwarf Alberta spruce	F
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Dwarf globe blue spruce	C, F
	Glaucia-Colorado blue spruce	C, F
	Hoopsii-Hoop's blue spruce	C, F
	Koster-Koster blue spruce	F
<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone pine	F
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island pine	F
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine, beach pine	F
<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	Eldarica pine	C, F
<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	Bosnian pine	C, F
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Pumilio-shrubby swiss mountain pine	C, F
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	C, F
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	F
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	C, F
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine	C, F
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Columnar Scotch pine	C, F
	Scotch pine	C, F
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese black pine	C, F
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	F
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Califorina sycamore	F
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	Podocarpus	F
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	F
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Chilean mesquite	C, F
<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	Yoshino flowering cherry	F
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	Bear oak	F
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	F
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	C, F
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	C, F
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	C, F
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Babylon weeping willow	F
	Corkscrew willow	F
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	F
<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	Mahogany	F
<i>Tabebuia caraiba</i>	Yellow tab	F
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	C, F
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	F
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	F

Shrubs

Recommended Treatment Method
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Edward Goucher abelia	C, F
	Glossy abelia	C, F
<i>Acacia abyssinica</i>	Abyssinica acacia	C, F
<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Acacia, prostrate	C, F
<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	Shoestring acacia	C, F
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Copper leaf	C, F
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple	C, F
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Coral bark Japanese maple	C, F
	Dwarf Japanese maple	C, F
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Queen Anne Lily of the Nile	C, F
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century plant	F
<i>Anisodonteia</i>	Cape mallow	C, F
<i>hypomandarum</i>		
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Red apple aptenia	C, F
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Chirimen marlberry	C, F
<i>Astible arendsii</i>	false spiraea	C, F
<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	Astilbe/false spirea	C, F
<i>Athyrium nipponimcum</i>	Japanese painted fern	C, F
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyotebush	F
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	William Penn barberry	C, F
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor barberry	C, F
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Aurea-golden Japanese barberry	F
	Crimson pygmy barberry	C, F
	Rose glow barberry	C, F
	Atropurea-redleaf Japanese barberry	F
	Cherry bomb barberry	C, F
<i>Bougainvillea</i> 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
<i>Buxus x 'Green velvet'</i>	Green velvet boxwood	C, F
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Boxwood, Japanese	C, F
<i>japonica</i>		
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Korean boxwood	F
<i>Koreana</i>		
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood, common	C, F
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Bottlebrush, lemon	F
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping bottlebrush	C, F
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	spring torch scotch heather	C, F
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	C, F
<i>Caryopteris x clandonen</i>	Dark knight bluebeard	C, F
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Cassia, feathery	C, F
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Wild lilac	F
<i>Cephalotaxus drupacae</i>	Plum yew	C, F
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-summer	C, F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Kosteri cypress	C, F
	Nana-dwarf Hinoki cypress	C, F
	Torulosa cypress	C, F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	baileyi-dogwood	F
	Flaviramea-dogwood	F
	Squarrosa Minima cypress	C, F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> spp.	Filifera-thread cypress	C, F

<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm	F	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon, Red Bird	C, F
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet	C, F		Rose of Sharon, Red Heart	F
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera, Japanese	C, F		Rose of Sharon, Woodbridge	C, F
<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>	Pink breath of heaven	C, F		Rose of Sharon, Aphrodite	
<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	Bush morning glory	C, F	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Rose of Sharon, Helene	
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Sibirica-Siberian dogwood	C, F		Balkans holly	F
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Baileyi-red-osier dogwood	F	<i>Ilex aquipernyi</i>	Gold coast holly	F
	Flaviramea-yellowtwig dogwood	F	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>	San Jose holly	C, F
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Royal purple smoke tree	C, F	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Savannah holly	C, F
<i>Cotinus dammeri</i>	Coral beauty smoke tree	C, F		Burford holly	C, F
	Eichholz smoke tree	C, F		dwarf Burford holly	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Praecox-early cotoneaster	C, F	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	needle point holly	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cotoneaster, cranberry	C, F	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Compacta-dwarf Japanese holly	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	Cotoneaster, Pyrenees	C, F		Convexa holly	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Cotoneaster, bearberry	C, F		Dwarf Chinese holly	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster himalayan</i>	Himalayan cotoneaster	C, F		Green luster holly	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster, rock	C, F		Helleri-Heller's Japanese holly	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster opiculata</i>	Cotoneaster	C, F	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Hetzii's Japanese holly	C, F
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Sago palm	C, F		Stokesii Japanese holly	C, F
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	Hollandia-warminster broom	C, F	<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	compacta-compact inkberry holly	C, F
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Lena-Scotch broom	C, F		Nordica-inkberry holly	C, F
<i>Cytisus spp.</i>	Hollandia-Scotch broom	F		Blue boy holly	C, F
<i>Daphne odora</i>	Fragrant daphne	C, F		Blue girl holly	C, F
<i>Deutzia crenata</i>	Nakiana-dwarf deutzia	C, F		China boy holly	
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender gracilis	C, F	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	China girl holly	
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hopseed bush	F		Ebony magic holly	F
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Fruitland silver berry	C, F		Nana-dwarf yaupon holly	C, F
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Purple bell heather	C, F	<i>Illicium annisatum</i>	Pendula-weeping yaupon holly	C, F
<i>Erica vagans</i>	Cornish heather	C, F	<i>Itea ilicifolia</i>	yaupon holly	C, F
<i>Erica x darleyensa</i>	Mediterranean pink heather	C, F	<i>Ixora collinea</i>	Mystery gardenia	C, F
<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>	Dwarf brush cherry	C, F	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Henry Garnet holly leaf sweetspire	C, F
<i>Euonymus x 'Aureo variegatus'</i>	Gold spot euonymus	C, F		Ixora	C, F
<i>Euonymus x 'Chollipo'</i>	Chollipo euonymus	C, F		hollywood juniper	C, F
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Canadale gold euonymus	C, F		Media-old gold juniper	C, F
	Emerald'n gold euonymus	F		pfitzer juniper	C, F
	Sunspot euonymus	C, F		Pfitzerana glauca-blue juniper	C, F
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Silver king euonymus	F	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Pfitzerana-pfitzer juniper	C, F
	Variegated evergreen euonymus	C, F		Sea green juniper	F
<i>Euonymus kiatschovica</i>	Spreading euonymus	C, F		Torulosa-hollywood juniper	C, F
<i>Euonymus vegetus</i>	Bigleaf wintercreeper	C, F	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Emerald sea shore juniper	C, F
<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Dwarf euryops	C, F		Shore juniper	C, F
<i>Fatsyhedera japonica</i>		C, F		Andorra juniper	C, F
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese aralia	C, F		Bar Harbor juniper	C, F
<i>Felicia ameloides</i>	Blue marguerite	C, F		Blue chip juniper	C, F
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Forsythia, border	C, F		Blue rug juniper	C, F
<i>Forsythia x 'Spring glory'</i>	Spring glory forsythia	C, F		Creeping juniper	C, F
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	August beauty gardenia	C, F	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Dwarf Andorra juniper	C, F
	Gardenia	C, F		Huntington blue juniper	C, F
	Radican gardenia	C, F		Plumosa-Andorra juniper	C, F
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal/lemon leaf	C, F		Wiltonii-blue carpet juniper	C, F
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina jessamine	C, F	<i>Juniperus prostrata</i>	Nana-dwarf Japaneses garden juniper	C, F
<i>Genista pilosa</i>	Woadwaxen	C, F		Prostrata juniper	C, F
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Ross Estey-hibiscus	C, F			

<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Broadmoor juniper	C, F	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mugo-mugho pine	C, F
	Foemina-Hicks juniper	C, F	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Green pittosporum	C, F
	Savin juniper	C, F		Wheeler's dwarf pittosporum	C, F
	Tamariscifolia-Tam juniper	C, F	<i>Plumbago ariculata</i>	Blue cape plumbago	F
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Emerald green juniper	F	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>	Plumbago	C, F
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue juniper	C, F	<i>Podocarpus</i>	Yewpine	C, F
	Blue star juniper	C, F	<i>macrophyllus</i>		
	Parsonii juniper	C, F	<i>Polygala dalmaisiana</i>	Sweet pea shrub	C, F
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Laurel, mountain	C, F	<i>Polystichum</i>	Tassel fern	C, F
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	C, F	<i>polyblepharum</i>		
<i>Lantana</i> spp.	Lantana	C, F	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	Cinquefoil	F
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	English lavender	C, F	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Cinquefoil	C, F
<i>Lavandula latifolia</i>	English spike lavender	C, F		Gold drop potentilla	F
<i>Lavandula officianalis</i>	English lavender	C, F		Goldfinger potentilla	C, F
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	New Zealand tea tree	C, F		Red ace potentilla	C, F
				Sunset potentilla	C, F
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Leucothoe, coast	C, F		Tangerine potentilla	C, F
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Leucothoe, drooping	C, F	<i>Potentilla verna</i>	Spring cinquefoil	C, F
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Privet, Japanese	C, F	<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	Dwarf pink flowering almond	C, F
	wax ligustrum	C, F	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Lolendei Monrovia pyracantha	C, F
	yellow tip ligustrum	C, F		Monon pyracantha	F
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet, glossy	C, F		Red elf hybrid pyracantha	F
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet	F		Rutgers hybrid pyracantha	C, F
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Howardi privet	C, F		Santa Cruz pyracantha	C, F
	wax leaf privet	C, F		Victory pyracantha	F
<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>	Privet, golden	F	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Charisma-Monruce raphiolepis	C, F
	Vicary golden privet	F		Enchantress-Moness raphiolepis	F
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Lodense privet	C, F		Raphiolepis (India hawthorn)	C, F
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fountain palm	F		Springtime-Monme raphiolepis	F
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter honeysuckle	C, F	<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i>	Roundleaf raphiolepis	C, F
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Flowering woodbine	C, F	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Cannon's double azalea	C, F
	Serotina woodbine	C, F	<i>calendulaceum</i>	Flame azalea	F
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Trumpet honeysuckle	C, F		Golden flare azalea	C, F
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Fringe flower	C, F	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Klondike azalea	C, F
<i>Mahonia aquifolium compacta</i>	Dwarf Oregon grape	C, F	<i>campylocarpum</i>	Butterfly rhododendron	F
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Leather leaf mahonia	C, F	<i>Rhododendron</i>		
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping mahonia	C, F	<i>carolinianum x dauricum</i>	PJM rhododendron	C, F
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle	C, F	<i>Rhododendron</i>		
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C, F	<i>catawbiense</i>	Catawba album rhododendron	C, F
	Harbour dwarf-heavenly bamboo	C, F		Catawba rhododendron	C, F
	Heavenly bamboo (Nandina)	C, F		Lord Roberts rhododendron	C, F
	Nana compacta-heavenly bamboo	C, F		Rocket rhododendron	C, F
	Nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo	C, F	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Cuninham White rhododendron	C, F
	Woods dwarf-heavenly bamboo	C, F	<i>caucasium x ponticum</i>		
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Hardy red oleander	C, F	<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	Cannon's double azalea	C, F
	Oleander	C, F		golden flare azalea	C, F
	Ruby lace oleander	C, F		Klondike azalea	C, F
<i>Osmanthus fortunei</i>	Fortunes osmanthus	C, F	<i>Rhododendron forrestii</i>	Gomer Waterer rhododendron	C, F
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese spurge	C, F	<i>repens</i>		
<i>Phoenix roelofenii</i>	Pigmy date palm	C, F	<i>Rhododendron forrestii</i>	Elizabeth rhododendron	C, F
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Fraser's photinia	C, F	<i>x griersonianum</i>		
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	C, F	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Jean Marie rhododendron	C, F
	Mountain fire lily-of-the-valley	C, F	<i>griffithianum</i>		
	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			
<i>Pieris japonica x forestii</i>	Forest flame lily-of-the-valley	C, F			

<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>hybrid</i> spp.	America rhododendron	C, F	<i>Solanum rantonetii</i>	Paraguay nightshade	C, F
	English Roseum rhododendron	F	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Anthony Waterer spiraea	C, F
	Nova Zembla rhododendron	C, F	<i>Spiraea x cinerea</i>	First snow spiraea	
	Scintillation rhododendron	C, F	'Grefsheim'		
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>impeditum</i>	Rhododendron	C, F	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Dolchia spiraea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	Formosa azalea	C, F		Japanese alpine spiraea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	Waucabusa azalea	C, F	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Shirobana spiraea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>kaempferi</i>	Blue danube azalea	C, F	<i>Syringa rothomagensis</i>	Bridal wreath	C, F
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	Coral bells azalea	C, F	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Chinese lilac	C, F
	Hino crimson azalea	C, F	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Lilac, common	F
	Hino pink azalea	C, F	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Yew, Japanese	F
	Mildred azalea	C, F	<i>Temstroemia</i>	Cape honeysuckle	C, F
	Snow azalea	C, F	<i>gymnanthera</i>	Ternstroemia, Japanese	C, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>maximum</i>	Rhodie max (rosebay)	C, F	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Emerald arborvitae	C, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>mucronulatum</i>	Rhododendron	F		Globosa-globe arborvitae	C, F
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Hino-crimson azalea	C, F		Little giant-dwarf arborvitae	C, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>ponticum</i>	Chioniodes rhododendron	C, F		Nigra-dark American arborvitae	C, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>ponticum</i>	Daphnoides rhododendron	C, F	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Pyramidalis arborvitae	C, F
<i>Rhododendron x</i> <i>'purple gem'</i>	Purple gem rhododendron	C, F	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Rheingold arborvitae	C, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>racemosum</i>	Dwarf scarlet wonder rhododendron	C, F		Techny arborvitae	F
	Tribly rhododendron	C, F	<i>Veitchia merrilli</i>	Woodwardii arborvitae	C, F
	Unique rhododendron	C, F	<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	Aureus nana-dwarf golden arborvitae	C, F
	Vulcan rhododendron	C, F	<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae	C, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>sassthigiatim x</i> <i>carolinianum</i>	Ramapo rhododendron	C, F	<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	Christmas palm	F
<i>Rhododendron satsumi</i>	Gumpo pink azalea	C, F	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Pink dawn viburnum	C, F
	Higasa azalea	F	<i>Viburnum judd</i>	Koreanspice viburnum	C, F
	Reijn azalea	C, F	(v. <i>X juddii</i>)	David viburnum	C, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp. <i>hybrids</i>	Carror azalea	C, F	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Viburnum	F
	Fashion azalea		<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	Viburnum	C, F
	Gerard Christina azalea	F	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Common snowball viburnum	F
	Girard Roberta azalea	C, F	<i>tomentosum</i>	Doublefile viburnum	C, F
	Golden flare exbury azalea	F	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	Tea viburnum	F
	Helmut vogel azalea	F	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Spring bouquet viburnum	F
	Hersey red azalea	F	<i>compactum</i>		
	Hot shot azalea	C, F	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Cranberry bush	C, F
	Hume azalea	F	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Dwarf cranberry bush	C, F
	Inga azalea	F	<i>compactum</i>		
	Irene Koster azalea	C, F	<i>Viburnum x pragense</i>	Viburnum	C, F
	President Clay azalea	C, F	<i>Weigela florida</i>	Bristol ruby weigela	C, F
	Tradition azalea	C, F		Java red weigela	C, F
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	Sumac, African	C, F	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	Minuet weigela	C, F
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Ramanas rose	C, F	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Xylosma	F
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	F		Yucca	C, F
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Dusty-miller/silver ragweed	C, F			
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Japanese skimmia	C, F			
<i>Skimmia revesiana</i>	Reeve's skimmia	C, F			

<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Chrimson fountaingrass	C, F
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	Star cluster	C, F
<i>Penstemon x</i> 'Apple blossom'	Apple blossom penstemon	C, F
<i>Penstemon</i> <i>gentianoides</i>	Hartwig penstemon	C, F
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian sage	C, F
<i>Petunia-hybrids</i>	Garden petunias	C, F
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> <i>picta</i>	Ribbon grass	C, F
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican hat	C, F
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Blackeyed Susan	C, F
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Blackeyed Susan	C, F
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i>	Dwarf Katie ruellia	C, F
<i>Salvia grahamii</i>	Graham's sage	C, F
<i>Salvia leucantha</i>	Mexican bush sage	C, F
<i>Sedum x 'Autumn joy'</i>	Autumn joy stonecrop	C, F
<i>Sedum x 'Vera jameson'</i>	Vera jameson stonecrop	C, F
<i>Targetes patula</i> 'Little hero'	Little hero marigold	C, F
<i>Trachelospermum</i> <i>asiaticum</i>	Asian jasmine	C, F
<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	Society garlic	C, F
<i>Verbena peruviana</i>	St. Paul verbena	C, F
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle, bigleaf	C, F
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle, dwarf	F
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle	F
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Dwarf zinnia	C, F

Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Tree and Non-bearing Vineyards†

Recommended Treatment Method:
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Common Name

almond	F
apple	F
apricot	F
avocado	F
blackberry	F
blueberry	F
boysenberry	F
cherry, sour	F
cherry, sweet	F
currant	F
dewberry	F
elderberry	F
fig	F
filbert	F
gooseberry	F
grape, American	F
grape, European	F
grapefruit	F
kiwi	F
lemon	F
loganberry	F
macadamia nut	F
nectarine	F
olive	F
orange	F
peach	F
pear	F

pecan	F
pistachio	F
plum	F
pomegranate	F
prune	F
raspberry	F
walnut, black	F
walnut, English	F

†Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards are defined as plants which will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment.

Ornamental Bulbs

Do not use Snapshot 2.5 TG in bulb production fields. For use in landscape settings only.

Snapshot 2.5 TG may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs, e.g., bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth and tulip. Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. Snapshot 2.5 TG may also be applied following bulb emergence but prior to flowering and after flowering. For fall planted bulbs, apply Snapshot 2.5 TG again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Special Use Precautions:

Do not apply to tulip plants that have emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch.

Do not apply to gladiolus prior to emergence or if corms are less than one inch in diameter.

Do not apply to bulbs while they are flowering.

Shadehouse Areas

Snapshot 2.5 TG 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 greenhouse or poly-type structures.

Noncropland

Snapshot 2.5 TG is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses on non-cropland areas such as industrial sites, utility substations, highway guardrails, sign posts, delineators, etc. Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG anytime 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 "General Information" section of this label for General Use Precautions and information on Application, Application Rates, and Weeds Controlled.

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. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences 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. Dow AgroSciences 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. Plant 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 temperature, 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 Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

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 Dow AgroSciences' 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.

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

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

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Label Code: D02-082-016
Replaces Label: D02-082-015

EPA-Accepted 03/20/2002

Revisions:

Label Changes by Amendment EPA-accepted June 19, 2000:

1. **Precautionary Statements:** Revised First Aid statement text in accordance with new EPA requirements.
2. **Directions for Use:** (1) Added comment regarding accidental application to turfgrasses adjacent to ornamental plantings.
(2) Expanded listing of ornamental plant species (39 new tree, shrub and perennial/ground cover species added) in which Snapshot 2.5 TG may be applied at labeled rates.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

Product name: SNAPSHOT™ 2.5 TG HERBICIDE

Issue Date: 05/15/2015

Print Date: 05/26/2015

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: SNAPSHOT™ 2.5 TG HERBICIDE

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use herbicide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994
info@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact: 352-323-3500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Inhalation

Carcinogenicity - Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Toxic if inhaled.

May cause cancer.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

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 exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Isoxaben	82558-50-7	0.5%
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	2.0%
Clays, Fuller's earth	8031-18-3	>= 78.5 - <= 86.4 %
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	14808-60-7	>= 0.9 - <= 8.7 %
Balance	Not available	>= 2.4 - <= 18.1 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: 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. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

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.

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.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: This material does not burn. If exposed to fire from another source, use suitable extinguishing agent for that fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination.

This material does not burn. Fight fire for other material that is burning. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	OSHA Z-1		
	OSHA Z-3	TWA total dust	30 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂ +2
	OSHA Z-3	TWA respirable	10 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂ +2
	OSHA Z-3	TWA respirable	250 mppcf / %SiO ₂ +5
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	0.025 mg/m ³ , Silica

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: 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.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Granules.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.5 (50% dispersion)
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	Not applicable
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	closed cup Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	No
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Relative Density (water = 1)	Not applicable

Water solubility	No test data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 537 °C (> 999 °F)
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Liquid Density	Not applicable
Bulk density	0.70 g/cm ³ <i>Loose Volumetric</i>
Molecular weight	No test data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong oxidizers. Strong acids.

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. Hydrogen fluoride.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product:

LD50, Rat, > 2,500 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product:
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

As product:
LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, Dust, > 4.6 mg/l
As product:
LC50, Rat, female, 4 Hour, Dust, > 0.5 - < 4.6 mg/l
Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Solid or dust may cause irritation due to mechanical action.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant information found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.
Blood.
Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Carcinogenicity

Crystalline silica has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and humans. An increase in nonmalignant liver tumors was observed with isoxaben in one of two species tested. A low incidence of urinary tract tumors was seen in only 1 of 5 chronic studies in rats with trifluralin. Trifluralin is not anticipated to be a carcinogenic risk to man.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Trifluralin. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Isoxaben. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Isoxaben. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in females.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Trifluralin. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Based on information for component(s): Crystalline Silica. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Carcinogenicity**Component****Silica, crystalline (quartz)****List**

IARC

ACGIH

Classification

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

A2: Suspected human carcinogen

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity**Acute toxicity to fish**

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 230 mg/l

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis
(LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia pulex (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, survival, > 10,000 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability**Isoxaben**

Biodegradability: 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.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.98 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.77 mg/g

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, > 5 d, pH 7.0

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Method: Measured

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.628 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Trifluralin

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.37 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, > 1 year, pH 3 - 9, Measured

Photolysis, half-life, 0.19 - 3.08 Hour, Measured

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 5.347 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Clays, Fuller's earth

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Silica, crystalline (quartz)

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential**Isoxaben**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.64 Measured

Trifluralin

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.27

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,060 - 6,000 *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow)
Estimated.

Clays, Fuller's earth

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Silica, crystalline (quartz)

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Isoxaben

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 700 - 1290

Clays, Fuller's earth

No relevant data found.

Silica, crystalline (quartz)

No relevant data found.

Balance

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.(Trifluralin)
UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Trifluralin

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

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

Not regulated for transport
Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 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.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Components

Trifluralin
Silica, crystalline (quartz)

CASRN

1582-09-8
14808-60-7

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number: 62719-175

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

Causes moderate eye irritation

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 101204129 / A211 / Issue Date: 05/15/2015 / Version: 3.0

DAS Code: FN-3278

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

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.

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is

provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.